UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

ALLAHABAD

(Srimati) Esha Basanti Joshi,

B. A. (Hons.), M. A., L. T., T.Dip. (London), I.A.S. (Retd.)

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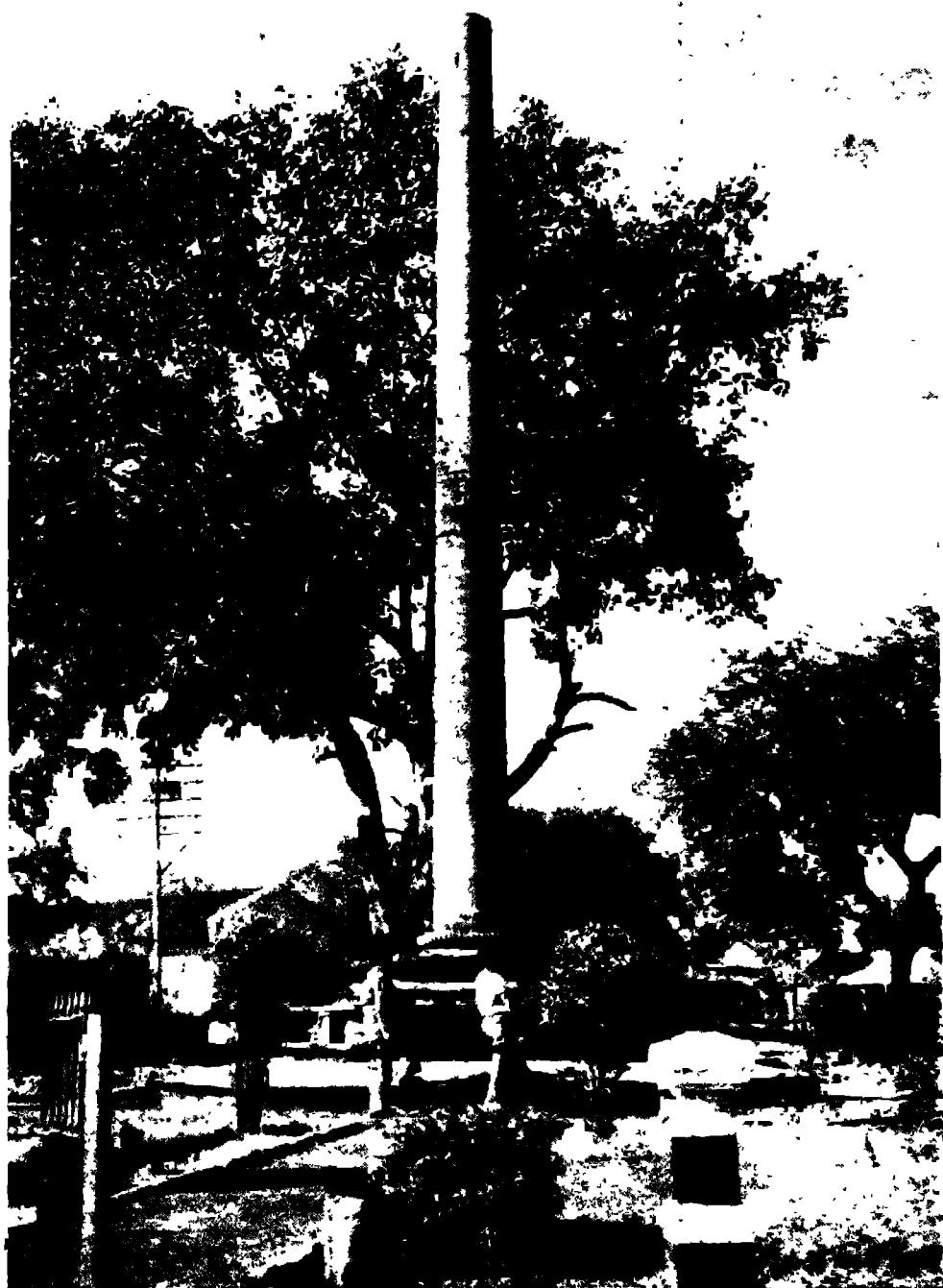
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(Courtesy, Archaeological Survey of India)

PREFACE

This is the eleventh in the series of the revised gazetteers of the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The first official document of this type pertaining to the district of Allahabad was published in 1884 in the *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VIII, Part II—Allahabad, compiled by C. D. Steel and edited by F. H. Fisher and J. P. Hewett, who seem to have derived the information chiefly from R. Montgomery's *Report on the Settlement of the District of Allahabad*, (1839), published in *Reports on the Revenue Settlement of the North-Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency under Regulation IX*, 1833, Vol. II, Part I. (Benares, 1863); Alexander Cunningham's *Archaeological Survey of India Reports*, Vol. 1, (Simla, 1871); and F. W. Porter's *Final Settlement Report of the Allahabad District*, (Allahabad, 1878). In 1911 was published H. R. Nevill's *Allahabad : A Gazetteer* (being Volume XXIII of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), which was supplemented by Vols. B, C and D. The different sources utilised in the compilation of the present gazetteer have been indicated in the bibliography which appears at its end.

The spellings of Indian terms and words, such as bhakti, guru, hakim, pargana rishi, sirkar, etc., in the text are the same as those adopted in standard English dictionaries and such words have neither been italicised nor included in the glossary of Indian words to be found at the end of the volume.

The census data of 1961 have been used wherever available but where the final figures have not been forthcoming the provisional figures have been given in this gazetteer.

Generally the figures appearing in this volume have been converted to metric system equivalents by converting the versions supplied in the source material. The conversion factors (relating to the metric system) in respect of measures of length, area, volume, capacity, weight, coinage, etc., have been appended at the end of this volume for ready reference.

The scheme of the contents of this gazetteer conforms as closely as possible to the all-India pattern laid down by the Government of India (Ministry of Education) and the State Government. The share of the Government of India in the cost of the preparation of this gazetteer in Rs.6,000 and it also gives 40 per cent towards the cost of printing.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and the members of the Advisory Board for having proffered their help and advice and for going through the drafts of the chapters and to the Editor, Gazetteer Unit of the Central Government for their valuable suggestions and co-operation. I should also like to thank those officials and non-officials who in one way or another have helped in the collection of material and in the preparation, printing or bringing out of this gazetteer.

E. B. JOSHI.

LUCKNOW:
Dated December 17, 1966.

ADVISORY BOARD

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL*

Origin of Name of District

The district of Allahabad is named after its headquarters city. According to the historian Badauni, when Akbar visited Prayag in 1575, he founded a new city and named it Ilahabas. It is said by some that this word is a corrupt form of Ilavasa (Ila being the name of the mother of Pururavas Aila and *avasa* meaning abode in Sanskrit) which in process of time became Ilahabad and then Allahabad. Pururavas Aila was the progenitor of the Lunar race and his capital was Pratishthana (identified with modern Jhusi opposite Allahabad) in early Vedic times. Another tradition has it that the city derives its name from Alha—the Banaphar hero.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district lies between Lat. 24° 47′ and 25° 47′ N. and Long. 81° 9′ and 82° 21′ E, the length from east to west being 117 km. and the breadth from north to south about 101 km. The northern boundary is formed by the districts of Pratapgarh and Jaunpur, the former being separated from it by the Ganga for a distance of about 35 km. On the east lies the district of Varanasi, on the south-east that of Mirzapur, on the south the State of Madhya Pradesh, on the south-west the district of Banda and on the west that of Fatehpur.

Area—According to the Survey of India the district has an area of 7,254 sq. km. and stands ninth in the State in respect of size. Its area according to the district records is about 7,37,947 hectares. The area fluctuates somewhat from year to year as the main rivers, the Ganga and the Yamuna—particularly the former—have the marked tendency of changing their courses.

Population—According to the census of 1961 the population of the district is 24,38,376, the number of males being 12,63,981, that of females 11,74,395, the urban population 4,43,964 and the rural 19,94,412. The district stands fourth in the State in respect of population which is 63·6 per cent higher than what it was 60 years ago.

* Figures pertaining to population relate to 1961 and those of area to 1964-65 unless otherwise indicated.

History of District as Administrative Unit

When Muhammad Ghori subjugated the kingdom of Kannauj (of which Kara was a part) he created the Subah of Kara-Manikpur in which all the territory now covered by the district seems to have been included, Kara being made the capital. During the time of the Khaljis and the Tughluqs, Manikpur was separated and Kara continued to be the capital of the Subah of the same name.

During the time of Akbar, the greater part of the present district lay in the sirkars of Allahabad and Kara except the pargana of Bara (of tahsil Karchhana) which constituted a part of Bhatghora or of some other hilly territory (now in Madhya Pradesh). The north-eastern part of tahsil Soraon lay in the sirkar of Manikpur. When this area came under British rule in 1801, Allahabad became the headquarters of a district comprising 26 parganas, the village of Chaukhandi being treated as an integral portion of pargana Bara. The paragana of Handia (or Kewai) was added to the district in 1816 and 13 parganas were separated from it in 1825 to form the district of Fatehpur, leaving 14 parganas which, in 1840, were reformed into the 9 tahsils of Chail, Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Bara, Karchhana and Meja.

Tahsil Bara was merged in tahsil Karchhana in 1928 and was made a pargana of the latter. The villages of Khoha and Chaukhandi (both of tahsil Karchhana) were transferred to Madhya Pradesh in 1950 when the village of Chamu (of Madhya Pradesh) was added to tahsil Karchhana. On July 4, 1953, the tahsil of Soraon received 10 villages from tahsil Patti of district Pratapgarh and 38 villages of the former tahsil were transferred to the latter tahsil. In the following year one village from tahsil Bhadohi (in district Varanasi) was added to tahsil Handia and tahsil Soraon received 4 villages from tahsil Kunda (in district Pratapgarh) on April 21, 1956.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district comprises the 8 subdivisions of Chail, Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Karchhana and Meja, each forming a tahsil bearing the same name. Tahsil Chail (which comprises a single pargana of the same name) has a population of 6,78,804 (the females being 3,09,551) and an area of 79,995 hectares and contains 456 villages and the city of Allahabad which has a population of 4,30,730. The tahsil of Sirathu, which comprises the single pargana of Kara, has a population of 1,85,967 (of which 90,442 are females), an area of 60,406 hectares and 296 villages. Tahsil Manjhanpur consists of the parganas of Karari (with 221 villages) and Atherban (with 95 villages),

has a population of 1,93,838 (93,729 being females) and an area of 71,053 hectares. Tashil Soraon comprises the parganas of Nawabganj (with 189 villages), Chauhari (with 16 villages) and Soraon (with 251 villages), has a population of 2,77,815 (the females numbering 1,38,067), an area of 68,185 hectares and the town of Mauaima which has a population of 6,385. The parganas of Jhusi (with 225 villages) and Sikandra (with 343 villages) form the tahsil of Phulpur which has a population of 2,71,921 (the females being 1,34,162 in number), an area of 74,970 hectares and the town of Phulpur which has a population of 6,849. Tahsil Handia comprises the parganas of Mah (with 314 villages) Kewai (with 318 villages) has a population of 2,87,660 (the females numbering 1,45,245) and an area of 77,143 hectares. The parganas of Arail (with 404 villages) and Bara (with 291 villages) form tahsil Karchhana which has a population of 2,89,889 (the females numbering 1,39,777) and an area of 1,34,840 hectares. Tahsil Meja, comprising the single pargana of Khairagarh, contains 779 villages, has a population of 2,52,482 (the females numbering 1,23,422) and an area of 1,71,357 hectares.

Thanas—For purposes of police administration there are 30 *thanas* (Police-stations) in the district—tahsil Chail having 10 of which 8 are located in the city of Allahabad. There are 2 police-stations each in tahsil Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Phulpur and Handia, 3 in tahsil Soraon, 4 in tahsil Meja and 5 in tahsil Karchhana.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district may be divided into 3 distinct physical parts—the trans-Ganga or the Gangapar plain, the doab and trans-Yamuna or the Yamunapar tract—which are formed by the Ganga and its tributary, the Yamuna, the latter joining the former at Allahabad, the confluence being known as Sangam.

Trans-ganga (or Gangapar) Tract—This section comprises the 3 northern tahsils of Soraon, Phulpur and Handia, its southern boundary being formed by the Ganga. There are broad strips of *khadar* (flood plain) in parganas Nawabganj and Jhusi but where the river flows close to the high bank, the *khadar* is narrow and insignificant. The high bank of the Ganga, which is generally broken by ravines and drainage channels, is covered with poor sandy soil full of *kankar* (nodular limestone). North of the high bank lies a belt of light loam generally varying in width, which is broadest in parganas Nawabganj and Jhusi. North of this belt and extending to the district boundary is a broad depression of clay with stretches of *usar* (alkali-laden land unfit for cultivation) here and there, the northern limit of which, in tahsil Handia, is formed by a high

ridge which extends into district Varanasi. Here the water-table is high, the water in excess collecting in numerous lakes which form the most noticeable feature of the area, specially in the northern part. The surplus water of this depression escapes northwards into the tributaries of the Sai, eastwards into the Varuna and southwards into the Mansaita, the Bairágia and other minor affluents of the Ganga. The general slope of the tract is towards the east or south-east the highest altitude being 93·57 m. above sea level at Jhusi. the land then imperceptibly dropping to 89·30 m. at the Allahabad-Varanasi border near the Grand Trunk Road.

Doab—This tract lies between the Ganga on the north and the Yamuna on the south comprises the tahsils of Chail, Manjhanpur and Sirathu. Between the Ganga and its high ridge there is a strip of alluvial land very narrow in places but elsewhere widening out into broad stretches of sand and silt. A considerable area of this low alluvial plain, which is not generally affected by floods, produces good Rabi crops but elsewhere as in the neighbourhood of Kara and Shahzadpur —it produces little more than tamarisk and thatching grass. The high ridge, which marks the flood bank of the Ganga, is covered with gritty soil full of *kankar* and is broken by innumerable ravines, some of which extend several kilometres inland. As the level drops inwards from the high ridge. the soil becomes light loam which changes into stiff clay in the central depression formed by the valley of the Sasur Khaderi along which there is an undulating belt of poor soil—specially in its lower reaches near its confluence with the Yamuna where the ground is broken by a network of ravines. To the south of the central depression. as the level rises towards the high bank of the Yamuna, the soil changes to light loam. Along the high bank of the Yamuna, specially near the border of district Fatehpur, the ground is again broken by ravines, the soil being full of *kankar*. The *khadar* of the Yamuna is insignificant except in the south-west where there is an extensive lowland which includes the basin of the Alwara lake and meets the rocky outcrops of the Pabosa hills which flank the river. The soil is dark and friable and resembles the *mar* of the adjoining parts of Madhya Pradesh. In this tract the slope is from west to east and where he Grand Trunk Road enters the district the height above sea level is 104·54 m. which gradually drops to 96·01 m. at Allahabad.

Trans-Yamuna (or Yamunapar) Tract—This tract, which lies to the south of the Yamuna, forms a part of the Bundelkhand region and comprises the tahsils of Karchhana and Meja, the Tons forming the boundary between the tahsils. To the north of tahsil Karchana lies a ridge formed by the high banks of the Yamuna and the Ganga, which ranges

from about a kilometre and a half to 5 km. in width and is crowned with light sandy soil, full of *kankar*. It is scored by numerous ravines which carry off the water of the interior. To the north of this ridge there is a narrow strip of *kachhar* (lowland) which is more prominent near the confluence of the Ganga and the Tons and in the north-eastern part of tahsil Meja. To its south lies the upland (a strip of old alluvium) which comprises the central part of tahsil Karchhana and the tracts of Chaurasi and Manda Hitar in tahsil Meja and is covered with loam except in the south-western part of tahsil Karchhana where the soil is a mixture of clay and *mar*. To the south of the upland, the ranges of the Vindhyan series lie in 3 sections, the Vindhyachal, the plateau and the Panna range, the first, which is the lowest, rising boldly from the upland and extending in an irregular chain from Manda to Kohrar and beyond and reappearing in the south of Bara, its greatest elevation being 188·06 m. at Baghla (in tahsil Karchhana) and 182·88 m. in tahsil Meja. To the south of this escarpment is an irregular plateau of inferior *mar* and clay which is drained by the Lapri (a small affluent of the Belan), the surface being broken by small hills and rocky outcrops. The Panna range (or the Upper Rewah group) extends about 16 km. along the southern border of the district, the highest point being 371·24 m. above sea level and the crest in most places exceeding 304·80 m.; the level drops suddenly from 361·79 m. at Parthia to 128·01 m. about 1·5 km. to the north, from 362·91 m. from the hills south of Daiya Baburahiya to 121·9 m. at that place and from 352·34 m. at the Badokhar spur to 118·87 m. at Badokhar itself.

River System and Water Resources

The rivers of the district belong to the main system of the Ganga and comprise several subsystems of which the most important are the Yamuna and the Tons, others including the minor systems of the Varuna and the Sai.

Ganga—This river touches the district about 4·8 km. north of Afzalpur Saton (a village in tahsil Sirathu) and, forming the northern boundary of the district for about 35 km., flows in a south-easterly direction past Kara and Shahzadpur to the village of Basenhi where it enters the district. It then forms the boundary between tahsil Soraon (on the north) and tahsil Chail (on the south) and runs in the same direction till it reaches the new cantonment of Allahabad, where it takes a sharp bend towards the north-east as far as Phaphamau. There it again bends sharply to the south and very near the fort is joined by the Yamuna. Turning south-eastwards again, it forms the boundary between the tahsils of Phulpur (on the north) and Karchhana (on the south) till it

reaches Laktaha (in tahsil Karchhana after which it turns southwards and separates tahsil Handia from tahsil Karchhana till its junction with the Tons at Sirsa. Here it takes a north-easterly bend and runs on in the same direction to Lachchhagir. It then flows south-eastwards till it reaches Tela after which it forms the boundary between the district and that of Varanasi and running southwards for about 13 km. and then eastwards for about 6 km. leaves the district about 3 km. north-east of Manda railway station. It continuously shifts its channel within its wide bed (known as *kachhar*), the *dhar dhura* or deep stream rule prevailing everywhere. The old beds of the Ganga are to be seen near the mouth of the Tons (in tahsil Meja) and in several other places. During the monsoon season the river has great depth and attains an average breadth of 3 to 5 km. but in winter and the hot weather it shrinks considerably, breaking up into 2 or more channels. During the summer it becomes fordable at many places but because it changes its course so often the positions of the fords vary from year to year. The high banks are generally cut up by ravines which are more prominent near its confluence with the Tons. The length of the Ganga in the district is about 125 km.

Bisnar—This stream, which is a small tributary of the Ganga, rises near Madhopur (in pargana Soraon) and runs south-eastwards. It is crossed by the Allahabad Unchahar branch line of the Northern Railway before it joins the Ganga to the west of Phaphamau bridge.

Mansaita—This stream, also a tributary of the Ganga, rises near Chak Mohiuddin (in pargana Sikandra) and runs westwards as far as Sarai Sultan Muhammad (in the same pargana) where it is joined by the Bandi nullah. Running southwards it is joined by the Narsinghaban near Buwapur. Further south it is joined by several watercourses, the chief being the Bhulaiya and the Barwa on its right and the Khara on its left. Just before its junction with the Ganga at Jhusi it receives the waters of the Aughar.

Bairagia—This stream, which is said to derive its name from its wandering course, has its source in the clay tracts of pargana Mah (near Saidupur) and runs eastwards to Sarai Imalia where it turns towards the south. After reaching Badhia it forms the boundary between the pargana of Kewai and Jhusi up to Jamshedpur where it enters the pargana of Jhusi which it leaves near Dhokri. It then runs through tahsil Handia to join the Ganga near Damdama. It contains water only during the rainy season.

Andaua—This stream, which is a small affluent of the Ganga, rises near Birapur (in tahsil Handia) and runs eastwards to join the Ganga (on its left) to the west of Lachchhagir.

Gondri—This insignificant stream rises near Birapur and runs westwards up to Qazipur where it is joined by the Kalhuabir, a nullah rising near Handia. It then runs southwards to join the Ganga near the village of Gondri.

Sakara—This stream rises near Bharwari on the borders of parganas Kara and Chail and runs north-eastwards to join the Ganga near Muratganj in tahsil Chail.

Bara—This is a large nullah in tahsil Karchhana and rises from a lake near Panwari (also in the same tahsil). In then runs towards the north-east through the pargana of Bara to join the Ganga north of Mungari.

Saraiha—This is the principal stream of tahsil Meja and rises about 3 km. south of Manda. Running northwards it receives the waters of several hill torrents, the chief being the Mardaha, Mirthia, Khoda and Aonradh which form a single channel south-west of Manda to join the Saraiha near the village of Bedauli. Further north, near Bangalia, it is joined by the Gularia and then running eastwards leaves the district near Koilari.

Yamuna—The Yamuna or Kalindi is the chief tributary of the Ganga in the district and is personified in Hindu mythology as Suryatanaya, the daughter of Surya (the sun god)[1] and as Yamasvasa, the sister of Yama (the lord of death) It first touches the district about 3 km. north of Mawai (in pargana Atherban) where it is joined by the Kanihra and flowing southwards runs along the border of the district. Near Mahewa it takes a south-easterly course and is joined by the Dorman east of Shahpur and by Karaia near Kanipur, both mere drainage channels. After making a sharp bend towards the south between Ganeshpur and Pabosa it is joined by the Kalla at the latter and further on receives the waters of the Pali and the Intaha to the west and east of Kosam Inam respectively. From here it runs south to Mahila and then eastwards, being joined by the Kilnahi near Shampur (in tahsil Chail). After this it runs towards the north-east, entering the district near Pratappur (in pargana Bara) having formed the common border between the district and that of Banda from its very first contact with the district (north of Mawai). After its entry into the district it forms the boundary between tahsil

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[1] *Harivansha, Khillabhaga,* IX, 8

Chail (on the north) and tahsil Karchhana (to the south) and continuing in the same direction, is joined by the Saraoli, a small nullah which rises from the hills near Kolahi (in tahsil Karchhana). Just before it reaches Seondha (in tahsil Chail) it takes an easterly direction and is joined by the Jhagrabaria on its right between Jagdishpur and Birwal (both in tahsil Karchhana). It then turns slightly south-eastwards and at Deoria (also in tahsil Karchhana) is joined by the Gahera nullah. About midstream here there is a high and rocky ait with an old kiosk. From Deoria it takes a sharp bend towards the north after which it flows in a north-easterly direction being joined near the Allahabad waterworks by the Sasur Khaderi on its left. At Naini it is crossed by a bridge of the Northern Railway and after flowing on for about 2·5 km. joins the Ganga on its right near the fort. The Yamuna differs from the Ganga in possessing steeper banks, a more constant channel and a more rapid flow. The fall from the high bank to the level of the river is generally 10 to 12 m. but at places the cliff rises to a great height and at a point near Nagreha Kalan (in pargana Atherban) the fall from the upland to the river bed is as great as 33 m. It contains much less silt than the Ganga and its water is much clearer. Its length from the point where it first touches the district to its confluence with the Ganga is about 101 km., its average breadth being about 2·5 km. when it is in spate and about a km. during the dry weather, its depth varying greatly during the rainy season.

Kanihra—This is a small stream which touches the district about 5 km. south-west of the village of Kumhiyawan (in pargana Atherban) and separating the pargana from district Fatehpur for about 6·5 km. joins the Yamuna about 3 km. north of Mawai.

Dorman—This is a small nullah which rises north-east of the Alwara lake and running southwards for about 10 km. joins the Yamuna on the left to the east of Shahpur. It drains a small tract to the east of the lake.

Karaia—This is a mere nullah which is fed by the Bandraha just before its junction with the Yamuna north-west of Katri.

Kalla—This is also a small nullah which rises near Baruk (in pargana Atherban) and running southwards is fed by the Damgarhi on the left and then by the Kathabhara on the right. It joins the Yamuna on the left west of Pabosa.

Kilnahi—This, a large and tortuous stream (which is also known as the Chhoti Kinahi), rises west of Karari near Danpur and runs south-eastwards through pargana Karari till it reaches Sondhiya where it is

crossed by the aqueduct carrying the Dhata distributary. It is joined by the Berdi, a small tributary, and turns towards the south. It then enters tahsil Chail in the south-western corner near Akbarabad after which its bed becomes deeper and its banks scored by numerous ravines. To the south of the village it receives the waters of the Basundhara and joins the Yamuna on the left near Shampur.

Jhagrabaria—This stream, which drains a large hilly tract of pargana Bara in tahsil Karchhana, rises near the village of Malapur (in tahsil Karchhana) and running northwards and doing considerable damage to the tracts adjoining its banks, enters the lowlying tracts near Chhatahra Gurehta where it turns towards the north-east to join the Yamuna between Jagdishpur and Birwal (both in tahsil Karchhana).

Gahera—This, also a large nullah, rises near Asarwail (a village in pargana Bara) and runs north. Near the railway station of Jasra it is crossed by the Jabalpur branch of the Central Railway and by a road connecting the railway station with Bara. Continuing northwards it joins the Yamuna near Deoria.

Sasur Khaderi—This river enters the district from district Fatehpur near Nandiymai a village on the western border of the district in tahsil Sirathu and runs south-eastwards. From the village of Baranpur Qazipur Ichauli (in tahsil Sirathu) onwards it forms the boundary between tahsils Sirathu and Chail on the left and Manjhanpur on the right. Before reaching Arka Fatehpur (in tahsil Manjhanpur), it runs through the tahsil for about 3 km. It again forms the boundary between tahsils Manjhanpur and Chail for about 3 km. till it reaches Udathu where it enters tahsil Chail. After running through this tahsil for about 5 km. it is joined by the Kilnahi south of the village of Bathui and then again forming the boundary between tahsils Manjhanpur and Chail it enters tahsil Chail again flowing eastwards in a tortuous course to join the Yamuna on the left near Bakosi Mondha. an adjoining village south of the city of Allahabad. The banks of the river are on a level with the surrounding country but when it flows along the boundary of tahsil Manjhanpur its channel becomes deeper and the banks are scored by ravines which, after its confluence with the Kilnahi, become more numerous and exten sive. The river forms the central drainage channel of the doab and carries a large volume of water during the rainy season. It almost dries up during the summer but its bed remains moist and at places it is full of quicksands, particularly near its confluence with the Yamuna.

Tons—This river first touches the southern boundary of the district near Deora and after separating the district from Madhya Pradesh

for about 8 km. leaves the district but returns to enter it near Kundari (in tahsil Meja). It then runs north-eastwards in an irregular course for about 64 km. separating tahsil Karchhana (on the left) from tahsil Meja (on the right) to join the Ganga near Sirsa.

Though it carries a considerable volume of water it is quite unnavigable as its bed is full of boulders. Its banks are generally steep and ravined. During the rainy season it attains a breadth of about 365 m. but in dry weather its maximum breadth is no more than 137 m. which at places narrows down to 36 m. It is crossed by several ferries and a rail bridge near Samhan (in tahsil Meja). It is joined by several small streams and hill torrents, the chief being the Loni, Patpari, Katha (all in pargana Bara), Karchi, Ghughuwa, Kandi, Dholia and Jwalamukhi (all in pargana Arail) and the Belan and Lapri (in pargana Khairagarh).

Loni—This is a small hill torrent which rises in the hills of Bara (tahsil Karchhana) and is strengthened by the waters of the Jirwa and the Mahua which join each other near Baradih to meet it about a kilometre and a half north of its confluence with the Tons at Deora, the Jirwa being fed by the Kanalia near Newaria and the Mahua by the Bhagdewa to the south of Juhi.

Patpari—This is a small nullah which rises near Surwal Chandel (in tahsil Karchhana) and running south-eastwards joins the Tons on the left near Jarkhori (in tahsil Karchhana).

Katha—This stream rises from the hills of Bara and running south-eastwards joins the Tons on the left near Khoji.

Karchi—This stream rises near Tendui and running south-eastwards joins the Tons on the left about 3 km. south of Sondhia.

Ghughuwa—This nullah, which drains the southern tract of pargana Arail, rises south of Kunwan and running south-eastwards joins the Tons near Benipur Arail.

Kandi—This stream rises south of Kauwa and draining the south-eastern portion of pargana Arail joins the Tons east of Jhiri Lachhipur.

Dholia—This nullah rises near Majhwan and runs south-eastwards to join the Tons south of Panasa Uparhar. It drains a small tract in the eastern part of pargana Arail.

Jwalamukhi—This stream rises near Ramgarh and runs southwards to join the Tons north of Panasa Uparhar (in tahsil Karchhana). It flows in the old bed of the Ganga and drains a small tract in the north-eastern portion of pargana Arail.

Belan—This river enters the district on its south-eastern border (from that of Mirzapur) near Siraual (a village in tahsil Meja) and runs westwards through the gap between the Vindhayachal and Panna range past Pura Lachhan, Lonmati and Deoghat, its total length in the district which it leaves near Tundihar being about 50 km. It resembles the Tons in its general features having a narrow and well-defined valley with no alluvial land. It is essentially a hill torrent and receives the waters of the Gadhia. Belhiaya and Samarawa (torrents from the Manda hills) at Buduwa, of the Sitla near Sipaua (all joining it on the right). The hill torrents joining the Belan on the left are the Bhasmi near Barahulan Kalan and the Lohanda and the Seoti which join it at Bans Ghat; another stream, also known as the Seoti, carries the waters of the Marahwa and of several other hill torrents (which flow westwards from Kanehi Tal) joins the Belan at Kulrihwa and yet another stream, the Tundiari, joins it near Tundihar. It again touches the district about 1·50 km. south-east of Nidaura and forming the southern boundary of the district for about 8 km. joins the Tons on the right near Garkata.

Gurman—The Gurman, which is one of the chief tributaries of the Belan, enters the district south of Hardawan in tahsil Meja and running through the tahsil for about 8 km. and then forming the boundary of the district for over 6 km. leaves the district to join the Belan in Madhya Pradesh.

Lapri—This is also one of the important tributaries of the Tons. It rises from the western slopes of the Manda hills. runs westwards through tahsil Meja and is joined by several hill torrents. Its most important tributaries are the Belha, Majhala, Dolaha and Jora which join it near the villages of Ghegha Sahl, Bisari, Chhapar and Itwa Kalan (all in tahsil Meja) respectively on the right and the Gadhaia, Karonoha and Mahwa Kota which join it near the villages of Samari Lahuri, Khoncha and Kharka Khas (all in tahsil Meja) respectively on the left. The Teri, Ladhota and Khamari are small nullahs which feed it during the rains. It is crossed by a metalled road near Jawain and by 3 unmetalled ones at Bisari, Sohas and Itwa Kalan and joins the Tons after its junction with the Mahwa Kota near Kharka

Baklai—This, an insignificant stream, touches the district north of tahsil Soraon and separating the district from that of Pratapgarh for about 18 km.. leaves it near Mandipur.

Varuna—This stream is formed by the overflow from the lake at Mailahan (in pargana Sikandara. tahsil Phulpur) and runs along the

district boundary separating the district from that of Jaunpur for about 13 km. It then runs through pargana Mah up to Annaon after which it flows along the boundary of the district which it separates from the district of Varanasi as far as Maharchha where it leaves the district. It again touches the district near Barauna (in pargana Mah, tahsil Handia) and separating it from district Varanasi for about 8 km. finally leaves the district near Pilkhini in the north-eastern corner of pargana Mah.

Lakes—There is a long and disconnected series of large and shallow lakes in the trans-Ganga tract as the outlets for the surface water are inadequate. The chief lakes are Jogital near Semra Birbhanpur, Masiaon and Raiya (all in pargana and tahsil Soraon); Ananchha, Dani Tal, Mijheora, Mailahana, Ranwai, Sahadawa Jhauchand and Basaudha (all in pargana Sikandra, tahsil Phulpur); Kanihar, Bara, Majhla and Karan (all in pargana Jhusi, tahsil Phulpur); Basua and Kazipur (both in pargana Mah, tahsil Handia) and Kewai, Upardaha and Baraut (all in pargana Kewai, tahsil Handia).

The lakes of the doab are Mungari Tal (on the western borders of the district) in the south-western part of tahsil Sirathu near Udhin Buzurg, Alwara in the south-western part of pargana Atherban and Rasulpur Tappa in pargana Chail. There are no large lakes in the trans-Yamuna tract and those of any importance are Belsara and Kanti (both in pargana Arail in tahsil Karchhana) and those at Amilia Kalan, Jora, Lahadi, Sakari and Sonai (all in tahsil Meja).

GEOLOGY

Geologically the district presents a greater complexity than any other district of Uttar Pradesh with the exception of Mirzapur. The whole of the Gangapar (trans-Ganga) tract, the greater portion of the doab, tahsil Karchhana and the north-eastern part of tahsil Meja are composed of Gangetic alluvium the deposition of which commenced in the Pliestocene period (after the final upheaval of the Himalayas) and is still continuing. The alluvial detritus of the Vindhyas is found in the southern part of the doab, especially in pargana Atherban where the Vindhyan rock series extends to the north of the Yamuna. In the Yamunapar (trans Yamuna) tract the Vindhyan detritus merges in the Gangetic sand and silt, the resultant blend being well marked in the western part of pargana Arail and the eastern part of pargana Bara. The gangetic alluvium consists of alterations of fluvial deposition of sand, silt and clay. Nodular concretions of calcium carbonate form

large to small lenses within many alterations. The overall thickness of alluvium increases from south to north and may be of the order of a few hundred metres. The upper stratum of the Vindhyachal range consists of massive Kaimur sandstone of a light raddish colour. The stones are fine textured, soft and easily workable and are suitable for building or architectural work The plateau consists of an upper shaly band known as the Jhiri shales, an intermediate band forming the lower Rewah sandstone and a lower known as the Panna shales. The Upper Rewah group (also known as the Panna range), consists of massive sandstones and is very similar to the Vindhyachal range but attains a greater elevation. In the west of the plateau in the Panna shales runs a subordinate band in a portion of which but outside the district (in Madhya Pradesh) occurs the well-known diamond bearing conglomerate. Abundant outcrops of stalagmites are found near many of the northern and southern slopes which are burnt in order to obtain lime. The order of superposition of various rock formations found in the Yamunapar tract are alluvium (recent), lateritic cappings over rock outcrops (sub-recent), Kaimur sandstone and orthoquartzites (Upper Vindhyan). The Kaimur sandstones, silicified into orthoquartzites and disposed horizontally to sub-horizontally, are presumed to overlie the unexposed greater part of the Vindhyan system. These rocks are supposed to have formed the platform for younger sediments and gangetic alluvial deposits further to the north. The southern fringe of alluvium shows the sandstones under lying the former. Tube-wells drilled in the alluvium have not shown bed-rock till a depth of more than 152 m. is touched which shows that the old topography (prior to the deposition of the gangetic alluvium) generally sloped northwards. At places the sandstone is highly friable giving rise to loose, whitish, fine to medium sand. At some places thin, pisolitic to massive red and brown lateritic capping is conspicuous on the sandstone tops, as seen in small detached humps or hillock between Chak Ghurpur and the Yamuna a result of the concentration of hydrated iron oxide by the action of subaerial agencies. The mineral products that are commonly found in the district are glass sand, building stone, *kankar*, brickearth and reh.

Glass sand—Some of the best glass sand deposits are found in the neighbourhood of Shankergarh, Lohgara (both in tahsil Karchhana) and the requirements of most of the glass factories in northern India are drawn from these deposits, the whitish sand being derived from the friable sandstone in the area.

Building stone—The Kaimur sandstone is an excellent building stone. It lies in beds varying between 150 mm. and 2·5 m. in thickness

and is extracted either by blasting or by splitting the chief quarries being at Sheorajpur.

Kankar—This mineral is available throughout the doab and the trans-Ganga tract but the better beds are found at Lawain and Banswar in tahsil Karchhana.

Brick and Pottery Earth—These are available in the alluvial tract of the district and are locally used for the manufacture of bricks and earthenware, the city being well known for its bricks and tiles.

Reh—This mineral is found as a white encrustation in the *usar* land especially in the trans-Ganga tract. Soda ash, which is extracted from it, is used in the making of soap and glass, for the treatment of hardwater, in the dyeing industry and, when rich in sodium sulphate, for the extraction of sulphur. In its slightly purified form it is often used by dhobis as a substitute for soap.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by a long and hot summer, a fairly pleasant monsoon and cold season. The winter usually extends from mid November to February and is followed by the summer which continues till about the middle of June. The south-west monsoon then ushers in the rainy season which lasts till the end of September. October and the first half of November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall—The district has 8 rain-gauge stations—Allahabad, Handia, Karchhana, Manjhanpur, Meja, Phulpur, Sirathu and Soraon—with records ranging from 62 to 96 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and that of Bara (which stopped functioning in 1928) and for the district as a whole are given in Table IV (i) of the Appendix. The rainfall generally decreases from the south-east to the north-west. About 88 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season, July and August being the months of maximum rainfall. The normal rainfall in the district is 975·4 mm. (38·40") but the variation from year to year is appreciable. During the period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall occurred in 1948 when it was 173 per cent of the normal and the lowest in 1918 when it was 59 per cent of the normal. There were 11 years when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent. 2 consecutive years with such rainfall occurring twice. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded was 512·1 mm. (20·16") at Meja on June 22, 1916.

A statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district is given below for the period from 1901 to 1950:

Range in mm.	Number of years
1	2
501—600	1
601—700	2
701—800	6
801—900	9
901—1,000	13
1,001-1,100	7
1,101—1,200	5
1,201—1,300	4
1,301—1,400	2
1,401—1,500	0
1,501—1,600	0
1,601—1,700	1

On an average there are about 48 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2·5 mm. or more) in a year, the variation in different parts of the district being negligible.

Temperature—There is one meteorological observatory in the district—that at Allahabad, the records of which may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district. Table IV (ii) of the Appendix gives the data in respect of temperatures and humidity.

From about the middle of November, temperatures begin to fall rapidly and in January (the coldest month) the mean daily maximum is 23·7°C. (74·7°F.). In association with cold waves in the wake of western disturbances passing eastwards, the minimum temperature may go down to a degree or two above the freezing point of water and slight frosts may occur. Temperatures rise rapidly after February. The heat in the summer season—particularly in May and the early part of June—is intense, May usually being the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41·8°C. (107·2°F.) and the mean daily minimum at 26·8°C. (80·2°F.). The hot, dry and

often dusty westerly winds (locally known as *loo*) make the heat more intense during the daytime specially in the trans-Yamuna tract due to the radiation from the stony outcrops. These hot winds usually cease by mid-June when, with the advent of the south-west monsoon, day temperatures drop appreciably though night temperatures go up a little higher than in May. The increased humidity during the rainy season causes general oppressiveness. During breaks in the monsoon in September, day temperatures show an increase. In October day temperatures begin to drop gradually and night temperatures somewhat rapidly. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Allahabad was 47·8°C. (118·0° F.) on June 12, 1901, and the lowest minimum temperature was 1·1°C. (34·0°F.) on February 2, 1905.

Humidity—A statement regarding the relative humidity is given in Table IV (ii) of the Appendix. The air is very humid during the monsoon when the relative humidities are 70 to 85 per cent. When the monsoon is over, the relative humidities decrease progressively and in the hot season the air becomes very dry and the humidity, particularly in the afternoons, goes down to 20 per cent or less.

Cloudiness—During the monsoon season the skies are heavily clouded but during the rest of the year they are clear or lightly clouded except for short spells of a day or two during the cold season when, in association with the passing western disturbances, they become cloudy.

Winds—Winds are generally light throughout the year with some increase in force in the summer (particularly in the afternoons) and during the south-west monsoon season. From November to April they blow predominently from the west or north-west. By May easterlies and north-easterlies also appear. In the monsoon season, the direction of the winds is either south-west to west or north-east to east. By October the north easterlies and easterlies become less frequent. The mean wind speed for the district in kilometres per hour is 4·2 in January, 5·0 in February, 6·0 in March, 6·6 in April, 7·6 in May, 8·7 in June, 7·7 in July, 6·9 in August, 6·0 in September, 3·7 in October, 2·7 in November and 3·2 in December, the mean annual speed being 5·7.

Special Weather Phenomena—Some of the monsoon depressions (particularly in the early part of the season) which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move across the country affect the district causing widespread and heavy rain. Thunder-storms, occasionally accompanied by squalls, occur in the summer (often in the wake of dust-storms) and during the monsoon months as well. In the cold season the mornings are occasionally foggy and thunderstorms and dust-storms, sometimes

accompanied by squalls and occasionally by hail occur in association with the passage of western disturbances.

A statement regarding the frequency of special weather phenomena monthwise for the district is given below:

Month		Mean number of days with				
		Thunder	Hail	Dust-storm	Squall	Fog
1		2	3	4	5	6
January	..	2·0	0·0	0·0	0·5	1·7
February	..	3·0	0·5	0·3	0·5	0·9
March	..	2·0	0·1	0·2	0·7	0·3
April	..	2·0	0·0	0·7	1·0	0·0
May	..	3·0	0·1	2·0	0·7	0·0
June	..	8·0	0·0	1·5	3·0	0·0
July	..	11·0	0·0	0·3	0·6	0·0
August	..	7·0	0·0	0·0	1·6	0·0
September	..	8·0	0·0	0·0	1·1	0·1
October	..	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1
November	..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
December	..	0·7	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·6
Annual	..	47·3	0·8	5·1	9·8	4·7

Flora

The area of forests under the forest department of the State in the district is 15,801 hectares of which 10,701 lie in tahsil Meja and 5,100 in pargana Bara (in tahsil Karchhana). The only area under forests with the Gaon Sabhas are in tahsils Meja (13,707 hectares), Karchhana (2,375 hectares), Manjhanpur (118 hectares), Chail (58 hectares) and Soraon (14 hectares), the tahsils of Sirathu, Phulpur and Handia not being wooded. Till the beginning of the present century patches of dhak (*Butea monosperma*) were found in the transganga tract mostly between Phulpur and

Sarai Mamrez, along the banks of the Sasur Khaderi, in the neighbourhood of the Alwara lake (in tahsil Manjhanpur) and in tahsil Sirathu but most of them were cleared for agricultural purposes during the following decades. The right bank of the Ganga has patches of babul (*Acacia arabica*). Forests now exist only in the trans-Yamuna aracts (pargana Bara of tahsil Karchhana and the southern tracts of tahsil Meja).

The chief varieties of trees found in these forests are dhak, *kakor* (*Ziziphus glaberrima*), *aonla* (*Emblica officinalis*), *kahwa* (*Terminalia arjuna*), *jharberi* (*Ziziphus numilaria*), *kanju* (*Holoplelea inegrifolia*), *mahua* (*Madhuca indica*), *semal* (*Salmalia malabarica*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *harra* (*Terminalia chebula*), *chiraunji* (*Buchanania lanzon*), *bahera* (*Terminalia belerica*) and babul. The southern tract of tahsil Karchhana is largely covered with babul and *gandar* which is utilised for thatching and making brooms, its root being well known as *khaskhas* (*Vetiveria zizanoides*). In the uplands of tahsil Meja and pargana Bara, grass and shrubs grow in thick forests of *ber* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melonoxylon*) and *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *mango* (*Mangifera indica*), *mahua* (*Madhuca indica*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), clusters of bamboo (*Bambusa* species) being occasionally met with as well. *Haldi* (*Curcuma amada*), *chhagon* (*Ougeinia soojeinsis*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) are found only in tahsil Meja. Grasses like *dub* (*Cynedon dactylon*), *baib* (*Eulaliopsis bineta*) and spear grass are also found in tahsil Meja. The foot hills of Badokhar, Deoghat and Sansarpur are covered with good forest growth.

These forests were brought under scientific management after 1952 since when plantations have been raised to rehabilitate them and roads have been constructed for their effective exploitation, supervision and management. To improve those which had become impoverished, mixed plantations of *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), babul (*Acacia arabica*), *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *harra* (*Terminalia chebula*), *mahua* (*Madhuca indica*), *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *aonla* (*Emblica officinalis*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) were raised in an area of 1,902 hectares of which 445 and 101 hectares were planted in 1959 and 1965 respectively near Meja, 486 and 405 hectares were acquired in 1960 and 1961 respectively near Shankergarh. 202 and 142 hectares were planted near Vaisa and Bhainshahi in 1962 and the remaining at Koilaha in 1964.

Groves—Except in the trans-Yamuna tract, which has a large area under forests, the number and extent of the planted trees gives a well wooded appearance. The area under groves in the district is 21,879 hectares of which 4,003 hectares lie in tahsil Soraon, 3,905 hectares in tahsil

Handia, 3,032 hectares in tahsil Phulpur, 2,699 hectares in tahsil Karchhana, 2,575 hectares in tahsil Manjhanpur, 2,358 hectares in tahsil Chail, 2,055 hectares in tahsil Sirathu and 1,252 hectares in tahsil Meja. The groves chiefly consist of mango and *mahua*, the latter predominating in the doab, especially in its western part. The guava (*Psydium guajava*), *jamun* and *ber* are also found almost everywhere.

The villages with the highest acreage of groves in the doab are Syed Sarawan with 97 hectares, Charwa with 66 hectares, and Kaju with 63 hectares (all in tahsil Chail), Kara with 61 hectares, Shahzadpur with 58 hectares and Korion with 53 hectares (all in tahsil Sirathu) and Purab Sarira with 140 hectares. Andhawan with 116 hectares and Meohar with 70 hectares (all in tahsil Manjhanpur). The chief fruit producing villages in the Gangapar tract are Pachhim Nara with 60 hectares, Serawan with 40 hectares and Kalyanpur with 36 hectares (all in tahsil Soraon), Kuwandih with 40 hectares, Belwa with 36 hectares and Katwarupur with 33 hectares (all in tahsil Phulpur) and Barethi with 60 hectares, Barauna with 47 hectares and Mahuadih with 40 hectares (all in tahsil Handia). The chief villages in the trans-Yamuna tract are Mungari with 92 hectares, Hathigaon with 61 hectares and Kaithi with 44 hectares (all in tahsil Karchhana) and Kathauli with 71 hectares, Ramnagar with 68 hectares and Newadhiya with 59 hectares (all in tahsil Meja).

Fauna

Animals—The wild life of the district has been depleted considerably owing to the destruction of forests and reckless shooting in the past. In 1880 wolves became such a pest that rewards were given for their destruction. They are found in the trans-Yamuna tract and specially along the banks of the Ganga. The number and species of wild animals are much greater in the trans-Yamuna tract than elsewhere in the district. The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) visits the district from Mirzapur or Madhya Pradesh. The bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is found in the southern part of the trans-Yamuna tract and the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is sometimes seen in the ravined area of the Yamuna in pargana Bara and the southern parts of tahsil Meja. The bear and the chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*)—also known as the Indian gazelle or ravine deer—are found in pargana Bara and the sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) occurs in small numbers in the southern part of tahsil Meja. The hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), considerable herds of the Indian black buck (*Anteloppe cervicapra*) and the boar (*sus secrofa*), which do much damage to the crops, are also found in the tahsils of the trans-Yamuna tract, the last also being met with in the flood plain of the Ganga and the doab. The nilgai or blue bull

(*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) is found in the tahsils of the trans-Yamuna tract and in tahsil Sirathu. The fox (*Kulpus bengalensis*), the hare (*Lepus ruficaudatus*), and the *sahi* or Indian porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*) are found throughout the district.

Birds—The usual species of birds which are commonly found in the Gangetic plain are also found in the district. Among the game birds the most common are the peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), grey partridge (*Francolinus pondiceriancis*), the jungle bush quail (*Perdicula asiatica*), the bustard quail (*Turnix suscitator*) and the common Indian sand grouse (*Pterocles exustus*). The florican (*Sypheotides indica*) and the great Indian bustard (*Choriotis nigriceps*) are found in the hilly and grassy parts of the trans-Yamuna tract. The painted snipe (*Rostratula bengalensis*) and the common snipe (*Cappella gallinago*) visit the district only in small numbers. The bar-headed goose (*Anser indicus*) and the grey lag (*Anser anser*) visit the district during the winter, live on winter crops and are generally found near lakes and rivers. Several species of duck, pochards and teal are found near the lakes as long as they contain water.

Reptiles—Snakes are common in the district, the most poisonous being the cobra (*Naja naja* or *Naia tripudians*), the krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and the Russell's viper (*Vipera russellii*) which is viviparous and nocturnal in its habits and is seldom found beyond the hilly country of the Yamunapar tract. The number of deaths from snakebite in the district in 1964 (as reported by the district medical officer of health and the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari) was 17. The *gharial* (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and mugger (*Crocodilus palustris*) are found in the Ganga, Yamuna and Tons.

Fish—Fish are found in the rivers and in the lakes and ponds of the district, the common species being *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *karaunch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *nain* (*Cirrihina mrigala*), *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *tengar* (*Mystas seenghala*), *katanna* (*Mystas carvacious*), *baikri* (*Mystas bleekari*), *parhain* (*Wallagonia attu*), *pabda* (*Callichorous binaculatus*), *mangoor* (*Clarius batrachus*), *tengri* (*Gagalia cenis*), *singhi* (*Heteropneustus fossilis*), *gonch* (*Bagarius bagarius*), *bilgagra* (*Rita rita*) and *conch* (*Pangesius pangesius*).

Cyprinus carpio, a new species, was introduced in the district in 1959.

Game-laws

The game-laws obtaining in the district are governed by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (U. P. Amendment) Act (Act No. XIII of 1934).

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Situated at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna ('the white and the dark' streams respectively as mentioned in Kalidas' famous verse in the *Raghuvansha*) and according to tradition also the Sarasvati (an invisible stream), Prayag (Allahabad) has been one of the most important sacred places of the Hindus since very early times. It has been mentioned in the epics, the *Puranas* and other works. According to the *Manusmriti*, the country extending from Vinashana to Prayag was included in Madhyadesha.[1] According to the *Linga Purana*, Pururavas Aila (a grandson of Manu Vaivasvata), the progenitor of the lunar race, ruled over the region north of the Yamuna with its capital at Pratishthana (modern Jhusi) on the Ganga (opposite the city of Allahabad).[2] Starting on his exile from Ayodhya, Rama proceeded towards the Ganga, on whose banks lay the kingdom of Guha (the king of the Nishadas) with its capital at Shringaverapur (modern Singraur in Pargana Soraon). He then crossed the Ganga and reached Prayag, where the hermitage of the sage Bharadvaja was located.[3] On his way to see Rama, Bharata, his brother, also stayed here.[4] According to the *Kurma-Purana*, Prayagmandala covered an area of five yojanas[5] (about 40 km.) and in the *Matsya Purana* it is mentioned that it extended from Pratishthana to the pond of Vasuki[6] and as far as the abodes of the Nagas (Kambala, Ashvatara and Bahumulaka), places not identified due to lack of evidence.[7]

Prayag has also been associated with some mythological personalities as mentioned in Brahmanical and Buddhist literature. According to the *Mahabharata*, Brahma, the god of creation, performed sacrifices

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[1] *Manu-Smriti*, Edited by Ganganath Jha, p. 79; Sharma, G. R. : *The Excavations at Kausambi* 1957—59, (Allahabad, 1960), p. 9

[2] Babu Sadhu Charan Prasad : *Bharata Bhramana*, Vol. I, (Kashi, 1902), p. 187

[3] *Ramayana*, Ayodhya-kanda, Sarga 50—54; Pathak, Vishuddhanand : *History of Kosala*, (Varanasi, 1963), pp. 176, 177

[4] *Ramayana*, Ayodhya-kanda, Sarga 89, 90; Misra, Pandit Ramgopal : *Tapobhumi*, p. 38

[5] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society*, Vol. I. (Allahabad, 1962), p. 7

[6] Modern Nag Vasuki in the north-east of the city

[7] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society*, Vol. I, (1962), p. 7; Babu Sadhu Charan Prasad, *op. cit.*, p. 137

here[1] which gave the place the name of Prayag (*pra* denoting excellence and *yaga* sacrifice). It was also called Bhaskar Kshetra and Soma, Varuna and Prajapati were born here.[2] From the *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa* (the Buddhist chronicles of Ceylon) it is learnt that it was at Prayag that the submerged palace of the primaeval king Mahapanadas was raised above the water by Bhaddaji.[3] The *Vinaya Pitaka* states that the Buddha passed through Prayag. That this area was inhabited centuries before the beginning of the Christian era, is indicated by ancient pieces of pottery found at certain old sites in the district.[4]

The ruins found at and around the village of Kosam (situated on the left bank of the Yamuna 51 km. south-west of Allahabad)[5] have been identified with those of the ancient city of Kaushambi which was an important capital for centuries.[6] There are several traditions regarding the name and founding of Kaushambi. The *Satapatha Brahamana* (a later Vedic text) mentions Proti Kausurubindi (a disciple of Uddalaka Aruni) as being a 'Kausambeya' (native of Kaushambi).[7] According to the *Mahabharata*, the city of Kaushambi was founded by Kushamba, the third son of the Chedi king, Uparichara Vasu,[8] but in the *Ramayana* Kushamba, the eldest son of an ancient king named Kusha,[9] is said to have founded the city. In the *Matsya Purana* it is said that when Hastinapur (in district Meerut) was washed away by the Ganga, the Kuru or Bharata king Nichakshu (fifth in descent from Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna) abandoned Hastinapur and came to live in Kaushambi.[10] According to the *Vamstthappakasini*, various dynasties of the kings of the Solar race also reigned in Kaushambi. In the *Paramatthajotika* (which is a Pali commentary on the *Suttanipata*), Kaushambi is so named because it was originally the dwelling place of the sage Kosamba. The Buddhist writer Buddhaghosha says that in founding it the Kosamba trees were uprooted and according to some others it was so named because it was built near the hermitage of

[1] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society*, Vol. I, (Allahabad, 1962), p 1

[2] Misra, P. R., *op. cit.*, p. 33

[3] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society*, Vol. I, (Allahabad, 1962), p. 1

[4] *Ibid*

[5] Sharma, G. R., *op. cit.*, p. 21

[6] Rapson, E. J.: *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, (1955), p. 472; Ghosh, N. N.: *An Early History of Kausambi*, (1935), p. 84

[7] Law, B. C.: *Kausambi in Ancient Literature* (Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind.), No. 6), (1939), p. 1

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 1

[9] *Ramayana*, Bala-kanda, Sarga 32, vv. 1—6; Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, pp. 2, 3

[10] Law, B. C., *op. cit.*, p. 1

Ruins of Ghositarama Monastery, Kaushambi

(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

a rishi named Kusumba.[1] The name Kaushambhi also occurs in several historical inscriptions, seals and coins found in this region. A large number of sculptural and architectural remains, terracotta figurines and other relics found there are indications that Kaushambi was a great centre of art. They reflect not only the aesthetic temperament of the people of that age but also the high watermark of technical excellence attained by the artists and craftsmen of those times.

The beginnings of the history of Kaushambi may be traced back to the time when the Kurus went there after their capital, Hastinapur, had been destroyed by an inundation of the river Ganga. According to *Aitareya Brahmana*, the Vatsas had established a monarchical form of the government from the earliest times with Kaushambi as their capital.[2] During the time of the Buddha this region was known as the country of the Vatsas and its king Udayana, as the Vatsa raja.[3] Bhasa, the celebrated dramatist (who flourished in the 2nd century A.D.) has made Udayana, the king of the Vatsas, his hero in his famous drama *Svapnavasavadattam*. During this period the Vatsa country was one of the four principal monarchies in northern India.[4] In the *Ratnavali* of Harsha, Udayana is also described as the king of the Vatsas and his capital is called Vatsa-pattana (obviously another name for Kaushambi).[5] In the *Digh-nikaya* Kaushambi is included among the 6 great cities and it was one of the 16 *janapadas* existing in India at that time.[6] The *Puranas* give a list of the Kings who reigned in Kaushambi before Udayana, who was the seventeenth in the line from Nichakshu.[7] but very little is known about them. The Buddha himself visited this celebrated city in the sixth and ninth years of the period of his enlightenment where he delivered several discourses and strengthened the monastic life of the place, which became one of the principal seats of Buddhism. After the conversion of Udayana to Buddhism, the monastery of Ghoshitarama was built by a wealthy merchant of the city.[8] The remains of a palace (probably of Udayana himself)[9] with massive walls made of huge blocks of stone set in lime

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[1] Law, B. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 1, 2
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 9
[3] Ghosh, N. N., *op cit.*, p. 8
[4] Law, B. C., *op. cit.*, p. 9
[5] Cunningham, A : *The Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, p. 302
[6] Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, pp. 7, 9
[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 11
[8] Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, p. 302; Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, p. 25
[9] *Indian Archaeology 1960-61—A Review*, (1961), pp. 33, 34

mortar have been found here. The eastern gallery was probably covered with a vault-like roof supported by two flanking walls running north-south and the palace was probably defended by a dry ditch on the north. There were four establishments or settlements of the Buddhist order in or near Kaushambi in the time of the Buddha, the members of which lived in huts under trees.[1] The history of Vatsa is one of decline after Udayana. The *Puranas* mention only 4 kings of Kaushambi who followed him, Kshemaka being the last, which probably indicates that Vatsa ceased to be an independent power and was absorbed in the Nanda empire of Magadha.[2]

In 321 B. C. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the Nandas and ascended the throne of Magadha.[3] Epigraphic evidence showing that Kaushambi was a district in the empire of Asoka and was ruled by a Mahamatra is to be found in an inscription known as the Kaushambi edict inscribed on the Allahabad stone pillar of Asoka, in which some directions are given to the Mahamatra of Kaushambi.[4] This pillar was brought to Allahabad probably from Kaushambi where it originally stood.[5] A sealing with two letters from Jhusi and a number of terracottas from Bhita date from the Maurayan period.[6] One of the sealings from Kaushambi bears an inscription which reads *Pativedana* in Brahmi characters of about 300 B.C.[7] After the Maurayas the Sungas became the rulers of these parts[8] and Pushyamitra Sunga brought under his suzerainty the whole of northern India including Kaushambi. But by the time of the fifth Sunga king, Odraka, this part of the empire had become independent, so much so that King, Bahasatimitra, issued coins in his own name as the soverign of the region,[9] which bear the legend 'Bahasatimitasa' (in Asokan Brahmi). Four copper coins found at Kosam have been assigned to the second century B. C., one of which bears his name.[10] He is identified as the father of Yasomati of the Mora brick inscription (of Mathura district) who was married to a king of Mathura. A later ruler of Kaushambi also bore the same name and issued 'struck'

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[1] Rapson, E. J., *op. cit.*, p. 167

[2] Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, pp. 39, 40

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 40, 41

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 41

[5] Thapar, Romila: *Asoka and the Decline of Mauryas*, (1961), pp. 228, 229

[6] *Indian Archaeology* 1959-60—*A Review*, (1960), p. 76; *Archaeological Survey of India—Annual Report* 1911-12, (1916), p. 71

[7] *Indian Archaeology* 1960-61—*A Review*, (1961), p. 69

[8] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (1957), p. 107

[9] Ghosh N. N., *op. cit.*, pp. 52-54

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 42

coins which have been assigned to the late second century B. C., but may be slightly later. He is probably identical with the king mentioned in the Pabhosa inscription of his maternal uncle Ashadhasena of Panchala,[1] Pabhosa itself being an ancient site 2 or 3 miles north-west of Kaushambi.

After Pushyamitra the Greek invasion dealt a blow to the prestige of the Sungas and encouraged the provincial governors to secede from their authority. Numismatic evidence indicates that independent principalities came into existence at several places including Kaushambi.[2] Stratigraphic evidence in the form of arrow heads (found in some ashes) dating back to *c.* 255 to *c.* 185 B. C unearthed at Kaushambi, suggests that Demetrius might have been the Yavana king who invaded the place in the early decades of the second century B. C.[3]. A copper coin of Angaraja (or Agraraja) with the Brahmi legend 'Agarajasa' in the script of the second century B. C. has also been acquired from this place.[4]

A set of coins the legends on most of which end with the term 'mitra' have also been found here. Among them are a rectangular copper coin of Ramamitra (to which a date between the first century B. C. and the first century A. D. may be assigned on palaeographic grounds), a rectangular copper coin of Priyamitra with the legend 'Prayamitasa' (of about 100 B C.) and a copper coin of Jyeshthagupta with the Brahmi legend 'Jethagatasa', which have brought to light the names of these three hitherto unknown kings of Kaushambi.[5] Other kings of Kaushambi known from their coins are Jyeshthamitra, Praushthamitra, Varunamitra, Pushpasri. Ashvaghosha and Parvata.[6] There is an inscription in Brahmi characters on the Asoka pillar at Sarnath resembling those of the Saka coinage dated the fourteenth year of Ashvaghosha's reign. If the inscription and the coins belong to the same monarch, it would indicate that Varanasi was included in the kingdom of Kaushambi and this Ashvaghosha may well have been the last ruler of Kaushambi which soon after passed into the hands of Kanishka.[7] According to an inscription on an image of the Buddha (discovered in 1934), Kaushambi was conquered by Kanishka about 80 A. D. as that date appears in this inscription.[8] The presence of the Sakas and Kushanas at Kaushambi

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[1] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (1957), p. 107

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 104

[3] Sharma, G. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 14-15, 34

[4] *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. XXII, (1960), p. 131

[5] *Indian Archaeology* 1960-61—*A Review*, (1961), p. 56; *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. XXII, (1960), pp. 131, 182

[6] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (1957), p. 107

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 108

[8] Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, p. 64

is proved by the large number of Saka-Parthian terracotta figurines which include specialised types like the mother goddess (a female deity popular in the Gangetic valley), dancers, musicians, etc. Saka names are of frequent occurrence in the inscriptions of this period found in the remains of the Ghoshitarama monastery where a seal of Kanishka and a large number of Kushana coins have also been discovered,[1] the seal being perhaps the only known seal of its type. An inscription of the nun Buddhamitra, of the reign of Kanishka, was also discovered here.[2] Some coins of Huvishka and a coin-mould of Vasudeva (his successor) were also found at Bhita in this district.[3] A number of terracottas and religious and mercantile sealings of this period have also been discovered in this place.[4] In course of time the Maghas of Bandogarh extended their sway over Kaushambi and the neighbouring region.[5] Bhadramagha, grandson of Bhimasena, the founder of the line, succeeded in wresting Kaushambi from the Kushanas (*c.* 155 A. D.) and began to reign there independently[6] and seems to have continued to rule over this region till about 175 A.D. His name has been found inscribed on a jar.[7] Gautamiputra Sivamagha (probably his successor) ruled till about 184 A. D. He is mentioned in a Bhita seal and it is not unlikely that he also brought the Bhita region under his control.[8] He was succeeded by Vaishravana (*c.* 185 to *c.* 208 A. D.) whose own successor was most probably Bhimavarman whose known dates are A. D. 208 and 217.[9] It is likely that the Maghas were among those who were instrumental in bringing about the downfall of the Kushanas in the first half of the third century.[10] The names of two more Magha rules, Satamagha and Vijayamagha, have been found in the coins discovered at Kaushambi and they were probably the last of the dynasty.[11] Several inscriptions of this dynasty have also been discovered in the ruins. Numismatic evidence shows that a king named Nava succeeded the Maghas of Kaushambi,

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[1] Sharma, G. R., *op. cit.*, p. 15

[2] *Indian Archaeology* 1953-54—*A Review*, (1954), p. 9

[3] Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S.: *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, (1960), p. 25

[4] *Archaeological Survey of India—Annual Report* 1911-12 (1915), p. 71; *Ancient India* (Bulletin of A. S. I.), No. 9, (1953), p. 146

[5] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (1957), p. 259

[6] Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 48

[7] *Indian Archaeology* 1955-56—*A Review*. (1956), p. 20

[8] Chattopadhyaya, S.: *Early History of North India*, (1958), pp. 115, 116; Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S., *op. cit*, p. 44

[9] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (1957), p. 261; Chattopadhyaya; *op. cit.*, p. 116

[10] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (1957), p. 255

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 262

his coins being exact copies of the Magha coins. His reign may be placed between 300 and 320 A. D.[1] By the middle of the fourth century a king named Pushpasri was ruling at Kaushambi and probably a successor of this ruler was subdued by Samudragupta, the Gupta emperor, and the proclamation of his victory over Kaushambi was inscribed by him on the Asoka pillar then *in situ* at Kaushambi.[2] According to Fa-hien, the Chinese pilgrim, who travelled through the dominions of Chandragupta II, thirteen yojanas to the north-west of the shrine (in the deer forest at Sarnath in Varanasi), there was a country called Kaushambi where there was a shrine in the garden of Ghoshitarama, in which Buddha once dwelt and where there were (at the time of Fa-hien's visit) priests mostly of the 'leser vehicle'.[3] It is thus evident that Ghoshitarama was in good condition in the fifth century A. D. when Fa-hien visited Kaushambi. Many inscriptions have been found at Garhwa, the oldest being those of the reigns of Chandragupta II and Kumaragupta dating from 406 to 486 A.D. which record gifts of dinars (gold coins) and of some land given to certain Brahmanas for their maintenance and for the worship of Vishnu whose image was placed in the temple in the Garhwa fort.[4] A terracotta mould of the silver coin of Chandragupta II with the head of the king on the obverse and a legend and the representation of garuda in the centre have been found at Jhusi.[5] A hoard of silver coins of Kumaragupta was also found there in 1892. A few silver coins of Skandagupta from this place bear the head of the king on the obverse and a circular legend with a peacock in the centre on the reverse.[6] The empire under Skandagupta was made up of provinces, a feudatory also being appointed sometimes as governor of a province as in the case of Bhimavarman of Kaushambi the fact being mentioned in his inscription dated 458 A. D. on a beautifully executed stone image of Siva and Parvati found at Kaushambi.[7] A number of seals of the Gupta period have also been found at Jhusi and Bhita,[8] the site of the latter also having yielded the remain of Gupta structures and antiquities. The clay seals of the same period from this place and Kaushambi, form a large and interesting series by themselves.

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[1] Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 46

[2] Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, pp. 68, 69

[3] Giles, H. A.: *The Travels of Fa-Hsien*, (1956), p. 61

[4] *The Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society*, 1939, Vol. XII, part 1, p. 98

[5] *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. XXIII, (1961), p. 416

[6] *Ibid*, p. 415

[7] Mookerji, R. K.: *The Gupta Empire* (1959), pp. 94, 141; *The Classical Age*, (1962), p. 526

[8] *Archaeological Survey of India—Annual Report*, 1911-12, (1915), p. 46; *Indian Archaeology* 1959-60—A Review, (1960), p. 76

Terracotta figurines, moulded animals, heads, etc., have also been found at Kaushambi as have ivory seals in the levels assigned to the Gupta period in the excavations made at Bhita. From Mankwar (tahsil Karchhana) has been recovered a stone statue of Buddha with a shaven head, in the Mathura style. The characteristic features of Gupta art are evident in the reliefs on an architrave of the fifth century discovered at Garhwa.[1]

That Kaushambi was conquered by the Hunas has been evidenced by two seals discovered in the excavations of the monastery of Ghoshitarama, one counter struck by the letters 'To ra ma na' (the name of a Huna king) and the other bearing the legend 'Huna-Raja', evidently referring to the same king. Some arrow-heads also found here provide another piece of evidence of the presence of the Hunas in these parts and it is possible that Toramana conquered the region some time between 510 and 515 A. D.[2] Kaushambi never recovered from the devastation inflicted by the Hunas. Though Yashodharman (the king mentioned in the Mandasor inscription dated 533-34 A.D.) was able to overthrow them about 530 A.D., his success was short lived.[3] The names of two kings, Dhruvadatta and Sivadatta or Sarvadatta, introduce into the history of Kaushambi a new ruling dynasty which, on palaeolithic grounds, can be placed about the second quarter of the sixth century and might have gained power after the withdrawal of the Hunas.[4] In the time of Harshavardhana (who was the king of Kannauj and a powerful monarch) the area covering the present district was subordinate to him.[5] He used to hold assemblies at Prayag at which he distributed gifts and which were attended by numerous feudatories.[6] Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller, who was present at one such assembly, mentions that on the occasion the king freely distributed his accumulated treasure to the poor and needy as well as to the Brahmanas and Buddhist and Jain monks, establishing a record of charity and liberality by giving away his gems, goods, clothing, necklaces, earings, bracelets, chaplets and jewels for the head,[7] etc. He has recorded the fact that Buddhism, Brahmanism and Jainism were the principal religions in Harsha's empire.

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[1] *The Classical Age*, (1962), pp. 526, 554, 558, 594; Mookerji, R. K., *op. cit.*, p. 143; Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 447

[2] Sharma, G. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 16

[3] Majumdar, R. C.: *Ancient India*, (1964), p. 248; Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj*, (1959), p. 28; Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 203, 204

[4] *Indian Archaeology* 1954-55—*A Review*, (1955), p. 18

[5] Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, p. 79

[6] Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 90, 115

[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 157—161

Prayag being one of the main strongholds of Brahmanism.[1] According to him the Prayag country was about 5,000 *li* in circuit and the capital which was situated at the confluence of the two rivers above 20 *li* in circuit.[2] In the city there was a Deva (or non-Buddhist) temple in front of which was a great tree with spreading boughs and branches from which people used to throw themselves down in order to die on this spot.[3] This tree is said to be the Akshaya Vata (the undecaying banyan tree) which is still an object of worship at Allahabad.[4] Hiuen Tsang also relates that there were at Prayag two Buddhist establishments and a few brethren of the Hinayana sect. The number of Deva temples was some hundred. To the south-west of the capital there was a Buddha hair-and-nail-relic stupa and ground for exercises.[5] After visiting Prayag he passed through a forest infested with wild elephants and other fierce animals and after a journey of above 500 *li* (about 161 km.) he reached Kaushambi or the Kosambi country which is described by the pilgrim as being above 6,000 *li* in circuit and its capital (evidently named Kosambi) as being above 30 *li* in circuit. It was a fertile country with a hot climate: it yielded much upland rice and sugar-cane; its people were enterprising, fond of the arts and cultivators of religious merit. There were more than ten Buddhist monasteries, but all in utter ruin; and the brethren, who were above 300 in number, were adherents of the Hinayana system. There were more than fifty Deva temples and the non-Buddhists were very numerous.[6] Within the old royal enclosure of the capital was a large Buddhist temple over sixty feet high in which was a sacred sandal wood image of the Buddha with a stone canopy suspended over it.[7] In the South-east corner of the city were a Buddhist temple, a hair-and-nail-relic stupa, and the remains of the Buddha's bath-house.[8] Outside the city on the south-east side was the old Ghoshitarama monastery built by Ghoshila, with an Asoka stupa above two hundred feet high. Ghoshila was one of the three chief ministers of the state of Kosambi in the time of the Buddha (who converted him and admitted him as a lay disciple) for whom he set up this monastery in which the Buddha usually lodged on his visits to Kosambi and where he preached his sermons. Beside this stupa was a place with traces of the sitting and walking up and down of the four past Buddhas,

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[1] Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 172, 173

[2] Watters, Thomas: *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India,* (1961), p. 361

[3] Dey, N. L.: *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India,* (1927), p. 160

[4] Watters, Thomas., *op. cit.*, p. 363

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 361

[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 365-366

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 368

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 369

and there was another Buddha hair-and-nail-relic stupa.[1] Nearby was another stupa built by Asoka and a hair-and-nail-relic stupa at which in many cases the ailments of devotees were cured in an answer to prayer.[2]

The earliest known monarch after Harsha to have exercised sway over these parts was Yashovarman of Kannauj. At the beginning of the eighth century A. D. he was a very powerful monarch and is said to have returned to his capital (Kannauj) after an extensive expedition of conquest. He ruled till about 740 A.D.[3] After him the Pratihara king Vatsaraj (known to have been ruling in the year 783-84 A. D.[4]) defeated the king of Gauda.[5] According to the Gwalior inscription of Bhoja, Nagabhata, the Pratihara king (815—833 A. D.), conquered in quick succession Anartta, Malwa, Kirata, Turushka, Vatsa and Matsya.[6] The location of these kingdoms suggests that Nagabhata's conquests included the area now covered by the whole of Uttar Pradesh (thus taking in the district of Allahabad)[7] and that during the time of the Gurjara Pratiharas (from the end of the 8th century to the end of the first quarter of the 11th century), Kaushambi and the adjacent territories formed the south-eastern limit of the kingdom of Kannauj.[8] About 916, in the reign of Mahimit (son of Mahendrapala), the army of Indra III, the Rashtrakuta king, advanced as far as Prayag,[9] but as before the Rashtrakutas did not stay on to consolidate their conquests in the north.[10] Dhanga, the Chandella king (*c.* 950—1008), seems to have extended his kingdom north of the Yamuna and as far as Varanasi in the east,[11] thus probably including the Allahabad district. When he had attained his hundredth year he gave up his life by throwing himself into the sacred waters of the confluence.[12] But his hold over the district, if he ruled over it at all, seems to have been short lived.[13] The Jhusi copper plate inscription ascribed to Trilochanapala and another ascribed to Yashapala his successor, prove that the region was part of the kingdom of Kannauj and was held by the Pratihara kings

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[1] Watters, Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 369
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 371
[3] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 259, 260
[4] Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 228
[5] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 262
[6] Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 235
[7] Puri, Baij Nath: *The History of the Gurjara-Pratiharas*, (1957), p. 45
[8] Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, p. 80; Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 285
[9] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 288, 289; Tripath, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 260
[10] *The Age of Imperial Kannauj*, p. 36
[11] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 290; Bose, N. S.: *History of the Candellas*, (1956), p. 39
[12] *Ibid.*
[13] Puri, B. N., *op. cit.*, p. 99

till the end of their rule.[1] In 1019 after his defeat by Mahmud of Ghazni, Trilochanapala was obliged to move further east and began to reside in the district, probably at Jhusi, where his copper plate inscription has been discovered[2] from which it appears that on June 26, 1027, he was in residence in the neighbourhood of Prayag and was in a position to make a grant of the village of Labhundaka in the Asurabhaka *vishaya* (pargana) to the Brahamanas of Partishthana.[3] Yashahapala was the last Gurjara Pratihara ruler and his identity is established by his Kara inscription which records the grant of the village named Payalasa (in the Kaushambi Mandala) in 1036. The exact relationship of Trilochanapala and Yashahapala is not known but it is certain that the latter succeeded the former either as usurper or otherwise. He is styled only as a maharaja which might suggest that he was a local ruler of the district[4] In the eleventh century Kaushambi formed an administrative subdivision of these Gurjara Pratihara kings of Kannauj but it lost its importance as a political unit in the time of Yashahapala.[5] After this and some time before 1041 this region passed under the control of Gangeyadeva, the Kalachuri king, who died at Prayag (with his hundred wives) and after him to his successor Lakshmikarna (*c.* 1041) who ruled until *c.* 1072.[6] When Yashkarma (Lakshmikarna's son) became king he had the mortification of seeing this region conquered by Chandradeva, the Gahadavala king, whose earliest known date is 1090.[7] Chandradeva was succeeded by his son Madanachandra who was in turn succeeded by Govindachandra (his son) some time before 1114. Vijayachandra, his son and successor, whose known dates are 1168 and 1169, was succeeded in 1176 by his son Jayachandra (the famous Rajput chief of Kannauj) who maintained intact the vast dominion inherited by him[8] in which the district was included but which was lost for a short time to Lakshmanasena (of Bengal) who is said to have erected a pillar of victory at Allahabad.[9]

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[1] Ghosh, N. N., *op cit.*, pp. 80—82; Puri. B. N., *op. cit.*, p. 99

[2] Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 285, 287; Niyogi, Roma: *The History of the Gahadavala Dynasty*, (1959), p. 9

[3] *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 33, 34

[4] Puri, B. N., *op. cit.*, pp. 98, 104

[5] Kala, S. C.: *Terracotta Figurines from Kaushambi*, (1950), p. 10

[6] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, p. 6; Niyogi. Roma, *op. cit.*, pp. 14, 16-17; Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 295

[7] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 324, 325; Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 295, 302

[8] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 315, 316

[9] Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 323, 324; Majumdar, R. C., op. cit., p. 317; Niyogi, R., *op. cit.*, p. 95

The epigraphical remains at some places in the district—Jhusi, Bhita, Garhwa and Singraur—prove that this region enjoyed a high degree of civilization at an early date. Jhusi or Pratishthana (which is said to have been founded by Ila, Pururavas Aila's mother) was the place where the rishi Galava was married to Madhavi, the daughter of king Yayati.[1] Nahusha, Yayati, Puru, Dushyanta and Bharata are said to have reigned in this city.[2] The epigraphical finds discovered here during Maurya, Sunga, Kushana, Gupta and even mediaeval times testify to the existence of an important centre in these parts during ancient times.[3]

About 56 km. downstream from Kaushambi lies a series of mounds at Bhita[4] (which has been identified with ancient Sahjati). The remains at this place were first made known by Cunningham, who visited the site in 1872. It has also been identified by him with old Bitbhayapattana, a town mentioned in the *Vira Charitra* as having flourished in the days of Mahavira and the name Bitha being given to the village by him.[5] The mounds at this site were superficially excavated in 1909-10 and 1911-12 and appear to represent an ancient military station and a trade centre. The occupation, ranging from an age prior to the Mauryas to Gupta times, has been divided into five periods. Among the objects obtained are pieces of the northern black polished ware, punch-marked, uninscribed and tribal and Kushana coins, terracotta figurines and religious and mercantile sealings of Kushana and Gupta dates.[6] That Buddhism was the prevailing religion at Bhita during the Indo-Scythian period as well as during the reign of the Guptas has been proved by ancient inscriptions, statues and pillars. In the ninth century the Brahamanas occupied Bhita as is evident from the rock inscriptions found there, one of which is dated 844 A. D.[7]

Garhwa lies 40 km. south-west of Allahabad. From the inscriptions found there it appears that the old name of the place was Bhattagram, a big town during the Gupta period. Numerous pieces of stone and brick have been found nearby. The word *garhwa* means a fort but the present appearance of the place is somewhat like a defensive dwelling

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[1] Misra, Ram Gopal, *op. cit.*, p. 84

[2] Dey, N. L.: *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, (1927), p. 160

[3] *Journal of Indian Museums*, Vol. XIV-XVI, 1958-60, p. 2

[4] *Ancient India* (Bulletin of ASI), No. 9, (1953), p. 146

[5] *Archaeological Survey of India—Annual Report*, 1911-12, (1915), p. 29

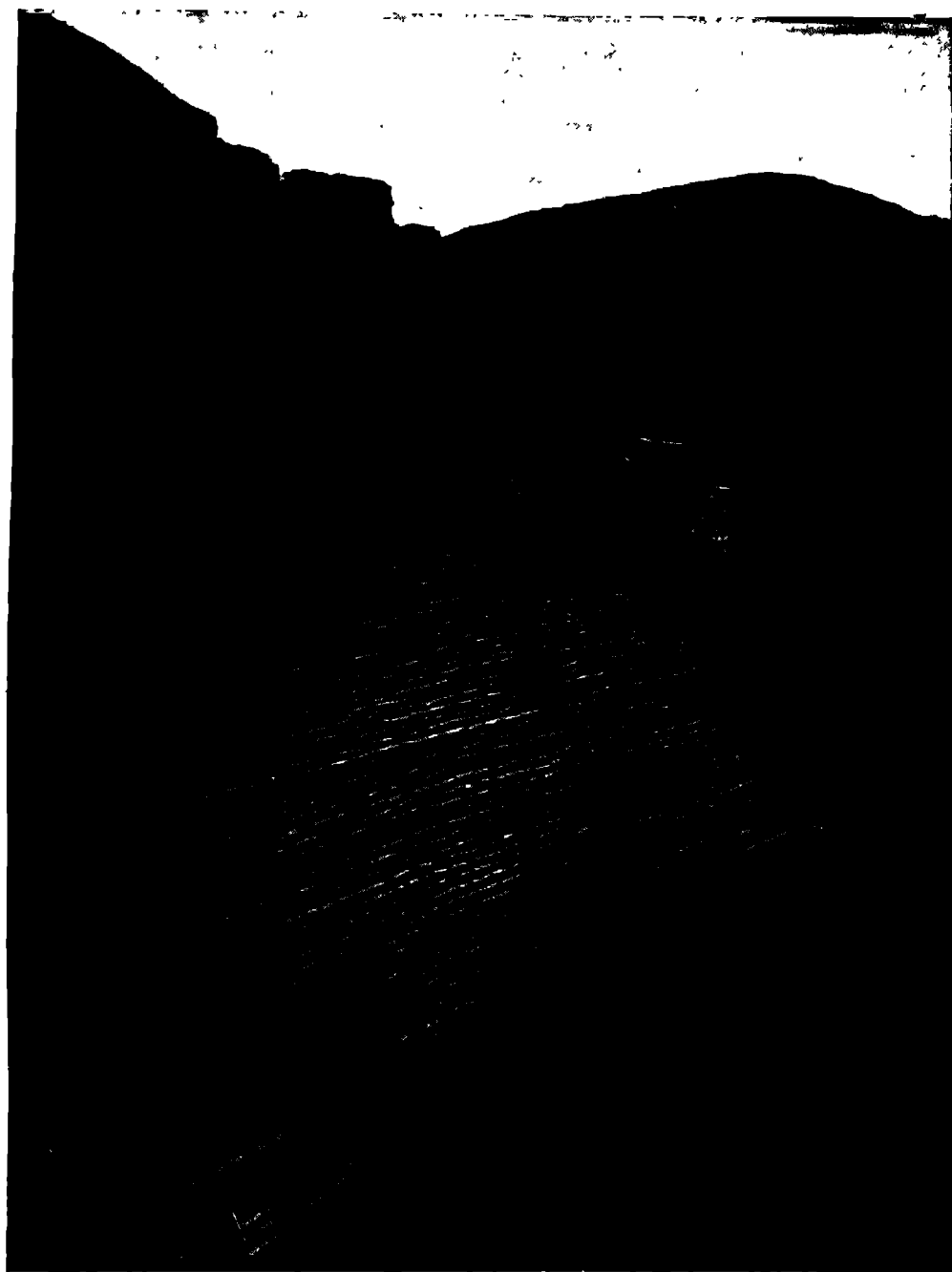
[6] *Ancient India* (Bulletin of ASI), No. 9, (1953), p. 146

[7] Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North Western Provinces and Oudh*, (1891), p. 134

Ruins of Garhwa Fort

(Courtesy, Archaeological Survey of India)

Bhima Jarasandha wrestling bout from Garhwa

(Courtesy, State Museum, Lucknow)

Revetment -- Ancient Defences, Kaushambi

(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology University of Allahabad)

house. Inside the fortifications there are some images on the north western side and a temple in the south-western corner which has a pillar with engraved figures and inscriptions.[1]

Singraur (which is also known as Ram Chaura) is another place of importance and is situated on the Ganga about 37 km. north-west of Allahabad. It was the residence of the rishi Shringi.[2] Proof of its antiquity is forthcoming in the large-size ancient bricks found on the mound which marked the site of the ancient town. Guhaka Nishada, the Bhil king (the friend of Dasaratha and Rama) is said to have had his residence here.[3]

In the course of the long existence of the city of Kaushambi, there accumulated deposits nearly 17 m. in height composed of the ruins of various structures (buildings, ramparts, monasteries, etc.) of different periods.[4] The specimens of pottery of black-and-red and painted grey ware found here represent a comparatively late and decadent stage of the painted grey ware of the upper Gangetic valley, the Punjab and Rajasthan.[5] The archaeological discovery of an altar associated with the *purushamedha* (human sacrifice) assigned roughly to the second century B. C. may lead to the presumption that some king (probably one belonging to the Mitra dynasty) performed such a sacrifice here.[6] The mud-packed rampart, rectangular towers and an underground passage built on a corbelled arch, are significant features. The remains of the defences indicate that during the millennium prior to the beginning of the Christian era, Kaushambi was a town with magnificent defences including a moat outside the ramparts.[7]

Excavations conducted at Mainahai, about 24 km. to the east of Kaushambi, have brought to light walls of stone, baked bricks and masonry. Over 300 red or dusty white sandstone fragments of sculptured figures (human and animal), pillars and capitals and door jambs with floral representations in high and low relief have also been discovered here. The characters on some of the ten fragmentary inscriptions recovered from this site belong to the post-Maurya form and the others to that of the Gupta period.

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[1] *The Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society*, 1939, Vol. XII, Part I, p. 97

[2] Misra, Ram Gopal, *op. cit.*, p. 383

[3] Dey N. L., *op. cit.*, p. 192

[4] Sharma, G. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 17–26

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 18

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 35; *Indian Archaeology*. 1957-58—*A Review*, (1958), p. 49

[7] Sharma, G. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 6, 41

Five megalithic monuments were also excavated at Kotia, situated at a distance of about 74 km. from Allahabad on the right bank the river Belan, three being cists, one a cist within a cairn and one cairn circle. The cumulative evidence seems to suggest that they belong between the eighth-seventh centuries and the fifth-fourth centuries B. C. Excavations in the river valleys of the Tons, Belan, Seoti, Tundiari and Gorama in the district have also brought to light sites of the early, middle and intermediatory stone ages, pre-pottery microlithic sites, rock-shelters with paintings, megalithic monuments and habitation sites.

A considerable number of terracottas (the medium of artistic expression of the common people) has been found at Kaushambi and Bhita, including objects intended for worship and religious and magical practices and for household decoration, children's toys and seals for purposes of documentation and also for personal adornment. In the Saka-Kushana period various ethnic types, fashions, etc., are represented in this medium.[1] The artist potters of Kaushambi and Bhita seem to have experimented in several styles in making terracotta artefacts and to have employed the colours red, pink and black, the soft reddish clay of the Ganga-Yamuna doab readily lending itself to the development of the plastic art in terra cotta in this region.[2] Some terracotta figurines of the type then peculiar to the Patna region have been discovered at Kaushambi and might have been brought to the place by traders or pilgrims.[3] A variety of terracottas have also been found in the district at Jhusi (mostly of the Gupta period), Shringaverapur and Lachchagir.[4]

About 1030 A. D. Kara (which is located on the Ganga 65·6 km. north-west of Allahabad) is said to have been raided by Saiyid Salar Sahu who left Malik Abdullah in charge.[5] The Rajputs maintained their hold on the territory along the Ganga (which included Kara) till 1194 when Qutub-ud-din Aibak, Muhammad Ghori's general, attacked their possessions. Jayachandra,[6] who was in possession of Kara, was defeated and killed by Muhammad Ghori who now created the subah of Kara-Manikpur, in which all the territory now covering the Allahabad district seems to have been included,[7] the capital being established at Kara

[1] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (1957), pp. 705, 706

[2] Kala, S. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 4, 5

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 22, 23

[4] *Indian Archaeology 1956-57—A Review*, (1957), p. 74; *Journal of the Indian Museums*, Vol. XIV—XVI, 1958—60, pp. 3, 4

[5] Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, p 537

[6] Porter, F. W.: *Final Settlement Report of the Allahabad District* (1878), p. 9

[7] Steel, C. D.: *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the N. W. Provinces of India*, Vol VIII, Part II. p. 186

Terracotta Gajalakshmi from Kaushambi
(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

In 1242 (during the reign of Ala-ud-din Masaud), Tughril (governor of Bengal and one of the most powerful governors of the day), marched to Kara with the intention of annexing the district and the province of Avadh but Minhaj-ud-din (the historian), who was accredited to Tughril's camp as an emissary of Tamar Khan (the new governor of Avadh), was able to persuade him not to take such a step.[1] Two years later the fief of Kara was conferred on Timur Khan,[2] one of the nobles of the sultan of Delhi. In 1247 sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud arrived at Kara where his general, Ulugh Khan (who later became the sultan of Delhi, assuming the title of Balban) had preceded him and there they launched several expeditions against the neighbouring Hindu princes, Ulugh Khan leading one that was successful against the chief styled Dalaki Malaki who held the hilly country south of the Yamuna.[3] Six years later the fief of Kara was granted to Ulugh Mubarak Aibak, Ulugh Khan's brother.[4] In 1256 Qutlugh Khan, the rebel governor of Avadh attempted to conquer Kara-Manikpur but being defeated by Arsalan Khan Sanjar Chust, retreated.[5] When Arsalan Khan himself rebelled in 1258, Ulugh Khan proceeded to Kara where he induced the rebel to submit[6] and whom he pardoned and appointed governor of Kara.[7] All the Hindu chieftains who had supported Arsalan Khan were severely punished. By this time Kara appears to have become the capital of a subah, a position it retained till the foundation of the city of Allahabad three centuries later.

The limits of the boundaries of the subah of Kara-Manikpur are not known and its extent probably changed with the governors of the day. It would, however, appear from the grants made by them that the whole of the present district of Allahabad was included in it, though it is improbable that its limits extended as far east as those of the Ilahabas subah of Akbar's time.[8]

According to local tradition, a famous saint, Qurb-ullah Shah, who had taken up his abode in Kara, came to be known as Khwaja Karrak because of his association with the place, where he died in 1309 as recorded in an Arabic inscription on his tomb (which is in Kara).[9] His tomb was

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[1] Haig, W.: *The Cambridge History of India* Vol. III, p. 64

[2] Minhaj Siraj: *Tabaqat-i Nasiri* (Hindi translation of extracts by S. A. A. Rizvi: *Adi Turk Kaleen Bharat*, p. 64)

[3] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 348

[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 352

[5] Minhaj Siraj: *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, pp. 51-52

[6] Steel, C. D., *op. cit.*, p. 135

[7] Minhaj Siraj, *op. cit.*, pp. 74, 80; Steel, C. D., *op. cit.*, p. 135

[8] Porter, F. W., *op. cit.*, p. 2

[9] Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 138

repaired in 1488 as is apparent from a Persian inscription on it. He was known to be living at Kara in July, 1295.[1]

In 1288 Muiz-ud-din Kaiqubad and his father Bughra Khan, both of whom were encamped 'near the town of Kara, on the bank of the Ganges,[2] met in a boat in the middle of the river.[3] In that year Malik Chajju (a nephew of Balban) was appointed governor of Kara.[4] Two years later he became independent and assumed the title of Mughis-ud-din but was defeated and imprisoned by Arkali Khan, Jalal-ud-din Khalji's son. The province was made over to Ala-ud-din (Sultan Jalal-ud-din's nephew and son-in-law) in 1291.[5] Three years later, when he went to Deogir on an expedition without the sultan's permission, he left his fief in the charge of Ala-ul-Mulk, instructing him to keep supplying the sultan with periodical bulletins so as to allay any suspicion that might arise in his mind.[6]

He returned to Kara with immense treasure as spoil. During his absence his brother Ulugh Khan exerted so great an influence on the sultan that he agreed to visit Kara in person to forgive Ala-ud-din who was afraid he had earned the sultan's displeasure. Disregarding the warn ings of his counsellors, Jalal-ud-din crossed to the eastern bank of the river without his troops and with only a few attendants.[7] Jalal-ud-din travel led down the Ganga to Kara by boat and met Ala-ud-din affectionately but Ala-ud-din gave a preconcerted signal and one of his companions, Muhammad Salim, struck two blows at the king with the sword, wounding him with the second. Jalal-ud din Khalji attempted to run towards his boat, crying "Alla-ud din, wretch what you have done"?[8] But another assassin, Ikhtiyar-ud-din, came up behind him, struck him down, severed his head from his body and presented it to Ala-ud-din. The few attendants who accompanied the sultan were murdered and the royal umbrella was raised above the head of Ala-ud-din, who was proclaimed king in

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[1] *Ibid.*. p. 188

[2] *Travels of Ibn Batuta* (English translation by Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*). Vol. III, pp. 596-597

[3] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 130-131; Amir Khusrau. *Qiran-us-Sadain* (S. A. A. Rizvi, *op. cit.*), p. 314

[4] Pandey, A. B.: *Early Medieval India*, p. 146; Majumdar and others: *An Advanced History of India*, p. 296

[5] Ziauddin Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi* (Hindi translation of extracts by S. A. A. Rizvi; *Khalji Kaleen Bharat*), p. 9

[6] Elliot and Downson: *The History of India*, Vol. III, p 149; Ziauddin Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi* (S. A. A. Rizvi *op. cit.*) p. 102; *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi* (S. A. A. Rizvi: *Khalji Kaleen Bharat*), p. 30; Yahia bin Ahmad bin Abdullah Sirhindi: *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, (*Ibid.*) p. 210; W. Haig, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 96

[7] Haig, W., *op. cit.*. Vol. III, p. 98

[8] Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 98; Ziauddin Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi* (S. A. A. Rizvi, *op. cit*), p. 37; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 155

his camp on July 19, 1296. Ala-ud-din had the sultan's head paraded through the streets of Kara-Manikpur.[1] In the first year of his reign Ala-ul-Mulk was appointed governor of Kara, followed by Nusrat Khan (one of the sultan's chief confidants)[2] on whose death the post was given to his nephew, Malik Chajju[3] who seems to have left the administration of the province to his deputies as he was constantly absent in the Deccan. He was succeeded by Nasir-ud-din Sautalya in 1307-08 who relinquished his charge to Tulabghai i-ghada.[4] During the first half of the 14th century the doab portion of the district suffered a severe famine in consequence of the exaction of Mahammad bin Tuqhluq.[5] According to Ibn Batuta, Kara was a place of pilgrimage in 1340.[6] In 1344 a rebellion broke out in Kara This rich district was farmed for an immense sum to a person bearing the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk. When he found he could not realise and deposit this sum into the royal treasury, he assumed the independent title of sultan Ala-ud-din. Ain-ul-Mulk and his brother marched against him from Avadh and having put down his revolt and made him prisoner, they flayed him alive.[7] Ain-ul-Mulk himself rose in rebellion but was defeated and was subsequently forgiven and reinstated. Soon after Taghi a Gujrati rebel, marched from Naherwala and raised the standard of revolt in Kara but his rebellion was quelled by the sultan.[8] In 1361, the sultan, Firuz Tuqhlaq left his baggage at Kara for a while.[9] In 1377 he conferred Kara on Mardan-i-Daulat[10] whose son, Shams-ud-din Suleman, succeeded him a year later and who, it appears, continued to hold it during the civil wars which ensued at Firuz Tughluq's death. In 1394 Khwaja Jahan, Mahmud Tughluq's Vizir, was entrusted with the administration of the country from Kannauj to Behar.[11] Kara thus coming under his charge, but he retired to Jaunpur (becoming the first of the line of the Jaunpur kings of the Sharqi dynasty, but retained the fief of Kara in his possession.[12] The Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur

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[1] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit*., Vol III, p. 135; Ziauddin Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi* (S A. A. Rizvi, *op. cit*.), p. 37

[2] **Ziauddin Barani**: *Tarikh-i Firozshahi*. *op. cit*., p. 109; *op. cit*., (S. A. A. Rizvi: *Khalji Kaleen Bharat*), p. 45

[3] Ziauddin Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi* (S. A. A. Rizvi, *op. cit*.), p. 76

[4] *Ibid*., pp. 90, 135

[5] Elliot and Dowson, *op cit*., Vol. III, p 243

[6] Fuhrer, A., *op. cit*., p. 138

[7] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit*, Vol. III, p. 247

[8] *Ibid*., Vol. III, pp. 260-61

[9] *Ibid*., Vol. III, p. 312

[10] *Ibid*., Vol. IV, p. 18

[11] *Ibid*., Vol. IV, p. 29; Haig, W, *op. cit*. Vol. III, p 351

[12] **Yahia bin Ahmad bin Abdullah Sirhindi**, *op. cit*., (Hindi translation of extracts by S. A. A. Rizvi: *Uttar Taimur Kaleen Bharat*) Part I, p. 4

exercised authority over the whole of the district. In 1479 after Sultan Buhlul Lodi had overthrown the Sharqi king, he conferred the governorship of Kara on his son, Alam Khan,[1] who held it till the accession of Sikandar Lodi in 1489. In 1493 a group of zamindars (Bachgotis) formed a confederacy with some other Rajput clans and became active in the Kara and Prayag region and, assisted by Husain Shah Sharqi, rose in revolt. Mubarak Khan, the governor of Jaunpur, was driven out of Jaunpur and while attempting to escape by way of the Ganga, was seized by his Hindu boatmen at the crossing between Jhusi and Prayag.[2] He was delivered up to the raja of Phaphamau who imprisoned him. Sikandar Lodi now marched on Arail (opposite Allahabad) which was laid waste, his army moving on and out of the district by way of Kara. At that time Arail was a holiday resort and a place of pilgrimage for the *rajas of Bhata (perhaps in Banda district).*[3] *In Sikandar Lodi's time* Kara was held by Saif Khan, one of the chief nobles, who looked after it on behalf of Prince Azam Humayun[4] who in 1500 was replaced by Humayun Khan.

In 1517 Jalal Khan (Ibrahim Lodi's brother) seized Kalpi and the eastern districts, Kara also coming into his possession. He was defeated and put to death but the unpopularity of Ibrahim Lodi caused further risings and in 1519 Islam Khan (son of Azam Humayun), governor of Kara met with a similar fate near Kannauj. But within a short time Ibrahim Lodi's authority was threatened and the empire came into the hands of various Afghan factions, the Lohanis getting possession of the territory of Kara. Ibrahim Lodi now appointed Ahmad Khan as Azam Khan's successor and hearing his father had been displaced, Islam Khan took possession of his property including Kara. He started collecting troops at Kara and Manikpur. On Ahmad Khan's arrival at Kara, he defeated him in battle.[5] On Ibrahim Lodi's defeated by Babur in 1526, the Lohanis and other Afghan clans became united and raised Bahadur Khan (son of Darya Khan Lohani) to the throne of Jaunpur with the title of Muhammad Shah. But very soon he was ejected by Kamran and Ali Quli Beg who had marched down the doab to Kara.[6] In 1527 Mahmud (a son of Sikandar Lodi) assumed the title of sultan but he and his allies (the Afghans and Rajputs) were defeated by Babur (at the battle of Kanwah).[7]

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[1] Pandey, A. B.: *The First Afghan Empire in India*, p. 106

[2] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 93; Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 237

[3] Pandey A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 125-26

[4] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 237; *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 545

[5] Pandey, A. B.: *op. cit.*, p. 123

[6] Nevill, H. R.: *Allahabad: A Gazetteer*, p. 169

[7] Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 169

In the following year Babur led an expedition against Jalal Khan Lohani (Muhammad Shah's son) but peace was concluded at Kara between them. During Babur's reign Sultan Junaid Birlas held the fief of Kara and Manikpur.[1] In 1529, in order to subdue the Afghans, Babur encamped at Dugdugi,[2] a pargana in Kara where his son Askari came to pay him his respects.[3] When Babur died in 1530, Jaunpur and all the country surrounding Kara was in the possession of Mahmud (Sikandar Lodi's son) but he was ousted by Humayun in 1531 who placed Junaid Birlas in charge of the district.

In 1536 Sher Shah Suri seized Jaunpur and also took possession of Kara and Avadh.[4] In 1537 Humayun (the emperor) spent a couple of months at Kara-Manikpur.[5] When he, his brother (Mirza Askari) and those who could join them next made for Chunar along the southern bank of the Ganga, they were pursued by the Afghans but Raja Virbhan, the ruler of Gahora (perhaps in district Banda) who happened to be at Arail (near Allahabad), came to their rescue and drove the Afghan troops back. He entertained them at Arail for a few days, supplied them with provisions and escorted them to Kara-Manikpur,[6] from where Humayun went on to Agra. It was probably during the reigns of Sher Shah and Islam Shah (his son) that the old Mughal road (now part of the Grand Trunk road) from Agra to Kara and eastward to Jhusi and Jaunpur was laid out and many of the old serais built along its course.[7] After Islam Shah's death in 1553, it appears that the country nominally passed under the subjection of Muhammad Adil. Kara probably witnessed the westward march of Shams-ud-din Muhammad Suri of Bengal, one of the competitors for the throne, who took Jaunpur in 1555, and perhaps the district was for a time occupied by Sher Khan (Muhammad Adil's son).[8] Kara was entrusted to Kamal Khan[9] (the Ghakkar) who held it till 1562. Two years later it was in the charge of Abdul Majid (Asaf Khan.)[10]

[1] Badauni, A. O.: *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* (English translation by S. A. Ranking), Vol. I, p. 468; Ahmad, Nizamuddin: *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (English Translation by B. De), Vol. II, p. 149

[2] *Babarnama* (Hindi translation of extracts by S. A. A. Rizvi: *Mughal Kaleen Bharat, Babar*), pp. 309-310; R. P. Tripathi: *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire*, p. 50

[3] R. P. Tripathi, *op cit.*, p. 509

[4] Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 1638

[5] Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 898

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 96

[7] Nevill, H. R., *op cit.*, p. 163

[8] Elliot and Dowson: *op. cit*, Vol. IV, p. 508

[9] Ahmad, Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 267

[10] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.* Vol. V. pp. 169—298, Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 190

It appears that from the early years of Akbar's reign, Kara and Manikpur became two separate charges as the former was held by Asaf Khan and the latter by Majnun Khan Qaqshal,[1] a celebrated officer. On his way to Jaunpur in 1561, Akbar halted at Kara where Ali Quli Khan (the Uzbeg)[2] and his brother Bahadur Khan came to do him homage and presented him with some of their best elephants and other valuable gifts. Akbar welcomed them graciously and confirmed the former in his appointment as governor of Jaunpur. In 1565 the Uzbeg brothers rebelled against the emperor. They were resisted by Majnun Khan Qaqshal who entrenched himself in Manikpur and sent to Asaf Khan for assistance.[3] Laden with treasure from Kara, the latter hastened northwards and raised a large army with which he crossed the Ganga at Kara and joined Majnun Khan's forces.[4] The rebels now retired to Jaunpur. As Asaf Khan's enemies poisoned Akbar's ears against him, he fled to Kara but was pursued by Shujaat Khan (the commander of the imperial forces) who reached Manikpur but was prevented from crossing the river, Asaf Khan fleeing the same night. At the beginning of 1566 Akbar ordered Mehdi Qasim Khan to deal with Asaf Khan (as he had joined Ali Quli Khan) but he repented and came back to Kara and, after narrowly escaping with his life in a fight with Bahadur Khan who had followed him in pursuit, was forgiven and reinstated.[5]

At the beginning of May, 1567, the Uzbeg brothers again rebelled and proceeding to Manikpur which they seized, crossed Kara with the object of proceeding to Kalpi. Having got intelligence of their movements, Akbar advanced in haste to Manikpur (from Rae Bareli) and after arriving at the Manikpur ferry, swam across the river[6] as did about 1,500 of his soldiers The governors of Kara-Manikpur had already gone ahead to keep track of the activities of the enemy. As the rebels were ill prepared and had not even posted any sentries, the emperor was able to defeat them, Ali Quli Khan being killed and Bahadur Khan beheaded. The battle was fought on June 9 near Kara at the village of Mankarwal, one of the dependencies of Jhusi and Prayag (which was then known as Illahabas).[7] Another account gives the

[1] Tripathi. R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 194; Khan, Samsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz: *The Maathir-ul-Umara* (English translation by H. Beberidge), Vol. II, p. 88; Badauni, A. Q., *op. cit.*, (English translation by W. H. Lowe), Vol. III, p. 94

[2] Smith, V. A. : *Akbar the Great Mogul*, p. 40

[3] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, p. 88

[4] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V. pp. 296-297

[5] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 309-310, 317-318

[6] Smith. V. A., *op. cit.*, p. 67; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 199

[7] Elliot and Dowson, *op cit.*, Vol. V, p. 321

name of the place as being Sakrawal (which probably about the end of the last century was known as Fatehpur, a village about eleven kilometres north-east of Kara.[1]

In spite of the terrible heat, Akbar marched to Prayag where he rested for two days and it was on this occasion that he conceived the idea of building a fort at this strategic point. In 1568 Prayag and Jhusi (which had been given to Muhammad Khan Sistani) were made over to Asaf Khan who also apparently continued to keep his jagir of Kara till his death about 1572[2] Akbar now proceeded to Kara.[3] The district remained in a peaceful state till the military outbreak in Bengal in 1580 which was followed by several revolts throughout the country, one of which was led by Niabat Khan[4] the *faujdar* of Jhusi and Prayag, who beseiged Kara and killed Ilyas Khan, Ismail, Quli Khan's servant, who was holding it on behalf of his master.[5] The emperor immediately despatched Ismail Quli Khan, Wazir Khan, Shaikh Jamal Bakhtiyar and others to march against Niabat Khan but hearing of their approach the latter raised the seige of Kara[6] and escaped to Avadh.[7] In the following years Manikpur was held in fief by Asad Khan Turkman.[8]

The frequency with which Prayag is mentioned in historical chronicles during this period is evidence of its growing importance. Badauni, a historian of Akbar's time, states that in 1575 the emperor visited Prayag and laid the foundations of an imperial city 'which he called *Illahabas*, where the Ganges and Jumna unite.'[9] "The infidels", he writes, "consider this a holy place, and with a desire to obtain the rewards which are promised in their creed, of which transmigration is one of the most prominent features, they submit themselves to all kinds of tortures. . . casting themselves down into the deep river from the top of a high tree."[10]

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[1] Steel, C. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, Part II, p. 137; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 99

[2] Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 160

[3] Smith, V A., *op. cit.*, p. 58

[4] Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama* (English translation by H. Beveridge), Vol. III, pp. 480-81; Badauni, A. Q., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 297

[5] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 898

[6] Badauni. A. Q., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 297-98

[7] Ahmad, Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 297-98

[8] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 240

[9] Badauni, A. Q., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 179

[10] *Ibid. op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 170

Akbar had come on a pleasure trip by boat to Allahabad where he stayed for four months.[1] Abul Fazl, Akbar's historian, writes that it was a long cherished desire of the emperor "to found a great city in the town of Piyag (Prayag), where the rivers Ganges and Jumna join, and which is regarded by the people of India with much reverence, and which is a place of pilgrimage for the ascetics of the country, and to build a choice fort there. His idea was to establish himself there for a time and to reduce to obedience the recalcitrant ones of the country, and to introduce peace down to the ocean."[2] With this object in view he set out from Fatehpur Sikri in 1583 and reached the place. "Next day in an auspicious hour he laid the foundation of the city and plan ned out four forts. In each he arranged for lordly residences. The beginning of the city was from the place where the two rivers joined. In the first fort he fixed that there were to be twelve buildings. In everyone there were delightful apartments".[3]

Nizamuddin Ahmad also gives a similar account and states that in 1584 Akbar commanded a city and a fort to be built at 'Jhusi Pyak' near the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna and mentions Himmat Ali as the architect employed for the purpose.[4] While Akbar was able to found the great city, only one of the four forts was completed which still exists.

It is said that after a lapse of twenty years another fort was built by Akbar at Allahabad[5] (though no trace of it is visible today); also that the buildings at Allahabad were completed in a remarkably short time; and that the city rapidly grew in importance and, before the end of Akbar's reign, became a place of considerable size. After the completion of the fort, Allahabad became the capital of the province in place of Jaunpur. A new coin was struck to mark this event.[6] When Akbar was at Allahabad supervising the construction of the fort, Azam Khan (one of his military commanders) came to pay him homage.[7] From this time onwards Kara ceased to possess any political significance.

When Allahabad became the headquarters of a province it also became the residence of a governor or subedar, the command of the fort being entrusted to a *faujdar*. As the former was not unoften one of the

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[1] Ahmad, Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. II. p. 577; Badauni; A. Q., *op cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 844, 845; Smith, V. A., *op. cit.*, p. 161

[2] Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 616

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 617

[4] Ahmad, Nizamuddin, *op cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 488, 577

[5] Burns, R. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 588

[6] Badauni, A. O., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 845

[7] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 845; Ahmad, Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 577

chief nobles of the realm who had to remain at court, the administration was on many occasions made over to a deputy. In 1597 Akbar's youngest son, Daniyal, was appointed to the governorship[1] but after two years he was replaced by Salim (who retained the charge till his accession to the throne in 1605). In 1599 Salim raised the standard of revolt[2] against his father. A year later, on July 23, he crossed the Yamuna in the neighbourhood of Agra on his way to Bengal (the province where he decided to intiate the revolt). His grandmother followed him to intercede between father and son but to avoid her he travelled by boat to Allahabad where he took possession of the treasure from Bihar amounting to over thirty million rupees.[3] In 1601 Akbar sent him an urgent letter full of threats and remonstrance directing him to return to Allahabad followed by a second communication conferring on him the governorship of Bengal and Orissa. But Salim declined the appointment and returned to Allahabad where he assumed the title of emperor.[4] Throughout 1602 he continued to hold court at Allahabad and to maintain the status of king of the provinces he had usurped. He emphasised his claim to royalty by striking at Allahabad[5] gold and copper coins in his name and sending some to his father. He gave himself up to drunkenness and debauchery and indulged in violent quarrels with his son, Khusrau, whose cause was espoused by his mother, Shah Begum (a sister of the Rajput chief, Raja Man Singh). She had been married to Salim in 1584 and Khusrau was born in 1587. She committed suicide at Allahabad in 1603 by taking an overdose of opium as she had become heartbroken and distraught at the bitterness between father and son. She was buried in a garden, later named Khusrau Bagh after Khusrau, in which he also lies buried in a beautiful tomb. A little before his accession Salim succeeded in defeating and capturing Khusrau. At his command Abul Fazl (one of Akbar's ministers and a historian) was murdered by Bir Singh Deo and his head was sent to Salim at Allahabad.[6] Salima Sultan Begam, Akbar's cousin and wife, interceded on behalf of Salim and visited him at Allahabad with the purpose of recalling him to a sense of duty and a reconciliation of a sort took place between him and Akbar before the latter's death.[7]

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[1] Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 1077

[2] Burns, R., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 146: Khan, S S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 788

[3] Abul Fazl, *op cit.*, Vol. III, p. 1155: Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 336

[4] Smith, V A., *op. cit.* p. 220; Burn, R. *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 149

[5] Smith. V. A., *op. cit.*, p. 220: Burn, R., *op. cit.*, Vol IV. p. 149; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, pp. 387, 388

[6] *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (English translation by Rogers and Beveridge), Vol. I, p. 25 Burn, R., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 150

[7] Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit*, pp. 388-389; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 151

During the reign of Akbar the present district of Allahabad was in the subah of the same name. The greater part of the district lay in the sirkars of Allahabad and Kara and the rest formed part of Bhatgora (the hill territory of Bundelkhand) and the sirkar of Manikpur. There were eleven *mahals* in the sirkar of Allahabad—Illahabas, Hadiabas, Jalalabad, Soraon, Singraur, Sikandarpur, Kusi or Kiwai, Khairagarh, Mah, Bhadoli and Kantit Mah (of which all but the last two form part of the present district).[1] The *mahal* of Illahabas (now included in tahsil Chail) had a stone fort. It had a cultivated area of 2,84,057 bighas, paid a revenue of 92,67,359 dams, contributed a contingent of 1,000 foot and was held mostly by Brahmanas. The *mahal* of Hadiabas or Jhusi (in tahsil Phulpur) was also held by Brahmanas and Rajputs who furnished 20 horse and 400 foot and paid a revenue of 20,18,014 dams on 42,422 bighas of cultivated land. The *mahal* of Jalalabad (now Arail in tahsil Karchhana) paid a revenue of 7,37,220 dams (area not known); the zamindars were Brahmanas who supplied a contingent of 10 horse and 400 foot. The *mahal* of Soraon was held by Chandels, Rajputs and Brahmanas who contributed a contingent of 40 horse and 1,000 foot and paid a revenue of 32,47,127 dams on a cultivated area of 63,932 bighas. The *mahal* of Singraur (now an insignificant village in tahsil Soraon), which had a brick fort on the bank of the Ganga, paid a revenue of 18,55,066 dams on a cultivated area of 38,536 bighas but supplied no contingent, the landholders being Brahmanas, Kayasths and Muslims. The *mahal* of Sikandarpur (now Sinkandra in tahsil Phulpur) had a cultivated area of 34,756 bighas, paid a revenue of 18,67,704 dams and supplied a contingent of 25 horse and 500 foot. It was held by Brahmanas. The *mahal* of Kewai (now in Handia tahsil). which had a cultivated area of over 14,385 bighas, paid a revenue of 7,21,115 dams and contributed a contingent of 15 horse and 400 foot, the landholders being Rajputs and Brahmanas. The *mahal* of Khairagarh, which had a stone fort on a hill, paid a revenue of 4,00,000 dams, contributed a contingent of 200 horse and 5,000 foot and was held by the Rajputs and Birasis (Bhars). The *mahal* of Mah which had also a stone fort on a hill, had a cultivated area of 21,982 bighas, paid a revenue of 11,39,980 dams, supplied a contingent of 20 horse and 400 foot and was held by the Rajputs and Gaharwals.[2] Four *mahals* of the sirkar of Kara—Haveli Kara, Baldah Kara, Karari and Atherban[3]—formed part of the district. Kara is now an insignificant village (in tahsil Sirathu) on the banks of the Ganga 65·6 km. from Allahabad city.

[1] Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari* (English translation by H. S. Jarrett, and J. N. Sarkar), Vol. II, pp. 169—172

[2] Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 172

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 170

The *mahal* of Haveli Kara, which had a cultivated area of 9,638 bighas, paid a revenue of 51,92,170 dams and contributed a contingent of 100 horse and 1000 foot, was held principally by Kayasths, Rajputs and Brahmanas. The *mahal* of Baldah Kara, which had a stone and brick fort on the Ganga, had a cultivated area of 70,001 bighas, paid a revenue of 2,36,868 dams and was held by various tribes. The *mahal* of Atherban supplied a contingent of 10 horse and 200 foot and paid a revenue of 8,94,037 dams on a cultivated area of 18,517 bighas. The *mahal* of carari (probably now in tahsil Manjhanpur), which had a brick fort on the Yamuna, had a cultivated area of 39,686 bighas and paid a revenue of 1,41,953 dams.[1]

In 1612 Rustam Safavi (who was promoted to the rank of a *mansabdar* of 6,000) was appointed governor of Allahabad,[2] the office of *faujdar* being held for several years and up to 1615 by Mirza Abdu-s-Subhan. In that year Jahangir (the title taken by Salim on becoming emperor) conferred the jagir of Allahabad on Jahangir Quli Khan (who was also ordered to proceed to Allahabad)[3] but in the following year he was replaced by Prince Parvez.[4] In 1620 Qasim Khan was appointed governor of the place and was given the title of Muhtashim Khan but in that very year was succeeded by Khan Alam who retained the governorship till 1622.[5] Rustam Safavi was again appointed governor of Allahabad in 1622-23[6] (the year of Khurram's revolt in Bengal against his father from where he advanced upon Allahabad. To stem his progress Jahangir sent Mahabat Khan and Parvez to Allahabad[7] where they successfully opposed his army for some days near the river Tons, leaving Muhammad Zaman at a place called Damdama to guard the Jaunpur road. A division of the rebel force (which had occupied Jaunpur) advanced to Manikpur, Abdullah Khan (who was supporting Khurram) laying seige to Allahabad. As Khurram did not have sufficient troops he did not risk a pitched battle. He crossed the Ganga compelling Muhammad Zaman to retire to Jhusi.[8] But his troops under Khan Dauran (who was holding the Tons) were defeated, Khan Dauran himself being killed. Khurram was saved by Abdullah Khan, one of his

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[1] *Ibid.*

[2] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 635

[3] *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, Vol. I, pp. 289, 329

[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 329; Tripathi R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 379

[5] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 290, 267

[6] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 281; Tripathi, R. P. *op. cit.*, 369

[7] Khan, S. S. N., *op cit.*, Vol. II, p. 12; Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol, I, p. 629

[8] Elliot and Dowson, *op cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 394; *The Journal of U. P. Historical Society*, Vol. XII, Part I, July, 1939, p. 95

generals who in spite of being wounded seized his horse's reins and removed him from the battle-field.[1] But soon after this his brother Parvez pursued him though nothing is known of the result. In 1625 peace ensued as Khurram became reconciled with his father.

About the end of Jahangir's reign, Jahangir Quli Khan was once again put in charge of Allahabad and he continued to hold this office till Shah Jahan's accession[2] when he was replaced by Jan Sipar Khan.[3] In 1628 Qulij Khan Turani was appointed governor of the place.[4] His successor was Kamal Khan who was killed in 1630 in battle by Partap Singh, the raja of Partapgarh. Three years later the charge of the province was given to Saif Khan Mirza Safi[5] and in 1635 to Iradat Khan who held charge till 1636. He was succeeded by Baqir Khan Najm Sani who held the post till he died at Allahabad in 1637.[6] He was succeeded by Shuja'at Khan who continued till 1643 when Abdullah Khan Firuz Jung was given charge of the province.[7] Most probably it was during this period that Dara Shikoh, the heir designate, was made viceroy of Allahabad[8] but in 1649 he was summoned to court and Bahadur Khan Baqi was appointed governor.[9] Two years later Salabat Khan Barah was appointed deputy governor and then governor of the province where he remained (whether as governor or not is not known) till 1657 from where he went to Agra to pay his respects to the emperor.[10] He was succeeded by Shahamat Khan Saiyid Qasim Barah, a personal servant of Dara Shikoh on whose behalf he looked after the administration of the province.[11]

When Shah Jahan fell seriously ill in 1657, a war of succession broke out amongst his four sons (Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad Baksh) and for some time Allahabad became the scene of their struggle against one another. In 1658 Aurangzeb declared himself emperor (having made Shah Jahan a prisoner). While on his way to Allahabad, Suleman Shikoh (Dara Shikoh's son) received the intelligence at Kara of his father's defeat but he could not proceed to his assistance as

[1] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 13
[2] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 730
[3] Saksena, B. P. : *History of Shahjahan of Delhi*, p. 64
[4] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 252
[5] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 691
[6] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 387
[7] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 653
[8] Saksena, B. P., *op. cit.*, p. 322
[9] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 388
[10] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 684, 700
[11] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 730

most of his generals had deserted him. His plan to join his father (at Delhi) was not approved by one of his generals who sent him to Allahabad but he did not stay there. Leaving some of his ladies and his superfluous baggage in the fort, he crossed the Ganga at Kutab, Kotla or Kotilah (in the sirkar of Kara)[1] and went away. Aurangzeb now despatched Khan Dauran Mahmud to take the fort of Allahabad by negotiation or by force.[2] On hearing of this Shuja, who had been kept informed of events by Qasim Barha, the governor of the fort, advanced from Bengal and the fort surrendered to him, the governor joining him. In 1659, after being defeated by Aurangzeb (in the battle of Khajuha), Shuja returned to Allahabad but Saiyid Qasim Barha refused to surrender the fort to him,[3] instead delivering the keys to Muhammad Sultan (Aurangzeb's son). Aurangzeb replaced him by Khan Dauran who took charge of the fort for some time.[4] When Shivaji escaped from Agra in 1666 and reached Allahabad, Ali Quli Khan was the governor in charge of the fort. Shivaji left his son, Sambha, in the charge of a Brahmana and himself escaped by bribing the governor with two valuable jewels.[5] In December, 1666, another governor, Bahadur Khan Koka, was holding this office.[6] He was succeeded by Allahawardi Khan Alamgir Shahi in 1668 who held office till his death at Allahabad in 1668-69[7] Amir Khan Mir Khan, who was then appointed subedar, continued to hold office till 1671,[8] when Daud Khan succeeded him. He was replaced after some time by Hasan Ali Khan, the latter being removed in 1676 and Himmat Khan succeeding him as subedar.[9] After this Saif Khan was made governor of Allahabad and on his death in 1684 Muhtashim Khan took charge of the office. In October, 1686, Himmat Khan Bahadur was appointed to the governorship of the province but in February, 1690, he was replaced by his father, Zafar Jang Kokaltash. In April, 1691, Himmat Khan was again appointed governor but some time later was summoned to Court.[10] In July, 1692 Buzurg Umed Khan was given charge of the place where he remained till his death in January, 1694, being succeeded by Sipahdar Khan (son of Zafar Jang) who was replaced

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[1] Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 380

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 730

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 730; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 495

[4] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, pp. 234, 237

[5] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, pp. 281, 285

[6] Saqi Musta'ad Khan : *Massir-i-Alamgiri* (English translation by J. N. Sarkar), p. 36; Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 673

[7] Khan, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 52; Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 678

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 69; *ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 24

[9] Khan, S. M., *op. cit.*, pp. 68, 92

[10] *Ibid.*, pp. 161, 172, 202, 204; Khan, S. S. N., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 626

by Ibrahim Khan by the middle of 1697.[1] It seems that Sipahdar Khan became governor for a second term as he received as a reward for his chastisement of Mahabat (a landholder of Jaunpur) the *mansab*[2] of 4,000 horse and further enhancement of status in the following years. It is possible that he held charge of the province till the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

From 1556 to 1707 Allahabad was a mint town and silver and copper coins were struck there.[3]

Proprietary Tenures

The first known landholders of the district seem to have been the Bhars who were subjugated and expelled by the Rajputs who in their turn gave way before the Muslims. The prominent proprietary settlers among the Rajputs were the Rathaurs who had in their possession the doab tracts in 1193 when Shihab-ud-din Ghori's invasion took place.[4] Among the Muhammadans the main landholders in this area were the Shaikhs and the Pathans, the former being said to have first detained their estates during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khalji when his nephew Ala-ud-din was governor of Kara (and Avadh) at the end of the thirteenth century. The earliest settlements were those of the Shaikhs in Nawabganj and Soraon.[5]

During Mughal rule (and particularly under Akbar) the proprietary rights were retained almost entirely by the Brahmanas and the Rajputs, the former in the parganas adjoining the confluence and the latter in the outlying ones. The Muslims had obtained a slight footing in the trans-Ganga parganas and the Kayasths in the doab in the pargana of Kara.

During the reign of Bahadur Shah I (1707—1712) the subah of Allahabad was held by Hasan Ali Khan[6] (better known as Abdullah Khan), one of the two Barha Saiyid brothers. When the war of succession for the throne broke out between Bahadur Shah's son Jahandar Shah and Azim-us-Shan. Abdullah Khan supported the latter. When

[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 210, 220, 236; *ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 626

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 286, 295; *ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 626

[3] *Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Numismatic Supplement*, Vol. I, pp. 78, 84, 85, 128, 166, 376

[4] Porter, F. W. : *Final Settlement Report of the Allahabad District*, (Allahabad, 1878), p. 99

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 49

[6] Khan, Sam Sam-ud-doulah Shah Newaz : *The Maathir-ul-Umara*, (English translation by H. Beveridge, Vol. II), pp. 1055-1056; Azad Ghulam Ali : *Maathir-i-Karem*, Vol. II, (Sary-i-Azad), pp. 154—157

the former succeeded to the throne in 1711 he ordered Abdullah Khan to vacate the governorship of Allahabad and assigned it to Raje Muhammad Khan, making Abdul Ghaffar Khan (a grandson of Sadr-i-Jahan of Paihani) his deputy.[1] Abdullah Khan ignored the order and defeated Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the imperial general, who was sent to eject him. Soon after, when civil war broke out between Jahandar Shah and his nephew Farrukh Siyar (Azim-us-Shan's son), Surbuland Khan, the *faujdar* of Kara, started for Jahandar Shah's camp with ten to twelve lakhs of rupees.[2] Chhabila Ram Nagar, who was left in charge of Kara, joined Azz-ud-din (Jahandar Shah's son) who was marching eastwards from Agra to help his father. Seeing the disorganised condition of affairs in the imperial camp, Chhabila Ram Nagar went over to Farrukh Siyar with his troops and treasure and Abdullah Khan and his brother Husain Ali Khan, also decided to support Farrukh Siyar.[3] Before Farrukh Siyar's forces could join Abdullah Khan at Allahabad, Abdul Ghaffar Khan attacked Abdullah Khan who withdrew into the fort, his forces being successful in repulsing Abdul Ghaffar[4] who being forced to retreat, fell back to Sarai Alam Chand, a place 32 km. from Allahabad, where he assembled his forces. On August 2, 1712, Abdullah Khan followed and gave battle to him. At first the victory appeared to be Abdul Ghaffar's but a false report of his death caused terror among his soldiers who retreated to Shahzadpur. Abdullah Khan then came back to Allahabad which was triumphantly entered by Farrukh Siyar on November 20, 1712. When Farrukh Sivar ascended the imperial throne[5] (in 1713) he assigned the governorship of Allahabad to Aziz-ud-doulah Kokaltash[6] and towards the end of his reign gave it to Chhabila Ram Nagar,[7] whose refused to acknowledge Muhammad Shah as the new emperor aggravated the differences between him and the Saiyid brothers, which ultimately resulted in his open revolt in August, 1719. He became powerful enough to cut Delhi off from Bengal, the revenue of which he was able to intercept while on its way to the imperial capital. Girdhar Bahadur, his nephew, who had been a prisoner at Delhi since

[1] Khan, Sam Sam-ud-doulah Shah Nawaz: *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 1056-1057; Azad Ghulam Ali: *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 156

[2] Khan, Sam Sam-ud-doulah Shah Nawaz : *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 704-706 Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India, as told by its own Historians*, Vol. VII, p. 485: Irvine, William : *Later Mughals*, Vol. I, p. 191

[3] Elliot and Dowson : *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, p. 485

[4] Irvine, William : *Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhabad*, p. 15

[5] Elliot and Dowson : *op cit*, Vol. VII, pp. 487. 438 Mill · *History of British India*, Vol. II, p. 384

[6] Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 262

[7] Khan, Sam Sam-ud-doulah Shah Nawaz . *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 480

Farrukh Siyar's deposition, managed to escape by bribing his guards and escaped to Allahabad where he joined his uncle.

Three contingents sent by Abdullah Khan comprising 6,000 horse, 3,000 horse and 1,500 horse under the charge of Abdun-nabi Khan, Daud Khan and Diler Khan respectively advanced threateningly towards Kara. Chhabila Ram Nagar left the fort (of Allahabad) in the charge of his nephew and himself came out to meet the enemy. The opposing forces were not yet in sight of each other when Chhabila Ram Nagar was seized with paralysis and died in November, 1719, before he could reach Allahabad.[1] On hearing the news the Saiyid brothers sent a robe of honour to Girdhar Bahadur through Abdun-nabi Khan who had halted at Shahzadpur,[2] asking him to surrender the fort of Allahabad and offering him the governorship of Avadh and also promising to make him *faujdar* of Lucknow and Gorakhpur. Girdhar Bahadur rejected all these overtures on the plea that he had to stay at Allahabad for a whole year in order to complete the rites connected with the death of his uncle, which could only be performed at or near the confluence of the holy rivers. He employed this period in strengthening the defences of the fort[3] and is said to have dug a trench from the Ganga to the Yamuna, filling it with water from these rivers and also building outside this channel a number of small earthen field works to strengthen its defences on the more vulnerable western side. Under the emperor's orders, Haidar Quli Khan marched against Girdhar Bahadur on November 13, 1719, being joined at Kara by Sher Afkan Khan (*faujdar* of Kara) and in the vicinity (at a place twenty-five *kos* from Allahabad) by Shah Ali Khan and Daud Khan (an officer sent by Muhammad Khan Bangash).[4] The advance guard under Abdun nabi Khan and Diler Khan was greatly harassed by the Bundelas (a large number of whom had become the allies of Girdhar Bahadur at the instance of Budh Singh Hada of Bundi) and it was after three hours of desperate fighting that it was united with the main body. A sharp engagement took place 16 km. from Allahabad between Haider Quli Khan and the zamindars of the doab who had risen at Girdhar Bahadur's appeal and after spending two days in reorganising his forces he marched up to the fortifications with his whole army. They were met with heavy fire, cannon and rocket being discharged from the fort

[1] Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 7

[2] Burn, Sir Richard : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, pp. 341, 342; Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 7

[3] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII p. 487; Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 8

[4] Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 8

and the fight continued from afternoon to sunset. Girdhar Bahadur advanced from his trenches in person and created a diversion by a bold attack on the besieging army. After two or three days' heavy fighting Haidar Quli Khan was forced to ask for additional reinforcements from Delhi as a result of which Muhammad Khan Bangash was sent to Allahabad to his aid.

Meanwhile differences had sprang up between Haider Quli and Abdun-nabi Khan and the latter withdrew his forces from the northern position which enabled Budh Singh Hada to pour reinforcements into the fort. Muhammad Khan Bangash now arrived at Allahabad and occupied the position vacated by Abdun-nabi Khan.[1]

Several skirmishes took place between the contending parties but the fort could not be reduced either by storm or assaults. The besiegers now tried to sue for peace but several months passed before Girdhar Bahadur even agreed to open negotiations and did so only when Ratan Chand (the emissary of the Saiyid brothers) prevailed upon him, at the end of April, 1720, to take such a step.[2] A conference took place on May 3, in which in exchange for the fort of Allahabad Girdhar Bahadur accepted the governorship of Avadh and three other important *faujdaries* which he desired to possess,[3] with 30 lakhs of rupees and additional reparations to recompense him for the losses suffered by him. Ratan Chand and Girdhar Bahadur ratified the agreement by swearing by the waters of the Ganga (a very solemn asserveration among Hindus).[4] On May 11, Girdhar Bahadur evacuated the fort which was garrisoned by 500 men under Ahmad Khan Bangash[5] the brother of Muhammad Khan Bangash, on whom the province of Allahabad was conferred a year later and who appointed Bhurey Khan to act as his deputy.[6] In 1725 Muhammad Khan Bangash received an order from Muhammad Shah, the emperor, to wage war against Chhatra Sal, the Bundela chief, who had occupied a large portion of imperial territory. He accordingly went to Allahabad and after spending two months in making (military) preparations entered Bundela territory at the head of 15,000 horse[7] but

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[1] *Ibid.* pp. 9, 10

[2] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, pp. 486-87; Irvine. William *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 14; Burn, Sir Richard, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 342

[3] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, p. 487

[4] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, p. 487; Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 15

[5] Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 15

[6] Irvine William, *op. cit.*, p. 25

[7] Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. VIII, p. 46; Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, p. 20

withdrew shortly afterwards under orders from Delhi. From 1727 to 1729 Harde Narain and the other sons of Chhatra Sal kept on creating disturbances in the subah of Allahabad[1] and clashes between the Bundelas and Muhammad Khan Bangash occurred repeatedly. The latter received orders from Delhi to restore order (as Bundelkhand was a subordinate division of the subah of Allahabad). The Bundelas now enlisted the help of the Marathas[2] who acted with such vigour that Muhammad Khan Bangash was compelled to leave the district.[3] On his return from Bundelkhand in 1729 he was summoned to Delhi. Due to his preoccupations the actual work of administration in the subah was carried on by his son, Akbar Khan,[4] till 1732 when the province was assigned to Surbuland Khan who deputed Roshan Khan Turani to act as his deputy.[5] In 1735 Muhammad Khan Bangash was reappointed subedar of the province but not before he had fought Surbuland Khan's son, Shah Nawaz Khan.[6] He procured the aid of the rajas of Bhadohi and Kantit and sent them to seize Arail, which was held by Saiyid Muhammad Khan on behalf of Shah Nawaj Khan. They had nearly won when Shah Nawaz Khan, marching all night from Laljalwa (in pargana Singraur), crossed the Ganga at Kasaundhan and arrived at Arail and defeated them. Surbuland Khan was reinstated in 1736. Three years later the province was given to Amir Khan Umdat-ul-Mulk[7] who held it till his departure in 1743. All these years the Marathas had made matters difficult for the subedars of Allahabad. In 1736 they had demanded possession of Allahabad as it was a sacred city of the Hindus. They kept on making repeated inroads into the province and in 1739 Raghuji Bhonsle appeared at Allahabad itself, defeated and slew the deputy governor Shuja Khan and returned laden with immense booty. Though this expedition had been made without the permission of Balaji Baji Rao (the peshwa),[8] in 1742 he again threatened the city but had to withdraw. The same year Balaji Baji Rao marched through the province of Allahabad on his way to assist Aliwardi Khan (governor of Bengal and Bihar).

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[1] Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, p. 80

[2] Srivastava, A. L. : *First Two Nawabs of Avadh*, p. 198

[3] Elliot and Dowson. (*The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol
[4] VIII, p. 48; Irvine, William: *op. cit*, p. 42; Srivastava, A. L : *First Two Nawabs* ---

[5] Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, p. 47

[6] Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, pp. 46-47

[6] Srivastava, A. L.: *op. cit.*, p. 188

[7] Khan, Sam Sam-ud-doulah Shah Nawaz, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 1064

[8] Grant Duff : *History of the Mahrattas*, Vol. I, p. 546

In 1743 Safdar Jang (the nawab vizir of Avadh)[1] who was made governor of the province of Allahabad, appointed Nawal Rai[2] as his deputy and in 1749 the latter led an army against the Bangash domain of Farrukhabad and forced the widow of Muhammad Khan Bangash to pay an indemnity of fifty lakhs of rupees. But later he arrested her and her five sons who were sent as captives to Allahabad, their mother making good her escape. Shortly after Nawal Rai himself suffered defeat and death at the hands of Ahmad Khan Bangash.[3] Becoming enraged, Safdar Jang had the five princes murdered in 1750 but he himself was defeated by the Pathans under Shadi Khan (step brother of Muhammad Khan Bangash) and the greater part of the province was thrown into disorder.[4] After this Shadi Khan began advancing towards Allahabad.[5] On getting this intelligence, Baqa-ullah Khan and Pratap Narain (both Safdar Jang's allies) beat a rapid retreat to Allahabad and took shelter in the fort.[6] Learning from the fugitives that Shadi Khan was on his way to his city, Ali Quli Khan (the deputy governor of Allahabad) went out with his own army and some of Pratap Narain's troops and defeated Shadi Khan. Ali Quli Khan then returned to Allahabad.[7] Hearing of Shadi Khan's repulse, Ahmad Khan Bangash set out in person against Allahabad.[8] At this Pratap Narain, Baqa-ullah Khan and Ali Quli Khan shut themselves up in the fort and made elaborate arrangements to withstand the siege.[9] They threw a bridge of boats on the Yamuna from the Tirheni Gate of the fort to the small town of Arail (on the right bank of the Yamuna and about a kilometre south-east of the fort) and posted at the southern end a strong division of their troops under Baqa-ullah Khan to strengthen the defence and to ensure the safe passage of men and provisions into the fort.

Ahmad Khan Bangash received friendly letters from Prathi Pati (raja of Pratapgarh) and Balwant Singh (raja of Varanasi) and on reaching Allahabad in February, 1751, he planted his guns on a mound (known as Raja Harbong's fort) and began discharging them towards the fort. The redoubtable garrison in the fort offered a long and gallant defence. It was helped by Rajendra Giri Gosain, a Naga sanyasi of reckless bravery,

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[1] Irvine, William, *op. cit.*, p. 72
[2] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, p. 213; Srivastava, A. L.: *op. cit.*, p. 149
[3] Srivastava, A. L.: *op. cit.*, p. 149
[4] Sarkar, Jadunath: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I, p. 400
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 161
[7] *Ibid.*
[8] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 400
[9] Srivastava, A. L. : *op. cit.*, p. 169

who had come on a pilgrimage to the holy city.[1] Followed by some of his valient disciples, (who were stark naked, with ash-smeared bodies and matted tresses) he would fall upon the Afghans twice or thrice a day, killing some and would then return to his tent which he had pitched between the old city and the fort, having refused to accept the shelter of the fort despite Ali Quli Khan's repeated requests.[2]

As the Afghans could not make any impression on the enemy in spite of the prolonged fighting, their wrath fell upon the innocent and defenceless residents of the town. Ahmad Khan's soldiers 'all fearless blood-thirsty Afghans, looted the entire city of Allahabad, from the gate of Khuldabad to the foot of the fort, burnt it down, and dragged away 4,000 women of respectable families into slavery They only spared the quarters of Shaikh Afzāl Allahabadi and the Daryabad ward, whose inhabitants were all Afghans'.[3]

When every attempt to carry the fort had failed, Ahmad Khan Bangash decided to capture the town of Arail and cut off supplies to the besieged. He directed Balwant Singh (who had shortly before arrived at Jhusi in compliance with his summons) to cross over to Arail,[4] drive Baqa-ullah Khan and his men into the fort and then to obtain possession of the bridge and deliver an attack from the south. He himself made preparations to attack the fort simultaneously from the east. Having received the news of the enemy's designs, Ali Quli Khan came out to fight in the open.[5] Next morning the allied forces assembled outside the fort near the old city and were marshalled in battle array. After three hours of cannonading, Prathi Pati (the leader of the Afghan advance guard) delivered an attack. In the fierce hand to hand fight that followed,[6] Baqa-ullah Khan lost a considerable number of men and withdrew across the bridge. Frightened at this reverse, the gunners within the fort abandoned their positions and fled. Rajendra Giri Gosain and his men also retreated to their camp. As the southern end of the bridge had been destroyed by Baqa-ullah Khan's men in order to cut off the enemy's approach, the Afghans could not pursue the fugitives nor did they have the capacity or the ammunition for taking the fort. The siege dragged on for four months with desultory fighting.

Hearing that his general (Shadi Khan) had been defeated near Koil (in Aligarh) by the combined forces of Safdar Jang and the Marathas,

[1] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 401; Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 168
[2] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 400
[3] *Ibid*, Vol. I, p. 401
[4] Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 168
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 164
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 164

who were now advancing upon his own capital, Farrukhabad, Ahmad Khan Bangash raised the siege of Allahabad in April, 1751,[1] and left the place.

After re-establishing his authority in the province, Safdar Jang appointed his nephew, Muhammad Quli Khan, as his deputy at Allahabad, who continued in that capacity for some years during the time of Shuja-ud-daula, the next nawab vizir of Avadh.[2] But Shuja-ud-daula was secretly hostile to him as the ruling faction at Delhi had recognised him (Muhammad Quli Khan) as governor of Allahabad and had designated him as such in official papers and correspondence.[3]

Shuja-ud-daulah had been looking for a favourable opportunity to strike at his cousin and drive him out of Allahabad. Muhammad Quli Khan had become a supporter of Ali Gauhar (who later became the emperor under the title of Shah Alam) and welcomed him at Allahabad in 1758.[4] At the prince's invitation Shuja-ud daula went to Allahabad and promised him every assistance in his expedition against Bengal.[5] Shuja-ud-daula now decided to acquire the fort and the province by a ruse. He made Muhammad Quli Khan agree to lodging his own family and dependents in the fort during the period of his absence in Bengal. He then despatched Muhammad Quli Khan to Patna, himself returning to his own capital ostensibly to fetch his family but in reality to take a powerful force to Allahabad to sieze the fort and the province without having to fight for them.[6]

On reaching Allahabad he managed to convince Najaf Khan (who had been left in charge of the fort) that he had come there only to lodge his family in the fort after which he would proceed to Patna.[7] Under cover of escorting his ladies into the fort he perfidiously captured it, made Najaf Khan and the family and dependents of Muhammad Quli Khan prisoners and took possession of all the treasure, artillery and other effects.[8]

On hearing of this calamity Muhammad Quli Khan set out for Allahabad at once but he was stopped from crossing the Ganga and was arrested in May, 1759,[9] and died or was killed soon afterwards. The

[1] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 405; Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 164
[2] Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud Daulah*, Vol. I, p. 14
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 64
[4] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, p. 172
[5] Elliot and Dowson. *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, p. 172
[6] Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p.62
[7] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 62-63
[8] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 62-63
[9] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 65

province of Allahabad (except the sirkar of Kalinjar which belonged to the descendants of Chhatrasal, now passed into Shuja-ud-daula's full control.[1] He appointed Baqa-ullah Khan deputy governor of the province and Ghulam Husain Khan (one of his slaves commandant of the Allahabad fort.

Shah Alam succeeded to the throne in December, 1759. In 1761, while returning to Delhi (after his defeat in Bengal) he was interned by Shuja-ud-daula for some time at Allahabad.[2]

In 1763 Mir Qasim (the nawab of Bengal and Bihar) was hunted out of his dominion by the British. On receiving assurances of help from Shuja-ud-daula on December 5, 1763, he marched towards Allahabad with his troops.[3]

After Shuja-ud-daulah's defeat at Baksar by the British in 1764 he invested Beni Bahadur with full authority to negotiate terms with the British and left for Allahabad.

A British officer with a large force was sent to effect the capture of the fort and in its vicinity he was joined by Najaf Khan.[4] Alibeg Khan, deputy governor of Allahabad and Ghulam Husain Khan, the commandant of the fort, had shut themselves up in side the fort. The garrison which numbered about 2,000 troops and possessed 150 pieces of cannon displayed courage and put up a stout resistance.[5] But after continuous firing for some hours from the British battery, a breach "at the only weak point of the wall",[6] was effected and the besieged, having no hope of receiving reinforcement from any quarter, capitulated on the afternoon of February 8, 1765.[7]

Shuja-ud-daulah and his Maratha allies again faced the British army under Robert Fletcher at Kara on May 3, 1765, but were defeated and had to make peace with the British.

On August 16, 1765, a treaty was signed at Allahabad[8] by which Shuja-ud-daula ceded the districts of Allahabad and Kara to Shah Alam.

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[1] Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 65
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 65
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 152, 153
[4] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 40; Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 241-242
[5] Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 243
[6] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 40
[7] *Ibid.*, Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 245
[8] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 41; Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 12

He also agreed to pay to the East India Company a war indemnity of fifty lakhs of rupees. Shah Alam took up his residence in Khusru Bagh at Allahabad.[1] On the recommendation of the British, Najaf Khan was appointed *faujdar* of Kara[2] and a British garrison was posted to the fort of Allahabad.[3]

Allahabad remained the residence of Shah Alam II (the emperor) till 1771. Finding his position intolerable, he made a bid to return to Delhi.[4] Apprehensive that the British and Shuja-ud-daulah might prevent his departure which he had fixed for April 13, he sent his baggage away on the 5th and quietly left Allahabad at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of April 9.[5] He was met by Shuja-ud-daula on April 30 at Sarai Alam Chand where he halted for some days.[6] A year after his restoration in 1772, the Marathas prevailed upon him to give the districts of Kara and Allahabad to them.[7] Munir-ud-daulah, who was in charge of these places, did not effect the transfer as ordered but applied to the British for their assistance[8] and on the pretex that Shah Alam had sought the support of the Marathas, these places were practically appropriated by the British and were sold to Shuja-ud-daulah in 1773 for fifty lakhs of rupees.[9]

In 1775 Shuja-ud-daulah died and a fresh treaty was concluded with his successor, Asaf-ud-daulah, by which his possession of these places was confirmed.[10]

The subah of Allahabad was offered to Munir-ud-daulah and on his refusing to take up service under the nawab vizir of Avadh, one Kirpa Dayal was appointed governor of the subah and Kara was assigned to another officer, Almas Ali Khan. The fort of Allahabad was handed over to Asaf-ud-daulah but the garrison continued to be manned by the East India Company's troops under British officers. Under the treaty concluded between Saadat Ali (nawab of Avadh) and Sir John Shore (governor general) on February 2, 1798, the much-coveted fort of

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[1] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, p. 228

[2] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 41

[3] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, p. 228

[4] Sarkar, Jadunath, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 402

[5] Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 167

[6] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 167

[7] Dodwell, H. H. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, p. 215

[8] Pendearal Moon : *Warren Hastings and British India*, p 118

[9] Dodwell, H. H. : *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 216; Pendearal Moon : *op. cit.*, p. 120; Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p 221

[10] Steel, C. D.: *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Accounts of the North Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VII, Part, II, Allahabad, p. 147

Allahabad was at last ceded to the East India Company "to their exclusive possession ...... with all its buildings and appurtenances, and the ghat, immediately dependent upon the fort, together with as much land surrounding the fort as ...... necessary for the purpose of an esplanade".[1]

On November 14, 1801, the district was ceded (with some other areas) by Saadat Ali Khan to the East India Company in settlement of the amounts demanded by them for the maintenance of their troops at the expense of the nawab vizir.

From this time Allahabad became a military station and the headquarters of a civil district. In 1816 the pargana of Kewai was added to the district by a treaty with the King of Avadh, but the area of the district was greatly reduced in 1825 by the transfer of 13 parganas to the newly created district of Fatehpur.

In 1834, Allahabad was made the seat of government of the North-Western Provinces and a high court of judicature was established in the year 1866, both being transferred to Agra a year later.

Being situated at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna and provided with immense quantities of arms and ammunition, Allahabad was strategically very important and formed the key to the North Western Provinces.

In May, 1857, the fort of Allahabad was garrisoned entirely by Indian soldiers (infantry and artillery).[2] The news of the commencement of the freedom struggle at Meerut on May 12, 1857, reached Allahabad two or three days later. The excitement, both among the troops and in the city, caused much anxiety to the authorities. Two troops of the 3rd Avadh Irregulars came in from Pratapgarh for the protection of the treasury and the jail and for patrolling the roads from Daraganj to the city.[3]

On June 5, reports were received that the fighters were marching upon Allahabad,[4] and a military message was received from the commanding officer at Kanpur, to "man the fort with every available European and make a good stand". The British authorities advised all the European women and non-combatants to go into the fort but a large number remained outside.[5] Two guns and two companies of Indian

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[1] Basu, Purnendu: *Ovadh and the East India Company*, 1785—1801. p. 96

[2] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. IV, p. 538

[3] Thompson, F. : *Narrative of Events attending the outbreak of disturbances and the restoration of Authority in the Allahabad district in* 1858, No. 876 *of* 1858, p. 2

[4] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Edited by S. A. A. Rizvi, Vol. IV, p. 549

[5] *Ibid*. p. 542; *Sen Surendra Nath; Eighteen Fifty-seven*, p. 164

infantry were sent to man the bridge of boats which crossed the Yamuna near the fort (at Daraganj) to meet the attacks of the insurgents from Varanasi, the guns of the fort also being aimed on the Varanasi road. Two squadrons of cavalry were posted in Alopi Bagh (a large encamping ground near the fort) which commanded all the roads to the city.

The fort itself was garrisoned by 65 artillerymen, 400 Sikhs, and a company of Indian foot. The inmates included many European civilians.[1]

At a regimental parade held in the evening on June 6, the relations between the Europeans and the Indian officers appeared to be cordial when the thanks of the governor-general in-council were communicated to the Indian soldiers of the 6th Native Infantry who had volunteered to march against Delhi. But at 9 p.m. the Indian soldiers posted at Daraganj to guard the bridge of boats, took away the artillery from there to the cantonment, where some of the English officers were fired upon by their men.

The outbreak took the form of an open rising against the British, their houses being plundered and burnt and many of the inmates killed.[2] The convicts were released from the jail, most of whom joined the sepoys.[3] The attack became indiscriminate, Hindu pilgrims also suffering at the hands of the mob.[4]

The Indian soldiers in the fort were disarmed by the British, only the Sikh soldiers being allowed to resume their posts on the ramparts.[5] The garrison was in a dangerous state of insubordination and both the Indian and the European soldiery were indulging in acts of plunder. The liquor godowns on the Yamuna had been rifled, with the result that strong drink was plentiful in the fort—a state of affairs which adversely affected all military authority, leaving the garrison in a condition of shameful helplessness.[6] Daraganj and the bridge of boats was taken by the freedom fighters and they could not be dislodged from any of the posts in the immediate vicinity of the fort which, was closely invested. The city was in a state of confusion, the railway works and telegraph wires having been destroyed.[7] The sepoys were assisted by a number of local pensioners as

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[1] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. IV, p. 542; Sen, Surendra Nath: *Eighteen Fifty-seven*, p. 154

[2] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. IV, p. 544

[3] Holmes, T. R.: *A History of the Indian Mutiny*, p. 217

[4] *Ibid*, Sen. Surendra Nath *Eighteen Fifty-seven*, p. 155; Majumdar, R. C.: *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. I, p. 203

[5] Thompson, F., *op. cit.*, no. 876, p. 5

[6] Thompson, F., *op. cit.*, no. 876, p. 5

[7] Holmes, T. R., *op. cit.*, p. 217

well as by certain elements of the population. The government treasury was seized by the insurgents who divided the spoils among themselves. Liaqat Ali, a school master (who had the backing of the Zamindars of Chail), set himself up as governor of Allahabad on behalf of the king of Delhi[1] and made Khusrau Bagh his headquarters. But the British still held the fort, mainly with the help of 400 Sikhs. Neill arrived in Allahabad for its relief on June 11. The next day a party of fusiliers and Sikhs was able to capture the bridge of boats at Daraganj which was repaired[2] and on the 13th the joint magistrate crossed over to Jhusi where he re-established the authority of the British, the volunteers returning to Kydganj where also order was restored.[3]

On the 14th another detachment of fusiliers was brought to Allahabad by the British by the steamer "Jumna" and on the 15th an attack was made on Kydganj and Muthiganj with the result that the following night Liaqat Ali and other leaders of the insurgents abandoned the city. The magistrate proceeded to the Kotwali where he installed his own officers and on the 18th an expedition was sent to the cantonment,[4] the Pathan village of Daryabad and the Mewati villages of Saidabad and Rasulpur. The city now fell to the onslaught of Neill. "Vengeance exacted in Allahabad was so mercilessly complete that the inhabitants, to escape shooting and hanging, fled for their lives. The punishment inflicted was indiscriminate and terribly severe, so much so that when Havelock reached Allahabad he found corpses hanging from almost every tree. He found the dead bodies littered throughout the town and fire still smouldering from hundreds of houses inside the city".[5]

Another English writer has stated, "old men had done us no harm, helpless women with suckling infants at their breasts, felt the weight of our vengeance no less than the vilest malefactors".[6] Hundreds were arrested on suspicion of complicity and dealt with most sternly. Many were even shot down by the British soldiers. Nearly 800 men were hanged at Allahabad between June 6 and July 16.[7] The city was completely empty of people and means of transport till June 30.[8]

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[1] Chaudhuri, S. B.: *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies*, 1857-59, p 90

[2] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. IV, p. 686

[3] Thompson, F.: *op. cit.*, no. 876, p. 6

[4] *Ibid.*, no. 876, p. 7

[5] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society, Allahabad, July*, 1962, *Annual number*, Vol. I, p. 55; Kaye and Malleson: *History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. II, pp. 202-203

[6] Majumdar, R. C.: *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 209

[7] Chaudhuri, S. B.: *op. cit.*, p. 91

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 91

Havelock now took command at Allahabad,[1] which was made a great military base from where operations to suppress the risings in other parts were undertaken. The fearful retribution that was inflicted on the city was an index of the enormity of the uprising that succeeded the freedom struggle. The task of restoring peace, law and order devolved on the civil authorities whose resources were limited.

Sporadic outbreaks continued to occur in the district and as the special officer deputed to stamp out these disturbances could not be entirely successful though he made an attempt to do so at Gopiganj,[2] Hanumanganj and Phulpur, in January, 1858, troops under Campbell took the field and defeated the *naib* nazim of Soraon at Manseitha, (13 km. from Allahabad).[3] The freedom fighters, however, reoccupied Soraon and Phaphamau[4] but were defeated at Nusratpur and were driven out of the district. The civil authority now took over at Soraon and this part of the district was brought to heel in April.[5] On July 14 all the boats on the Ganga were burnt and destroyed. The fort of Dahiawan was stormed and more than a thousand men were killed, the remainder being driven into Avadh.[6]

In the doab parganas of the district the outbreak was worse and more widespread particularly in the pargana of Chail which was inhabited mostly by Muslims who to a man were disaffected. They raised their religious flag and fought under its banner. The Paragwal Brahmanas also influenced the Hindu population to support them. To the south of the Yamuna the country was comparatively quiet. Dhakan Singh of Dhurawal (a village on the Yamuna) was one of the chief leaders of the freedom movement in these parts. He attracted to his fort at Atherban many fellow enthusiasts though his operations were very much circumscribed by the loyalist munsif of Manjhanpur. Hanuman Singh (an escaped convict) entrenched himself at Koron from where he was dislodged by military action on December 15, 1857.[7] He retired to Dhurawal with Vilayat Husain and some other leaders and finally left the district on the April 19, 1858.

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[1] Thompson, F., *op. cit.*, no. 376, p. 7

[2] Bayley, E. C.: *Narative of Events, attending the outbreak of disturbances and the Restoration of authority in the district of Allahabad in* 1857-58, no. 2648 of 1858, pp. 6, 7

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 6, 7

[4] Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 91, 92

[5] Bayley, E. C., *op. cit.*, no. 2646 of 1858, p. 7

[6] Bayley, E. C., *op. cit.*, no. 2646 of 1858, p. 8; Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 92

[7] Thompson, F., *op. cit.*, no. 876, p. 9

The outbreak did not have so much success in the trans-Yamuna part of the district. Certain debtors and turbulent characters, emboldened by the collapse of the government took advantage of the prevailing confusion to recover possession of their holdings and to pay off old scores. Some villages were plundered and burnt but the rajas of Manda, Daiya and Barah maintained order and the civil authority had little difficulty in reorganising the administration.

The chief event of military importance in the southern portion of the district was a raid made by insurgents from Rewah into Barah which was repelled by the Police.[1]

In January, 1858, Lord Canning (the viceroy) arrived at Allahabad and in February he announced the formation of the whole of the North-Western Provinces into a lieutenant governor's province retransferring the seat of government from Agra to Allahabad, the retransfer of the high court fallowing in 1868.[2]

During the latter half of the 19th century Allahabad became a centre of movements connected with religious reforms. In 1880 and 1884, branches of the Arya Samaj and the Brahma Samaj were established in the district respectively. The Allahabad university was created in the year 1887.[3] The third and fourth Gurus of the Radha Soami sect made Allahabad their headquarters for over 40 years. The Theosophical society started a school for girls in 1926.

The Ram Krishna Mission established a branch in Muthiganj for the preaching of Vedant philosophy.

The first meeting of the Indian National Congress, held at Calcutta from December 28 to 30, 1883, was attended by some delegates from Allahabad. Allahabad was the venue of the 4th session of the Indian National Congress in 1888, its eighth session taking place at Allahabad in 1892 and the twenty-fifth in 1910.

Some great nationalist leaders, such as Ajodhya Nath, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Surendra Nath Sen, Motilal Nehru, Purushottam Das Tandon and Jawaharlal Nehru, were residents of Allahabad, the last two having been born there in 1882 and 1889 respectively.

Many national leaders visited the district at different times, the names of some (with the year of their visit shown against most) being

[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 9, 10

[2] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society, Allahabad, July, 1962, Annual number*, Vol. I, p. 58

[3] *Ibid.*

given below: Laj Pat Rai (in 1888 and 1920), Bal Gangadhar Tilak, G. S. Khaparde, Bipinchandra Pal (in 1920), Mahatma Gandhi (in 1920, 1931 and 1942), Rabindra Nath Tagore (in 1930 and 1935) and Subhash Chandra Bose (in 1938). They addressed large audiences (particularly at Allahabad). The great revolutionaries Ajit Singh, Ras Bihari Bose, Amba Prasad and Raja Mahendra Pratap also visited Allahabad.

Two young men Sundarlal and Manzar Ali Sokhta (both of Allahabad) were active members of the revolutionary party which came into operation as a result of the protest against the partition of Bengal (in 1905).

A branch of the Home Rule League was established at Allahabad in 1917 and under its all-India programme, it conducted a signature campaign, demanding home rule for India within the British empire.

In 1920 a meeting of the general body of the All-India Khilafat conference was held at Allahabad in which Mahatma Gandhi formulated his programme of non-violent resistance against the British government. In 1921, with the launching of the non-cooperation movement, 1,179 persons led by Motilal Nehru courted arrest. All the members of the provincial Congress committee, who were holding a meeting at Allahabad were arrested. The district participated in the movement with the rest of India. The liquor and foreign cloth shops were picketed and government offices and schools boycotted. The movement had to be suspended suddenly due to the Chauri-Chaura incident in district Gorakhpur.[1] In April, 1923, C. Y. Chintamani, the leader of the liberal group in Uttar Pradesh, resigned the office of minister of education. The movement associated itself with a widespread agrarian agitation known as the no-rent campaign. The peasants of the district refused to pay land revenue and many were arrested. Purushottam Das Tandon and Jawaharlal Nehru jointly organised a meeting of the all-India peasant Federation which was held at Allahabad in October, 1930. Beginning with 1921 and subsequently most of the important government offices, including the secretariat and the legislative wings, were transferred to Lucknow.

In March 1930, Motilal Nehru donated his old residence at Allahabad to the nation and named it Swaraj Bhawan, and it became the headquarters of the provincial Congress committee.

When Gandhiji started the salt satyagraha in 1930, Allahabad took a leading part in it. The movement spread rapidly throughout

[1] Pandey, B. N.: *Allahabad, Restrospect and Prospect*, p. 80

the district, speeches were delivered, leaflets distributed against the government and 1,320 persons (including Motilal Nehru and Kamla Nehru, (Jawaharlal Nehru's wife), were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment[1] on February 27, 1931, Chandra Shekhar Azad, who was a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and a great revolutionary, was surrounded by a police force in the Alfred Park. He fired at it and seriously wounded two police officials, himself being riddled with bullets in return and being killed.

In 1932, Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested a few kilometers from Allahabad while going to receive Gandhiji who was returning from the Round Table Conference in England but who himself was arrested at Bombay. These acts of repression gave a fresh impetus to the movement in the district. Protest meetings were held and processions taken out. The district authorities declared the Congress committee of Allah abad illegal and banned public meetings and processions by imposing Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code but the Congress workers flouted these orders. They took out a procession on January 4, 1932, which was lathi-charged in Johnstonganj and also charged by the mounted police causing 4 of their number to be killed and 28 to be seriously injured. The movement kept on spreading and to supress it the police opened fire on 3 occasions killing 3 persons including Triloki Nath Kapoor a student.[2] The movement was withdrawn in May, 1934, about 1,510 people having courted arrest all over the district and many being sent to jail.[3]

The district participated in the elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1936 and out of 6 seats, 5 were won by the Congress and one by the Muslim League. Purshottam Das Tandon became the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in 1937.

With the outbreak of the World War in 1939, the Congress ministry in the province resigned on the issue of cooperating with the government in the war effort in accordance with the Allahabad decision of the Indian National Congress of November, 1939. The people started a widespread campaign against the war fund contribution and they held public meetings in which anti-governmental leaflets were distribut ed. In 1940-41 the campaign took the form of individual satyagraha, which was started in the district in accordance with Gandhiji's instructions. The volunteers offered satyagraha by giving prior intimation to

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[1]) *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society. Allahabad.* July, 1962, *Annual number*, Vol. I, p. 66

[2] Pandey, B. N.: *Allahabad, Retrospect and Prospect* p. 32

[3] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society, Allahabad,* July, 1962, *Annual number*, Vol. I, p. 66

the authorities about the place, time and *modus operandi* of their non-violent opposition to the government. About 786 people courted arrest in the district and were summarily tried and sent to jail or fined or both. The people of the district participated actively in the 'Quit India,' movement which commenced on August 8, 1942. Demonstrations were widely organised and students picketed educational institutions which were closed for indefinite periods. The authorities resorted to firing, 18 such incidents occurring in various parts of the city and 15 persons including Lal Padam Dhar Singh (a University student) and Ramesh Chandra Malaviya (a boy of 12 years of age) were killed.[2] In all about 2,179 persons were arrested in 1942-44.[3]

In 1945, all political prisoners were released and in 1946 the general elections were held in which the Congress captured 5 seats out of 6, one being annexed by the Muslim League. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Kesho Deo Malaviya from Allahabad were invited to join the U. P. Government, Purushottam Das Tandon becoming the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly once again.

India became independent on August 15, 1947. The district has the honour of having given to the country its first 3 prime ministers: Jawaharlal Nehru was returned to the Lok Sabha from the Phulpur constituency of the district; after his death in office on May 27, 1964, Lal Bahadur Shastri was returned to the Lok Sabha from the Allahabad parliamentary constituency (and visited Allahabad 5 times during his tenure in office—in November and December, 1964, and in April, October and December, 1965); Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi (Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter who was born in the city of Allahabad on November 19 1917) was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1964 from Allahabad city in a bye-election and was elected prime minister on January 19, 1966, after Lal Bahadur Shastri's sudden death (while still in office at Tashkent in the U. S. S. R. on January 11, 1966)—her first visit to Allahabad as prime minister being on January 25, 1966.

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[1] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society, Allahabad, July*, 1962, *Annual number*, Vol. I, p. 66

[2] Pandey, B. N., *op. cit.*, p. 83

[3] *The Journal of the Allahabad Historical Society, Allahabad, July*, 1962, *Annual number*, Vol. I, p. 66

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first enumeration of the population of the district, which was done in 1847, was based merely on the estimates sent by the police and revenue officers at various periods during the preceding 8 years. It gave a total of 7,10,263 persons in the district.

At the next census (of 1853), which was more methodical and accurate, the total population was found to be 13,79,788 of which 6,56,990 were females, the average density being 483·8 per square mile.

The next census was taken in 1865 when the population of district was found to have risen to 14,06,624 of which 6,62,133 were females, the average density also rising to 493·2 to the square mile.

Famine and sickness appear to have contributed chiefly towards the decline in the population at the next Census taken in 1872, when the population of the district was found to have decreased to 13,96,241 of which (6,80,171 were females) and the average density to 489·9 to the square mile.

At the census of 1881 the population had again risen to 14,74,106 of which 7,32,376 were females, giving a density of 516·9 to the square mile in spite of the famine of 1877-78 and several epidemics, there was a marked increase in population in the decade ending with 1891.

The rate of progress was maintained during the ensuing decade, which was a period of general prosperity and by 1891, when the next census was taken, the population had risen to 15,48,737 of which 7,67,228 were females, giving an average density of 543·07 to the square mile.

Figures pertaining to the area, population and percentage variation in population of the district from 1901 to 1961 are given in the following statements:

Census year	Area in square miles	Population					Percentage of variation in Population		
		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901 ..	2,833	14,89,358*	7,44,654	7,44,704	2,17,346	12,72,012	..	..	..
1911 ..	2,858	14,67,136	7,44,362	7,22,774	2,00,784	12,66,356	(—) 1·6	(—) 0·4	(—) 7·6
1921 .	2,858	14,04,445	7,22,188	6,82,257	1,86,879	12,17,566	(— 4·2	(—) 3·8	(—) 6·9
1931 ..	2,847	14,91,9[illegible]	7,67,40[illegible]	7,24,508	2,14,153	12,77,760	(+ 6·2	(+) 4·9	(+) 14·6
1941 .	2,798	18,12,981	9,28,142	8,84,839	2,92,285	15,13,696	(+)21·5	(+)18·5	(+)39·7
1951 .	2,795	20,43,250	10,52,02[illegible]	9,96,228	3,66,127	16,82,123	(+)12·9	(+)11·1	(+)22·2
1961 .	2,879·7	24,38,376	12,63,981	11,74,395	4,13,964	19,94,412	(+)19·4	(+)18·9	(+)21·2

* Includes figures enumerated at Ajodhia Fair

Thus between 1901 to 1961 the population of the district recorded an increase of 19·3 per cent when that of the State showed an increase of 51·7 per cent.

During the decade 1901—11 the district suffered from plague on account of which some of its population emigrated temporarily at the time of the recording of the census of 1911. During 1911—21 a greater decline took place as it suffered from influenza and also due to the World War of 1914—18 when many people left Allahabad to be employed in the army. After 1921 the population of the district recorded an increase of 45·9 per cent. The next decade (from 1921 to 1931) witnessed the recovery of the numbers lost, the mean decinnial growth rate of the decade being 6·0. The most noticeable feature was the absence of famine and any serious epidemics in this and the 2 ensuing decades, which had hitherto taken a heavy toll of life. During the years 1951—61 there was an increase of 19·3 per cent in the population of the district, that in the rural area being 18·9 and that in the urban area 21·3 per cent.

Population by Subdivisions and Tahsils

According to the census of 1961, the district has a population of 24,38,376 (males 12,63,981 and females 11,74,395) and stands fourth in the State in respect of population. The density of the district per square mile is about 817, which is much higher than the State average (648) The rural and urban density is 701 and 12.891 respectively.

The population of the tahsils according to sex at the census of 1961 is as given in the following statement:

Tahsils	Area in Sq. miles	Inhabited villages/towns	Persons			Males			Females		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chail ..	308·9	315/2	6,73 804	2,48,074	4,30,73[illegible]	3 69,253	1,27,062	2,42,191	3,09,551	1,21,012	1,88,539
Handia ..	297·9	507	2,87,660	2,87,6[illegible]0	..	1,42,415	1,42 415	..	1,45,245	1 45,245	..
Karchhana	529·1	586	2,89,889	2,89,889		1,00,112	1,50,112	..	1,39,777	1,39,777	..
Manjhanpur	274·[illegible]	271	1,93,838	1,93,838	.	1,00,109	1,00,109	..	93,729	93,729	..
Maja ..	693·5	59[illegible]	2,52,482	2,52,482	..	1,29,060	1,29,060	..	1,23,422	1,23,442	.
Phulpur ..	289·5	562/1	2,71,921	2,65,072	6,84[illegible]	1,37,759	1,34,14[illegible]	3,612	1,3[illegible] 162	1,30,925	3,237
Sirathu ..	233·2	2[illegible]3	1,85,967	1,85,967	..	95,525	95 525	..	90,442	90,442	..
Soraon ..	263·3	413/1	2,77,815	2,71,430	6,385	1,39,748	1,36,527	3,221	1 38,067	1,34,903	3164
District Total	2379·7	3,326/4	24,33,376	19,94 412	4 [illegible]3,964	12,63,981	10,14,957	2,49,024	11,74,295	9,79,455	1,94,940

Immigration and Emigration

According to the census of 1961, about 90 per cent of the population was born in the district, about 5 per cent in other districts of the State, one per cent in other parts of India and 0·4 per cent came from other countries. The immigrants from other districts of the State numbered 1,43,789 (males 55,648 and females 88,141) and those from other parts of India 38,397 (males 17,174 and females 21,227). The migration from and to the neighbouring districts is mostly due to marriage alliances.

Of the immigrants who have come from territories beyond India, 8,302 (male 4,395 and females 3.907) were born in Pakistan and 1,260 (males 892 and females 368) had their birth in other countries. Of the immigrants born in other territories, 984 (males 718 and females 266) were born in Nepal. Of 1,404 non-Indian nationals, 984 belong to Nepal, 31 to Britain, 13 to Afghanistan, 70 to the United States of America, 4 to China, and 18 to Africa and the rest are from other countries. They are mainly concentrated in the city of Allahabad.

In the census of 1951 districtwise figures of emigration were not collected. On the basis of migration, according to the vital statistics of the district it had lost about 30,000 persons in the decade ending with 1930 and during 1931—40 and 1941—50 it gained about 1.15,000 and 1.30,000 respectively. Emigration from Allahabad has been mostly due to the employment of persons outside the district, women generally leaving due to marriage alliances outside the district.

Distribution between Urban and Rural Araes

According to the figures of the census of 1961 in the district 19,94,412 persons (or 81·8 per cent of the total population of 24.38,376) they belong to the rural areas and 4,43,964 (or 18·2 per cent) to the urban.

There are 3,526 inhabited villages in the district, of which 882 villages (each with a population of less than 200) are occupied by 93,022 persons; 1,227 villages (each with a population between 200 and 499) by 4,16,712 persons; 898 villages (each with a population between 500 and 999) by 6,26,477 persons; 415 villages (each with a population between 1,000 and 1,999) by 5,58,140 persons; 103 villages (each with a population between 2,000 and 4.999) by 2,92,181 persons; and one village (with a population between 5,000 and 9,499) by 7,880 persons. There are 5 urban areas in the district, the population of the towns* being given as follows :

* The census of 1961 defines a town as and area with a population of 5,000 or above not less than three-fourths of the population having a non-agricultural livelihood.

Urban area		Persons	Males	Females
Mauaima (town area)	..	.. 6,385	3,221	3,164
Phulpur (town area)	..	. 6,849	3,612	3,237
Allahabad (Municipal Corporation)		.. 4,11,955	2,29,980	1,81,975
Subedarganj (railway colony) ..		.. 1,246	765	481
Allahabad (cantonment)	..	.. 17,529	11,446	6,083

Displaced Persons

According to the census of 1951, the number of displaced persons in the district was 13,817. Of these 11,167 persons (5,868 males and 5,299 females) came from West Pakistan, 675 persons (333 males and 342 females) from East Pakistan and the remaining 1,975 persons (1,066 males and 909 females) from other places, about 73 per cent coming into the district in 1947. About 50 per cent is engaged in trades, transport and the retail business and usually deals in cloth, general merchandise, grocery, medicines and cycle and motor parts; about 16 per cent is engaged in production other than cultivation; and about 34 per cent in other types of work.

LANGUAGE

The mother tongue of about 98 per cent of the population of the district is Hindi, the dialect of the people in the district being Avadhi, which merges into Bagheli in the south and south-west and into Bhojpuri in the east. The various dialects (of Hindi) spoken in the district merge into one another and are not conterminous with the geographical boundaries. A list of the languages and dialects spoken in the district and the number of persons speaking each, according to the census of 1961, is given below:

Language	Persons
Hindi	21,80,736
Urdu	2,26,327
Bengali	12,862
Punjabi	10,937
English	1,488
Gujarati	1,110
Tamil	1,102
Marathi	1,090
Sanskrit	926
Malayalam	530
Telugu	355
Arabic	324
Sindhi	207

[Continued

Language						Persons
Kannada	..	..	..		..	25
Oriya ..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	60
Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	41
Nepali	..	..	..	..	..	22
Madrasi	..	..	..	..	..	9
Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	1
				Total	..	24,98,376

The dialect spoken in the middle of the district is the typical one and the Hindi form *'main ne kaha tha'* (I said) becomes *'ham kahe rahe'*; *'tum ne kaha tha'* (you said) becomes *'tum kahe raha'* and *'us ne kaha tha'* (he said) becomes *'u kahe rahen'*, the last word being *rahes* when used derogatorily. In the area north of the Ganga bordering on Partapgarh and in the west of the Doab (parganas Kara and Karari) the dialect resembles western Hindi to some extent.

In the area south of the Yamuna, including that south of the Ganga below its confluence with the Yamuna the dialect is slightly different from that spoken in the central parts of the district. In parganas Bara and Khairagarh and in the south-east of the district, it merges into Bagheli. In the parts bordering on district Mirzapur it is greatly influenced by Bhojpuri, a few noticeable features being the use of *ba* (is) for the Hindi *hai*, the third person future ending in 'e'; the marked preference for short 'e' instead of 'ee' (*dehis* for *deehis*).

One of the phonemic differences between standard Hindi and the local dialect is the presence of short vowels at the end of certain words [*Kai* (many) becomes *Kou*]. Morphologically certain words which end in 'aa' change their endings in Avadhi [*ghora* (horse) becomes *ghor* or *ghorwa*]; *larke* (boys) becomes *larkan or larkwan*. The case ending 'ne' of Hindi is dropped: *'Rama ne kaha'* (Ram said) becomes *'Rama kahen'*; *'ko'* becomes *'ka'*: *Ram ko bulao* (call Rama) becomes *Rama ka bulawa*; *'ka'* becomes *'kar'*: *'un ka ghar'* (their house) becomes *'un kar ghar'*; *men* (nasal) (in, whose, of, etc.) becomes *man* (nasal): *'larke ghar men khelte hain'* (the boys play at home) becomes *'larken ghar man khelat ahain'*. The main verbal constructions in the dialect differ from those in Hindi as follows: *gaya* (went) becomes *gawa* or *gayen* (in respectful speech); *chala* (started) becomes *chales* or *chalen* (in respectful speech); *ham chalenge* (we will go) becomes *ham chalab* and *chalenge* (will go) becomes

chalihain. The main scripts employed in the district are Devanagri, Persian, Roman, Bengali and Gurmukhi.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The population of the district, as classified according to religions at the census of 1951, comprised 18,76,358 Hindus, 2,61,779 Muslims, 5,739 Christians, 3,190 Sikhs, 980 Jains, 102 Zoroastrians and 75 Buddhists The tahsilwise distribution for each community, as in 1951, is given below:

Tract	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Zoroastrian	Buddhist
District Total	18,76,358	2,61,779	5,739	3,190	980	102	75
Rural Total	15,09,260	1,70,950	781	787	338	2	5
Tahsil Chail	1,70,078	33,111	75	290	15	..	..
Tahsil Handia	2,29,630	19,541	..	5	1	..	..
Tahsil Karchhana	2,34,799	16,239	677	277	5	..	5
Tahsil Manjhanpur	1,45,956	18,020	..	24	26	..	..
Tahsil Meja	1,87,106	9,842	..	178	282	..	..
Tahsil Phulpur	1,98 089	20,637	..	4	..	..	..
Tahsil Sirathu	1,34,407	21,995	..	4	9	..	..
Tahsil Soraon	2,09,195	29.569	29	5	..	..	..
Urban Total	2,67,098	90,829	4,958	2,403	642	100	70
Urban (non-city)	20,979	12,715	26	56	46	1	9
Allahabad city	2.43,119	78,114	4.932	2.347	596	97	61

According to the census of 1961, the population of the district is 24,38,376, the strength of each community being given below:

Tract	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Buddhist	Jain	Others
District	21,30.025	2,87,178	3,770	6,261	119	883	56
Rural	17,95,188	1,98,165	400	276	75	288	..
Urban	3,42,837	90,993	3,379	5,985	44	595	56

Principal Communities

Hindus—The pattern of Hindu society in the district (as elsewhere) is based on the traditional four-fold caste system, the 4 principal castes, being the Brahmana, the Kashatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra, each being divided into a number of subcastes. There are some other groups which have also acquired the status of independent castes, such as the Kayasth and the Khattri, which are again subdivided into subcastes.

At the census of 1911, the number of castes recorded in the district was 67 of which 17 comprised more than 20,000 persons each and 7 more than 10,000 each. Today the structure of Hindu society comprises a number of groups bearing distinct caste names but as separate figures pertaining to these castes were not taken into account after the census of 1931, it is not possible to estimate their numerical strength in the district at the present time.

The Brahmanas of the district belong mostly to the Saryuparin subdivision, to which group also belong the Chhappan Pandes of Kara (so called because they claim descent from the 56 grandsons of one man). There are in the district also Kanyakubjas, Bhumihars (who claim to be Brahmanas) and Pragwals (whose families numbered about 1,500 in the early twenties of this century) who are by and large the hereditary *pandas* (Brahmana religious guides) of Prayag (from which word the name of this particular community is derived). Each of these groups is endogamous. Nearly every pilgrim has an ancestral *panda* in Allahabad who has his own distinguishing emblem blazoned on his standard which flies over the place where he sits on the banks of the Ganga. Originally the emblems were the figures of dieties or representations of objects connected with religious rituals, but with the increase in the number of the Pragwal families many other symbols have been adopted. Each Paragwal keeps lists of his clients (usually one for each caste) and in some cases these *bahis* (registers) date back to ancient times. The wealthier members of this subcaste employ hundreds of assistants who travel about the country in order to attract more pilgrims to come to Allahabad.

The Kshatriyas (who are generally termed Thakurs) in the district belong to many Rajput clans, the most important being the Baghel, Bisen, Chauhan, Sombansi, Gaharwar, Rathor, Sengar, Tomar and Chandel, who live mainly in the tahsils of Meja, Manjhanpur and Chail. The Bais reside in the Jhusi and Arail parganas, some being connected

with the famous Bais of Avadh and others (known as Banbasis) being considered to be Rajputs of a lower status.

The Vaishs are generally traders and businessman and are found in all the tahsils, the main subdivisions of the caste found in the district being the Kesarwani, Agarwal, Rastogi, Maheshwari, Kasaudhan and Agrahari..

The Kayasths belong mostly to the Srivastava subcaste. They are employed in the learned professions (such as teaching, medicine and law), many being in government as well as in private service.

The Muraos are market gardeners and cultivators and are to be found mostly in the Soroan tahsil.

The Koris are Hindu weavers and are numerous in tahsil Soroan. Many of them practise their traditional profession but they are mostly cultivators and agricultural labourers.

In the district, as in other parts of the State, the Shudras belong to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and are, for the most part, still socially, economically and educationally backward. The number of persons of the Scheduled Castes at the census of 1951 was 4,36,565 of which 3,84,139 lived in the rural areas. At the census of 1961 their number had increased to 5,86,243 (males 2,96,166 and females 2,90,077). The distribution of persons of the Scheduled Castes (according to the census of 1961) in each tahsil is as follows:

District (Total)	**5,86,243**
Rural (Total)	**5,17,297**
Tahsil	
Sirathu	**53,948**
Manjhanpur	**40,487**
Chail	**78,110**
Soroan	**66,937**
Phulpur	**64,904**
Handia	**60,331**
Karchhana	**71,829**
Meja	**55,314**
Urban (Total)	**68,946**
Mauaima (Town area)	**675**
Phulpur (Town area)	**868**
Allahabad (municipality)	**62,037**
Subedarganj (Railway colony)	**279**
Allahabad cantonment	**5,087**

The Chamars, who constitute the majority of the Scheduled Castes in the district (as in the State) and form the bulk of the agricultural labourers of the district, mostly live in the rural areas and are distributed throughout the district but are relatively most numerous in the Phulpur tahsil. Among the other Scheduled Castes and the other Backward classes in the district are the Kewat, Teli, Lohar, Nai, Dhobi, Khatik, Darzi, Pasi, Kumhar, Kahar and Ahirs. The Bhangis of the district are usually employed (as elsewhere in the State) in doing the work of scavenging.

Muslims—According to the figures of the census of 1961, the Muslims constitute about 11·8 per cent of the total population of the district, 68·4 per cent residing in the rural and 31·6 per cent in the urban areas. They are divided into 2 main sects, the Shia and the Sunni, the majority belonging to the latter.

The Muslims of the district are the descendants of the early Muslim immigrants the Shaikhs, the Saiyids, the Pathans or the Mughals (often called Ashraf) and of converts to Islam. The Shaikhs are to be found in all the tahsils excepts Phulpur and belong mostly to the subgroups Siddiqi, Quraishi, Usmani, Faruqi, Ansari and Abbasi, the last named residing mostly in the tahsils of Chail and Sirathu.

The Pathans are numerous in the district and are found in all the tahsils. They generally belong to the Lodi and Ghori clans but members of others—such as the Bangash, Yusufzai and Dilazak—are also to be found in the district.

The Saiyids are to be found mostly in tahsils of Chail, Manjhanpur and Handia, the chief subgroups to which they belong being the Zaidi, Jafari, Husaini, Rizvi, Abidi and Baqri.

The Julahas, who are weavers by profession, are found in considerable numbers in all parts of the district and are engaged in the weaving of handloom cloth but the competition with mill-made cloth has forced many to give up their trade in favour of agriculture.

Other Muslim castes in the district are generally occupational, such as the Bhisti (waterman), Qasab (butcher), Bhatiara (innkeeper), Darzi (tailor), Manihar (maker or sellers of glass bangles), Kunjra (vegetable seller), etc., the words placed in parentheses against each indicating the occupation followed.

Christians—The number of Christians in 1951 was 5,739 which in 1961 had increased to 6,261 of which 276 persons reside in the rural areas.

The Christians of the district belong mostly to the Roman Catholic and Protestant sects.

Sikhs—The number of Sikhs at the census of 1951 was 3,190 which in 1961 had risen to 3,770 of which 400 persons reside in the rural and the rest in the urban areas.

Buddhists—At the census of 1961 there were 119 Buddhists in the district, 75 residing in the rural and the rest in the urban areas.

Jains—The Jains numbered 883 at the census of 1961. They mostly belong to the Vaish caste particularly to the Agarwal subcastes and are known as Jainis or Saraogis.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—The Hindus of the district practise Hinduism which is a collection of diverse beliefs and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monoism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the ultimate reality. It includes the worship of tutelary village and other dieties in their various aspects—spirits and powers of natural phenomena and cosmic forces (often conceived as personal beings in the form of gods and goddesses) the chief being Siva and Vishnu and their respective consorts Parvati and Lakshmi, Rama and his consort Sita. Hanuman, Shakti (in her different forms), Ganga, Yamuna, Krishna, Radha and Ganesha. Other gods and goddesses are also worshipped as well as spirits of natural phenomena such as streams, trees, rocks and nagas. Thus from the crudest forms of animism to the realisation of the ultimate reality, the Hindu religion touches the whole gamot of religious experience. Generally every household has a place for puja where the idols of the chosen diety are installed and worshipped. Worship in temples is not obligatory but many Hindus visit them either daily or on festivals and special occasions. At times *kathas* (recitations from the *Gita*, the *Ramacharitmanasa* and other religious texts) or *kirtans* (collective singing of devotional songs) are arranged for in temples or homes. The Hindus also worship the snake on Naga Panchmi (the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Sravana). The pipal tree is sacred to them and they have a traditional reverence for the *tulsi Ocymum sanctum* plant, which is kept in the house, usually in an elevated place. The illiterate and backward sections of the community belive in ghosts and spirits (who are feared and propitiated) and have faith in witchcraft and magic. Religion and often superstition dominate the life of most Hindus (particularly in the rural areas) and they believe in the auspiciousness or otherwise of a particular time or period.

There are many temples and shrines in the district which are dedicated, among other deities, to Siva, Vishnu, Rama, Krishna, Hanuman

and Durga, some of the better known being those of Adi Madho, Someshwar Mahadeo, Bhardwaj, Patalpuri, Akshyavata, and Vasuki (all in Allahabad city) and the temple of Sesh, which is about 4·8 km. distant. Some other well known shrines in the district are Hans Tirth and Samudra Kup (both in Jhusi) and Sujan (or Sujawan) Deota (in village Deoria).

The *Prayag Mahatmya* extols the sanctity of the place. Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism have flourished here and it finds mention as a sacred place in their traditions. The reformer saints of mediaeval times like Kabir, Nanak, Paltudas and Malukdas, who were the founders of their own sects, also visited the city of Allahabad.

The Arya Samaj leader, Dayananad Saraswati (who founded the Arya Samaj—A Hindu sect—in 1875), visited the district and a branch of the Arya Samaj was established in the city in 1880. The followers of this sect were 256 in 1901 the number rising to 592 in 1911. The Arya Samaj runs several educational and social institutions in the city. It has 14 branches for the promotion of religion in Allahabad city and 10 in the rural areas which are affiliated to the Arya Upa Pritinidhi Sabha, Allahabad. It also runs the Arya Kanya Pathsala, Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, Adarsh Kanya Pathshala, the Vedic Homoeopathic hospital (in the city) and Gurukul Vedic Vidyalaya in Sirathu.

Of Muslims—The Muslims of the district believe, as do their co-religionists elsewhere in the State, that there is one God and that Muhammad is his prophet. Islam enjoins 5 duties upon its followers—the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad); the offering of *namaz* (prayers) 5 times a day (individually or collectively), preferably in a mosque· *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramadan); hajj to Mecca; and *zakat* (contributions in cash or kind for charitable purposes).

In the district, as elsewhere, many Muslims have faith in a number of *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* at their tombs and on such occasions some practices are followed which do not have the sanction of Islam. *Urs* are celebrated in honour of Muslim saints at a number of places in the district. The *urs* of Khwaja Karak, which is held at Kara (in tahsil Sirathu) on the second day of Rajjab every year, is attended by about 5,000 persons. Other important *urs* are held at Handia and Sultanpur (in tahsil Sirathu).

Of Jains—The Jains (followers of the Jains—conquerors) believe in the *triratna* (three gems)—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct—which constitute the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism the universe has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the existence of the cosmos. They believe in ahimsa

and worship in their temples where the images of their *tirthankaras* or Jinas are installed. There is an old Jain temple at Pabhosa.

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, disfavouring idolatory and making no distinction of caste among its followers. It prescribes the wearing by each adherent of a comb, an iron *kara* (bangle), a dagger and a pair of short drawers and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their places of worship, the *gurudwaras*, and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in one God, his only son, Jesus Christ (the saviours of mankind), the Holy Spirit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. The *Bible* is their holy book. The Bible Society of Northern India (at Allahabad) is carrying out evangelical and educational work in the district.

Christian Churches and Missions

Anglican—A church was built in the Allahabad fort and a chaplain was appointed in 1826. The Holy Trinity church was built in Allahabad in 1839. A charitable association and an asylum for lepers and the blind were set up in 1854. The churches of St. Johns and St. Peter were established in 1872 and 1875 respectively. In 1871 the foundation of the All Saints' cathedral (near the junction railway station) was laid which is said to be one of the most beautiful churches in the district. The Bishop Johnson orphanage for girls was opened in 1891, and 2 schools for (European) children were also opened under the aegis of the church.

Presbyterian—The Presbyterian mission started its work at Allahabad when the Jumna church was opened in 1847. Another church was establish in 1900 (in Katra) and the Jamuna Mission school for boys and Mary Wanamaker school for girls were also started. The Ewing Christian College was started in 1902 which opened a department of engineering in 1908 and a department of agriculture in 1910 (which has grown into the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Naini).

Methodist—Under the auspices of the Methodist mission a church was established in Allahabad in 1877 and medical work was also begun there in 1873 by a missionary woman doctor of the United States of America. The hospital built by her efforts is known as the Sara Seward Memorial hospital but it was shifted from Allahabad in 1891.

Roman Catholic—Saint Joseph's cathedral was established in 1877. A church at Naini and two at Allahabad city were also opened subsequently. A school for girls and one for boys were also established in the city of Allahabad under the aegis of the Roman Catholic church.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—As elsewhere in the State, fasting and feasting are the special features of Hindu festivals, which are spread over the entire year, a short account of the principal ones being given below:

Ram Navami, which falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra, celebrates the birthday of Rama. Fasts are observed throughout the day and the temples of Rama are especially decorated and illuminated at night. The *Ramayana* is read in them and in the homes of the devout where large numbers gather to listen to the sacred text.

Naga Panchmi is celebrated in the district (as elsewhere) on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana to appease the nagas or serpent gods who are worshipped by offering of milk, flowers and rice. This is a big rainy season festival when the singing of *kajaris* (folk-songs) by women and girls and the recreation of swinging (indulged in particularly by women and children) mark the occasion.

Janmastami is celebrated to commemorate the anniversary of Krishna's birth and is observed on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra. As in other parts of the State, the devotees in the district keep a fast throughout the day terminating it only at midnight (when the birth of Krishna is said to have taken place). Devotional songs are sung in praise of the god in shrines and homes where specially decorated and illuminated cradles are installed, people thronging these places to have a *jhanki* (glimpse) of the infant god.

Raksha Bandhan falls on the full moon day of the month of Sravana when *rakhis* (wrist bands) of coloured thread, etc., are tied by sisters around the right wrists of their brothers which the latter accept in token of their pledge to protect their sisters.

Dasahra is celebrated on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana (or of good over evil) and Ramlila celebration are held at several places in the district and in the city. On the occasion of *Vijay dashmi*, the tenth day of Asvina, celebrations are held in nearly every town and village. In Allahabad city scenes from the *Ramayana* are staged daily at Rambagh and processions with tableaux from the great epic are taken out in different localities on *sashthi* (sixth day) in the Civil Lines; on *saptami* (seventh day) in Daraganj: on *ashtmi* (eighth day) in Katra; and on *navami* (ninth day) by the Pajwa Ram Dal. On *Vijaya dashami* the tenth and final day, the Pathrachatta and Pajwa Ram Dal processions are taken out one after the other and traversing the Grand Trunk road, join each other near Kotwali, and

march to Kakraghat, where the effigy of Ravana is burnt. The special features of these processions are the tableaux depicting various scenes from the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata* and from present day life. Big fairs are held at Nurpur and Bharwari (both in tahsil Chail), Manda (in tahsil Meja) and Phulpur (in tahsil Phulpur).

Depavali (or Divali), the festival of lights is celebrated in the district (as elsewhere), on the last day of the dark half of Kartika, when the houses of Hindus are illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Festivities start 2 days earlier with Dhanteras (when metal utensils are purchased as a token of desired prosperity), followed by Narak Chaturdashi when a few earthen lamps (*divas*) are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival. For traders and businessmen Dipavali marks the end of the fiscal year and on this occasion they pray for prosperity in the coming year. As Mahavira, the twenty-fourth *tirthankara* of the Jains, is said to have attained nirvana on this day, this festival has a special significance for the Jains of the district. As Dipavali is a festival of feasting, there is no fasting on this occasion.

Kartiki-purnima is a bathing festival which falls on the full-moon day of Kartika, when people take a bath in the Ganga. Bigh fairs are held at Ujheni and Fatehpur (both in tahsil Chail), Chak Bhikhari (in tahsil Phulpur), Phaphamau (in tahsil Soroan) and Kara (in tahsil Sirathu).

Sivaratri falls on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Phalguna and is celebrated in honour of Siva. Hindus in the district fast throughout the day and a vigil is kept at night when the god is worshipped. The Siva temples of the district are specially decorated and illuminated and large numbers of devotees offers water flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of the bel tree *Aegle marmelos*) to icons and images of Siva and sing devotional songs in his praise.

Holi—Holi is an important festival and is observed on the full-moon day of Phalguna. People (particularly those in the rural areas) start singing *phaags* (songs of Phalguna) long before the actual day of the festival. Holi bonfires are lit on the night of the festival on the important cross roads of every town and village of the district to celebrate the annihilation of the forces of evil (in the form of the demon goddess, Holika), in which newly harvested ears of wheat and barley are roasted for offering to the gods. The following day is marked by common rejoicing when, till about noon, people throw coloured water and *gulal* (coloured power) on each other, making the occasion a riot of colour. New clothes are worn and visits paid to relatives and friends. There is much merry making and even strangers join each other in celebrating the festival without considerations of wealth, caste or status.

There are many big fairs which are held in the district a brief account of those that are important being given below :

Magh Mela—This fair is so called because it is held in the month of Magha. It begins on Makarsankranti (when the sun enters Capricorn). A month's residence in the city of Allahabad from this day is considered to be an act of great religious piety. Though there are certain special days, the whole month is considered to be sacred. The religious minded consider it an obligation to bathe in the Triveni Sangam daily, the more conscientious, who reside in the mela area for the whole month and strictly adhere to certain prescribed rituals and observations, being known as Kalpavasi. The chief bathing days are *Makarsankranti, Mauni Amavasya, Basant Panchmi*, (the fifth day) *Achla Saptmi* (the seventh day), *Ekadashi* (the eleventh day) and *Purnima* (the full-moon day).

Every twelfth year when the sun is in Aries and the planet Jupiter is in Aquarius (Kumbh), the Kumbh fair is held when a great concourse assembles near the confluence. Between 2 Kumbhs comes the *ardh-Kumbh* (half Kumbh) and one of the special features of these fairs is the attendence of hundreds of ascetics of different Hindu *akharas* (orders), who march to the river in a formal procession on the main bathing days. Each sect has its own camp and only those having prescriptive rights are allowed to participate in the procession. The Nirbanis, who are Naga Gosains and are followers of Siva, lead the procession. They remain naked, have matted hair and each carries a bell Being a wealthy community it has a large establishment in Daraganj (in Allahabad city) and none of the members ask for alms. The Niranjanis, who take the next place in the procession, are also Savites, remain naked, belong to Daraganj and carry on an extensive banking business. The Bairagis, who follow next in the procession, are wondering sadhus and have 3 subdivisions the Nirbanis, the Nirmohis and the Digambaris. Then comes the Chhota Panchayati Akhara, a body of Udasis from the Punjab, which has a large monastery in Muthiganj, originally Sikhs, they became Hindus though they still revere the *Granth* (of the Sikhs) as their chief religious book. An offshoot of this body is the opulent Bara Panchayati Akhara (with its headquarters at Kydganj) with which are associated the Nanakshahis of Bandhua Hasanpur (in Sultanpur district) and the Nirmalis (who are Sikhs, have their establishment in Kydganj and are bankers), the members of both as well as those of the Bindbasis also joining the procession. With the exception of the Bairagis, the various *akharas* march in great pomp, with a number of elephants, musicians and palanquins for their *mahants* (*religious* heads or pontiffs). In addition to the *akharas*, a large number of sadhus frequent these fairs and have camps of their own.

Two important Vaishnava sects, the Ramanuji of Daraganj and the Ramanandi of the dharmasala of Baba Hari Das (in Kydganj) also take part in the religious activities on these occasions, their members being married men living with their families or Tyagis—those who have renounced family and worldly ties and depend mainly on alms.

These fairs and festivals are also celebrated by the Hindu members of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes and in addition, on certain occasions, processions connected with their forebears (Valmiki, Raidas and others) are also taken out by them.

Sikh—The important festivals celebrated by the Sikhs of the district are the birthdays of their gurus Nanak and Govind Singh and the occasion of Baisakhi and Lohri. The martyrdom of their gurus, Tegh Bahadur and Arjun Deva, is also commemorated and on all these occasions the *Granth* is read, processions are taken out and congregational prayers are held in the gurudwaras.

Jain—The Jains of the district celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira, their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*. The other important festivals of this community are Paryushan (the last 10 days of Bhadra) and Ashtanhika (the last 8 days of Kartika). Pabhosa (in Pargana Karari) is held sacred by them as it is the birth place of the sixth *tirthankara*, Padmaprabhu. An old temple dedicated to him still stands in this place near which an annual fair is held in his memory.

Christian—The main festivals of the Christians of the district (as elsewhere) are Christmas, which falls on December 25 and celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ; Good Friday, which commemorates his crucifixion; and Easter which celebrates his resurrection.

Muslim—A short account of the most important festivals observed by the Muslims of the district the occurrence of which corresponds with particular dates in the Islamic lunar calendar, is given below:

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-Awwal when alms are distributed and people assemble to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on the prophet's life.

Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaban when prayers (*fateha*) are offered for the peace of the souls of one's deceased kin and are usually recited or read over sweets and bread which are then distributed.

Id-ul-Fitr falls on the first of the month of Shawwal when thanksgiving prayers are offered by Muslims in mosques for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramadan.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakr Id) is celebrated on the tenth day of Zilhijja to commemorate the occasion when the prophet Ibrahim submitted him

self to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

Giarahvin Sharif is a festival of special importance for the Sunnis of the district and is observed on the eleventh day of the month of Rabi-us-Sani in honour of Abdul Qadir Jilani, an early Muslim saint of Baghdad, who was acclaimed as being a descendant of the prophet Muhammad. Prayers, sweets and flowers are offered in his memory on this occasion.

Muharram is an occasion for mourning rather than a festival as the first 10 days of the month of that name commemorate the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain (the grandson of the prophet Muhammad) and his companions. Although this occasion has a special significance for the Shias, the Sunnis also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* are illuminated on the eighth and ninth days of the month, *majlises* (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth and *tazias* are taken out in procession separately by Shias and Sunnis on the tenth day (Ashra).

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The laws governing succession and inheritance of property are the same in the district as in other parts of the State. By the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act no. I of 1951) and its enforcement in the district on July 1, 1952, the succession and partition of agricultural holdings and other properties, which were previously governed by the personal law of the individual concerned, came to be regulated by the Act. The inheritance of property among the Hindus is determined according to the provisions of the Hindu succession Act, 1956, which brought about important changes in the law of succession for Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, enabling a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the institution of the joint family, which has been a noticeable feature of Hindu society since ancient times, is now fast breaking down owing to various economic and social factors, the impact of modern ideas and the growth of an individualistic outlook. The rapid growth of industrialisation and urbanisation, the increasing demand for labour and the expectation of better wages in industrial concerns in urban areas have also accelerated the disintegration of the joint family.

Marriage and Morals

According to the census of 1961, there were 24,38,376 persons in the district, of which 12,63,981 were males and 11,74,395 females.

The number of men and women of married status that widowed or of unspecified status, according to the census of 1961, are otherwise, the number divorced or separated and are given in the following statement:

Age group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—9 ..	3,76,918	3,58,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 ..	1,00,411	67,677	47,634	57,491	327	424	191	83	246	238
15—19 ..	42,990	13,781	58,330	76,076	895	553	789	210	137	86
20—24 ..	22,451	3,769	76,281	1,01,883	1,673	1,152	830	191	67	102
25—29 ..	9,531	1,156	85,070	91,021	2,628	2,005	815	154	35	100
30—34 ..	4,717	618	77,230	78,984	3,240	3,395	509	192	37	66
35—39 ..	2,906	218	66,676	58,944	4,145	4,627	456	109	33	657
40—44 ..	2,499	220	58,210	52,238	5,444	8,120	371	129	47	50
45—49 ..	1,766	164	47,135	38,961	6,395	9,484	234	75	40	52
50—54 ..	1,754	132	42,895	29,495	8,309	15,891	205	85	32	28
55—59 ..	898	162	23,348	17,265	5,925	9,976	133	73	20	25
60—64 ..	953	99	22,922	12,029	8,880	10,015	110	74	41	37
65—69 ..	445	43	9,077	4,165	4,871	8,125	60	29	22	15
70 and over ..	760	145	12,021	5,483	9,369	17,640	101	40	62	44
Age not stated ..	359	193	34	49	7	37	3	1	6	1
Total ..	5,69,358	4,46,467	6,26,863	6,26,127	62,128	99,455	4,807	1,445	825	901

Of Hindus—The Hindus have both endogamous and exogamous marriage rules. The Hindu community is divided into castes and subcastes which are usually endogamous groups. Among the Hindus of the district, as elsewhere in the State, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the scriptures and, to some extent, by custom and tradition. Some variations in the performance of the different rites may occur from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* (or *saptpadi* literally 7 steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl or bride) are essentials of every marriage ceremony

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, declared polygamy to be illegal among Hindus, the term Hindu including Sikhs and Jains in this context The marital age is 18 years for the bridegroom and 15 years for the bride but in the event of the latter not having completed the age of 18 years, the consent of the guardian has to be obtained. The customary restrictions generally observed by the people of the district, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra* (eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent), have been abolished with the passing of the Act since when inter-caste and inter-subcaste marriages among persons of the same *gotra* have begun to take place. Both law and custom prohibit *sapinda* (literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake; an agnate within 7 generations) marriages. The restrictions regarding endogamic marriages are not as rigid as they were in the past Marriages by registration, which are permissible by law, are not very common here. The number of marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, was 22 for the year ending with 1964. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, the bride's side approaching the bridegroom's, in some cases through intermediaries. The date and time of the marriage are fixed in consultation with a priest (Brahmana) who makes the astrological calculations that are necessary.

A few days before the marriage the *tilak* (or *lagan*) consisting of cash, clothes, a little (symbolic) rice, etc., is sent in a metal plate to the bridegroom's house. On the day fixed for the marriage the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride with the *barat* (marriage party) and is received at the main entrance of the house, where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (puja at the door) is performed. The important stages of the marriage ceremony (which is generally performed late at night and always in the presence of relatives and guests) are *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) by her father (or in his absence by the nearest male relative), *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* (7 steps taken round the sacred fire) and the repetition of the marriage vows by the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony of *vida* (departure) then takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes marriage is also considered to be a sacred rite and at times the ceremony (known as *paipuja* or *dola*) takes place at the bridegroom's house. The observance of the usual rites is not considered essential among certain of these castes and only one or more of the following formalities is observed: applying *sindur* (mercury oxide or vermillion) in the parting of the woman's hair; the giving of a gift by the bridegroom to the bride; in some cases the making of a declaration before the caste panchayat concerned by the bride of her willingness to accept the bridegroom; the reciting of *kathas*; and the tying of one end of the bride's garment to the bridegroom's.

With the passing of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the giving and accepting of a dowry (which was previously customary in the district, as elsewhere in the State) became illegal, though in practice the custom is still prevalent in one form or another.

Of Muslims—Islam permits polygamy to the extent of having 4 wives at the same time. The Muslim marriage is a contract and every Muslim of sound mind who has attained puberty, may enter into such a contract but a marriage is void if it has been brought about without a person's consent. The amount of *mahr* (dower) may be fixed before, at the time of or after the marriage. The essentials of the marriage are a proposal by or on behalf of one of the parties (usually made by the bridegroom's party) and the acceptance, by or on behalf of the other; in the presence and hearing of 2 men or a man and 2 women witnesses who must be sane and adult Muslims, the proposal and acceptance to be expressed at one meeting. The guardian of a minor can enter into a marriage contract on behalf of the ward. According to Shia law the presence of witnesses is not necessary in any matter regarding marriage. After the settlement of the marriage, the *sagai* or *mangni* (asking for the bride) takes place. On the date fixed, the bridegroom and his party (*barat*) go to the house of the bride and her vakil (who is usually an elderly relative), in the presence of 2 witnesses, obtains the bride and the bridegroom's consent to contracting the marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed in the presence of witnesses by the *qazi* who reads the khutbah, with which the marriage ceremony ends. Among the Shias, the *mujtahid* performs the marriage instead of the *qazi*. Generally the *rukhsati* or *vida* (departure) takes place immediately after the marriage, the bride accompanies the bridegroom to his place.

Of Christians—According to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by Act 48 of 1952, the minimum marital age of the

bridegroom must be 18 years and that of the bride 15 years but if the latter is below 18, the consent of the gaurdian is required. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations usually follow the same general pattern in the district as elsewhere. The marriage may be arranged by the parties concerned or by their relatives. The period of engagement, which precedes the marriage, may be long or short. The banns are published 3 times (one every week) by the priest, in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give opportunities of raising objections. On the date fixed the bride and the bridegroom are married in church, the ceremony being performed by the priest. The essential parts of the ceremony are the giving away of the bride by the father (or other relative or friend), the repeating aloud after the priest of the marriage vows by the bride and the bridegroom, the placing of the ring by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand (sometimes the bride and the bridegroom exchange rings at this time), the pronouncement of the couple as man and wife by the priest and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and their witnesses. The wedding festivities then usually follow at the bride's home.

Civil Marriage--The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for marriages of parties belonging to any religion, which have to be performed and registered by a marriage officer appointed by government for the purpose. The number of such marriages in the district was 6 and 7 in 1960 and 1961 respectively and 13 and 14 in 1962 and 1963 respectively, it being 22 in 1964.

Widow Marriage—With the passing of the Hidnu Widow Marriage Act, 1956, such marriages have been legalised among the Hindus but as neither tradition nor custom yet views them with favour, they hardly take place in the district. The practice of widow marriage is, however, not uncommon among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. Among the Muslims and Christians widow marriage is permitted by law but such marriages (especially among the former) are not very common in the district.

Divorce—Among the Hindus the dissolution of marriage was not permissible either by law or by custom, except with the sanction of the panchayat of the caste concerned among the Scheduled Castes. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, provides for divorce under certain conditions and circumstances. Muslim law permits the husband to divorce the wife on his making payment of the *mahr*. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, gives under certain conditions, the right to the wife to claim the dissolution of her marriage

The following statement shows the number of cases or applications for divorce filed in the courts in the district by men and women from 1956 to 1963 and the number of divorces granted:

Acts/Laws	Year	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Hindu Marriage Act, 1955	Number of cases filed	7	6	5	4	10	12	3	3	4	5	12	1	10	4	3	2
	Number of cases in which divorce was permitted	2		1	2	2	5	2	.	2	1	5	1	3	.	..	1
Indian Divorce Act, 1869	Number of cases filed	..	..	..	.		..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
	Number of cases in which divorce was permitted.	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Muslim Law	Number of cases filed	..	.	1	1	1	4	..	4	..	6	..	3	..	6	..	1
	Number of cases in which divorce was permitted	..	..	1	1	1	2	.	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1

Prostitution

Before the enforcement of the Supression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, in the district, the main brothel area in Allahabad city was at Meerganj. With its enforcement a number of prostitutes adopted the professions of dancing and singing. A rescue officer (with headquarters at Varanasi), whose jurisdiction extends to Allahabad and to certain other districts, helps the police of the district in rescuing minor girls from living in or found in moral danger.

The Harijan and social welfare department, U. P., established a district shelter-cum-reception centre in Allahabad city for women in 1950 to accommodate persons apprehended under the Act. Food and lodging is provided free of charge during the period of stay at the shelter, the inmates being trained in tailoring, embroidery, etc.

Traffic in Women—The same Act also aims at rescuing minor girls living in or found in moral danger and prohibits prostitution. Although the Act was enforced in the district in 1958, no prosecutions were launched till 1964.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, prohibits gambling (as defined in the Act) in the district (as in the State). The number of prosecutions launched in 1961 and 1962 was 206 and 216 respectively and in 1963 and 1964 it was 229 and 264 respectively. The number of convictions secured in 1961 and 1962 was 101 and 86 respectively and in 1963 and 1964 it was 75 and 101 respectively.

Home Life

According to the census of 1961, there are 4,21,771 occupied houses in the district of which 3,52,110 are in the rural and 69,661 in the urban areas giving an average of 5,665 persons per 1,000 or 5·6 per house in the rural areas and 6,434 persons per 1,000 or 6·4 persons per house in the urban areas. There are 4,76,772 households in the district of which 3,85,532 are in the rural areas, the average being 5·1 persons per household in the rural and 4·8 in the urban areas.

Growth of Allahabad city—The main part of the Civil Lines section of city is well planned on the principle of the square, at least 6 major metalled roads (which are very wide and have avenues of old and handsome trees such as the tamarind) run parallel from north to south and are crossed at right angles by a number of less wide but metalled roads. The city is divided into 106 *muhallas* (localities). The older localities of the city (such as those of the Chowk, Attarsuiya and Ranimandi) are congested and mostly have brick houses of the old type.

The various housing schemes which came into existence from 1923 to 1947 are as follows: Bairhana in 1923; the Katra in 1924; the George Town in 1934; and the Kydganj in 1942; the Tagore Town a little later; and the Mumfordganj in 1944. In these localities the houses are of the modern type. A colony at Naini was developed in 1947 to accommodate the refugees coming from West Pakistan.

Houses in City—In the city dwellings are generally pakka usually having more than one storey. There is a *chabutra* (platform) in front of many houses which leads to a *dubari* (a sitting-room), adjacent to the side wall of which runs a passage giving independent entrance to an open courtyard on to which the *dubari* abuts, the other rooms of the house being built round the courtyard.

Houses in Village—In the villages the dwellings, generally of one storey, are of mud or unbaked brick and have thatched or tiled roofs. Most of them have a room or two only, a kitchen, a store room and a courtyard. Many of the roofs are of mud laid over a framework of sloping wooden planks or beams but generally the roofs are made of tiles. The houses are compact and shapeless, the building material used being available locally. The mud walls are usually given a coating of mud plaster cowdung and water. As a rule the rooms do not have windows or ventilators and are dark and unhealthy.

Furniture and Decoration—The using furniture is linked with the economic condition and the standard of living of the people. The well-to-do have drawing-room suites, dinning-tables; chairs, almirahs, dressing tables, beds, etc., while those less affluent usually manage with *takhats* (wooden divans), *morhas* (chairs made of reeds), cane-chairs, a small table or two, etc.

In the rural areas poor people have string cots, *mortias* and a couple of wooden chairs, etc. Some have a few more articles of furniture such as *takhats*, chairs, stools and tables There are hardly any furnishings or decorations worth the name but the walls are often decorated with crudely painted figures of deities, animals, human beings, etc., and clay toys and clay idols made locally are often seen in Hindu homes in rural dwellings. Another form of decoration is a print of an open hand generally made on walls, doorways, wells, trunks of trees and cattle.

When taking their meals—usually in the kitchen—people generally sit on the floor or on wooden boards or small carpets and eat out of metal utensils. The educated and less orthodox eat at tables and the use of crockery is becoming popular particularly among town folk.

Food—The staple grains and cereals consumed by the people of the district are wheat, rice, *bajra*, jowar and *makka*. The pulses consumed are *arhar, urd, masur* and *matra*. Most Hindus of the district are vegetarian by habit and preference. Although the Muslims, Christians and Sikhs are generally non-vegetarian, in the villages where people cannot afford to eat meat daily and it is not easily available (except on market days), they also often resort to a vegetarian diet.

Dress—There is nothing distinctive about the dress of the people of the district as a certain degree of standarisation in dress is taking place in northern India. In the towns men generally wear the dhoti or pyjama and a *kurta* (knee-length loose shirt) or shirt. The older people particularly in rural areas wear the *saluka* (short shirt). Those who can afford it (generally students, lawyers, doctors and those in service) are increasingly taking to trousers and buttoned-up coats or bush coats. During winter woollen coats and caps are also worn or woollen suits (in the European style) by those who can afford to do so.

The Sari is generally worn by women, particularly in the urban areas. In the rural areas women wear either the Sari or the *lehnga* (long, very full skirt) and the *choli* (short blouse) made of coarse cloth. The use of the *lehnga* and *orhni* (long scarf for the head and shoulders) is now not common and is restricted to ceremonial occasions. The *salwar* (very full pyjamas—narrow at the ankle), the *kamiz* (full-length shirt) and the *dupatta* (long scarf for the head and shoulders) constitute the dress of the Punjabi women, though this ensemble has also become very common among girl students in towns. The women in Muslim families sometimes wear *churidar* (tight-fitting) pyjama, *kurta* and *dupatta* but they also often wear saris and blouses and at times the *garara* (a very full, long, divided skirt) with a long shirt and waistcoat somewhat like a man's.

Jewellery—The jewellery worn by women is usualy made of gold (by those who can afford it) silver or nickel and that seen in the district comprises the following:

Bunda or *jhumki* (ear-rings); *kara* or *payal* (anklets); *keal* and *nath* (nose-stud and nose-ring): *hansula* (heavy necklace); *kardhani* (gold or silver waist band); *bichhia* (toe-ring); *anguthi* (ring); and *pachhaila* (wristlet).

Men sometimes wear rings and gold or silver chains (round the neck) and here and there in the villages, ear-rings.

Communal Life Recreations—There are 15* picture-houses in Allahabad city, which have a total seating capacity of 7,417, the cinema

being a popular means of entertainment with the people of the district. There are several clubs in the city, two of which are the Rotary and the Rifle. Some of the well-known associations are the Ghandhi Culture Centle, Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Hindustani Academy, Sarvodaya Samaj, Ravindra Sahitya Basar, Hindustani Culture Society, Anjuman-Ruhe Adab and Allahabad Culture Centre. A branch of the Hind Provincial Flying Club was established at Allahabad in 1947. As on March, 1966, there were 20 life and 37 ordinary members. There are 2 pilot instructors and a private pilot licence was issued during 1964-65. It received a grant of Rs 70,000 from government in 1965-66 and incurred an expenditure of Rs 86,743 during 1964-65. The 3 aircraft attached to the club were transferred to the Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur, in March, 1966. In the rural areas fairs, festivals and religious and social gatherings are the only occasions for recreation. Games like tug-of-war, *kabaddi* and *kho-kho* and such sports as wrestling and volley-ball are popular among young folk in towns and villages and sports and games tournaments, etc., are organised through the planning department and the Prantiya Rakshak Dal. The former has also launched some youth welfare schemes such as *bhajan mandalis* (groups singing devotional songs) and since 1948 has organised 998 youth clubs and 454 Bal Mangal Dals with a membership of 18,962 and 7,358 respectively. The State information department has established community listening centres and exhibits documentary films both in the urban and rural areas of the district.

Impact Of Zamindari Abolition On Social Life

With the passing of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) which was enforced in the district on July 1, 1952, a significant change was brought about in the social and economic life of the people of the district. The rights of the zamindars in *abadi* land (inhabited sites), *parti* (fallow land), *banjar* (barren land), etc., were abolished. The consciousness and the realisation of their rights and the assertion of those rights by the tenants and labourers in the wake of the spread of education and of the establishment of the panchayati *raj* and development blocks, have created a new atmosphere. The practice of *begar* (forced unpaid or underpaid labour) and *nazrana* (premium) also came to an end with the abolition of the zamindari system. The ex-zamindar can exercise hardly any control over the ex-tenants who now enjoy the status of *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* the creation of these new tenures under the Act having brought about a levelling process. Many of the landlords (both big and small) have been hard hit by the abolition of the zamindari system. Those entirely dependent on their rent-rolls are worse off but most of them have adapted themselves to the changed circumstances a large number taking to tilling the land in their capacity as

bhumidhars or *sirdars* and others going into politics, business, service, etc. Those cultivators who became *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* have also gained in status and have become masters of their own land, the land revenue now being paid direct to the State instead of to the intermediaries.

The old social system which was based on semi-feudal traditions of reciprocity (under which the zamindar acted as the guardian of the village community) has also disappeared. In their days the big landlords were often the supporters and patrons of men of letters, musicians, exponents of the fine arts, craftsmen, etc., and often participated in local religious and cultural activities and helped the poor in time of need or of natural calamities. This bulwark has now ceased to exist. The traders who dealt in articles of luxury in demand by the zamindars have had to find new avenues of employment. The elimination of the intermediaries between the State and the cultivators has brought the latter into direct contact with the former and has inculcated in them a sense of self-respect and dignity.

The number of zamindars and tenants on the eve of the abolition of zamindari was 30,000 and 7.40,000 respectively. The number of *bhumidars* and *sirdars* who replaced the zamindars as on December 31, 1964, was 1,56,273 and 2,32,990 respectively.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Reclamation And Utilisation

Geographically the district can be divided into 3 tracts—the trans-Ganga tract, the daob and the tran-Yamuna tract. (Details regarding each are given in Chapter I).

In 1951 there were 14,16,467 persons in the district who depended on agricultural pursuits. The number of cultivators and agricultural labourers was 6,14,400 and 94,743 respectively, that of persons engaged in forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards, etc., being 4,727. Of the total population, 34·62 per cent was made up of agricultural workers and 0·25 per cent of those engaged in forestry, etc.

The census of 1961 does not give separate figures in respect of the number of persons in the district who depend on agriculture but the total number of agricultural workers in the district is 8,16,957 (or 29·41 per cent of the total population) of which the number of cultivators is 6,24,880 (or 24·99 per cent), of agricultural labourers 1,92,077 (or 4·42 per cent) and of those engaged in forestry, etc., 4,737 (or 0·23 per cent).

During 1964-65 the cultivated area in the district was 1,13,803 acres (or 63·8 per cent of the total area), the culturable portion including groves, orchards, forests, pastures and grazing grounds, fallow land, etc., being 3,88,966 acres (or 21·3 per cent) and the uncultivable—which included areas that were barren, covered with water, occup[illegible]tions, railways, roads, buildings, burial grounds, etc.,—2,70,732 acres (or 14·9 per cent). (Details regarding such areas for each tahsil for the year appear in Table V(i), (ii) and (iii) of the Appendix).

Cultivated Area

The trans-Ganga tract and the doab are more fertile than the trans-Yamuna tract which is poor and precarious as weed (generally *kans*) has caused much land to be abandoned, the percentage of the area cultivated and the standard of cultivation of the former two being higher. In 1808, the earliest year for which records of the figures of the cultivated area are available, the cultivated area was 6,38,411 acres. In 1840 it was 10,28,720 acres, in 1853 it was 9,71,558 and in 1865 it was 9,91,021 acres. The average acreage for the quinquennium ending with 1873 was

10,28,399 acres, in 1884-85 it rose to 10,94,328 acres and continued at a high level till the famine of 1896-97 when it shrank to 8,82,887 acres. The average figure for the quinquennium ending with 1906 was 10,56,848 acres, for that ending with 1921 it was 10,22,799 acres, for that ending with 1936, it was 10,28.986 acres and for that ending with 1951 it was 10,66,784 acres. In 1962-63 it was 11,92,495 acres (or 65·2 per cent of the total area) and in 1964-65 it was 11,63,803 (or 63·8 per cent of the total area).

Culturable Land

The quinquennial average area of culturable land (including current fallow, groves, forests, etc.) ending with 1906 was 3,92,948 acres, for that ending with 1921 it was 4,32,912 acres, for that ending with 1936, it was 4,13,150 acres and for that ending with 1951, it was 4,16,759 acres. In 1949-50 the State agriculture department conducted an enquiry which revealed that the extent of such land in the district was 2,84,843 acres. In 1962-63 it was 3,54,681 acres (which included land under forests, pastures and grazing grounds, miscellaneous trees, groves, etc., and fallow land) and in 1964-65 it was 3.88.966 acres (or 21·3 per cent of the total area of the district).

Waste Land

In 1906 the extent of waste land in the district was 1,63,642 acres, the major area lying in the trans-yamuna tract particularly in tahsil Meja (which still has a large area of sterile and stony ground). The trans-Ganga tahsils also have large areas of barren and waste land particularly in the low clay belt of the parganas of Soraon, Sikandra and Mah were *usar* is widely prevalent. The natural drainage here is defective there being no adequate outlet for the water during the heavy rains. In the doab a large portion [illegible] ed in tahsil Sirathu, the other parganas having barren, ravined and sandy wastes lying along the banks of the rivers, such land generally being used as grazing grounds and pastures. At the end of the quinquennium of 1946-51, the culturable waste or barren area in the district was 1,54,248 acres and in 1962-63 it was 1,25,447 acres. Up to 1960-61, more than 10,000 acres of such land in the district was reclaimed and brought under the plough. In 1964-65 it was 92,301 acres (or 5·6 per cent of the total area).

Irrigation

In 1884-85 and the three following years the average area irrigated in the district was 2,19,096 acres or 19·75 per cent of the total cultivated area, of which 1,20,518 acres (or 55 per cent) was irrigated by wells and the rest by tanks, *jhils*, streams and other sources. During the decade

ending with 1898 the average irrigated area was 2,04,698 acres, the decline being due to the abnormal conditions of 1895-96 when the total irrigated area was only 48,742 acres in the district. Though on an average 19·44 per cent of the land under cultivation was irrigated, the proportion fell to 4·65 per cent during 1895-96, the maximum area irrigated being 2,48,545 acres or 22·91 per cent in 1891-92. In the following decade the average was 2,48,824 acres, in spite of the fall to 1,51,543 acres in 1904-05. The increase in the irrigated area was due partly to the favourable seasons, partly to the rapid increase in the number of wells which supplied water to 1,49,131 acres or 60 per cent of the cultivated area and partly to the construction of canals. The average irrigated area for the district for the quinquennium ending with 1906 was 2,36,584 acres (or 22·38 per cent of the cultivated area), for that ending with 1921, it was 2,48,353 acres (or 24·27 per cent), for that ending with 1936 it was 2,17,194 acres (or 21·10 per cent), and for that ending with 1951 it was 1,65,061 acres (or 15·47 per cent). In 1960-61 the area actually irrigated was 2,70,536 acres (or 23·16 per cent) and in 1964-65 it was 2,51,252 acres (or 29·59 per cent), of which tahsil Chail had 18,058 acres (or 13·10 per cent), Handia 60,965 acres (or 43·89 per cent), Karchhana 23,806 acres (or 10·82 per cent), Manjhanpur 27,806 acres (or 22·36 per cent), Meja 25,391 acres (or 10·30 per cent), Phulpur 25,334 acres (or 30·96 per cent), Sirathu 25,248 acres (or 25·49 per cent) and Soraon 44,644 acres (or 38·17 per cent).

Sources of Water Supply (Irrigation)

Wells—In former days wells of different kinds formed one of the main sources of irrigation in the district. Apart from masonry wells there were also earthen wells and a type locally known as *putthi* (a small earthen well lined with large curved bricks simply laid one on top of the other). In 1870 there were 22,349 wells in the district, of which 9,066 were of masonry. By 1907-08 there were 42,936 of which 39,353 were actually used 19,541 being of masonry. Many of these wells were constructed during the famine of 1896-97 and more than 2,000 of masonry were added between 1902-03 and 1907-08. Such wells were most numerous in the Chail, Kara and Mah parganas but were common everywhere except in Jhusi, Atherban and Bara. Almost all were worked by bullocks. As a rule water was lifted out of the well and flowed into the fields but where the ground was uneven the *hatera*—a large wooden spoon—was employed. Around 1910-11 the water level had fallen almost everywhere in the district owing to a long succession of dry seasons. The depth at which water was found was greatest along the high banks of the rivers, espacily along the Yamuna in pargana Chail where water was not touched before reaching a depth of 24 m. or more as was also the case in

the city of Allahabad and near the high banks of the river Ganga in Kara (in tahsil Sirathu). In the rest of the doab the depath was somewhat less, especially in Manjhanpur. The depth to spring level was greatest in the high ground near Jhusi. South of the Yamuna the water level of the lowlying lands of Bara and the plains of Karchhana and Meja ranged from 6 to 8 m. below the surface. In the hilly areas of the south it was very deep making the sinking of wells very difficult and costly. In many parts there was a great scarcity of water and often the available supply was of very inferior quality.

The figures of the average number of wells, of pakka wells, the average total area irrigated by all types of wells and the percentage of the irrigated area from 1906 to 1951 are given in the following statement:

Quinquennium		Average number of wells in the district	Number of pakka wells	Average total area rrigated (in acres)	Percentage of area irrigated by wells
1906—11	..	36,119	19,300	1,48,969	60·30
1921—26	..	35,611	22,543	1,40,661	67·00
1936—41	..	36,044	25,615	1,50,031	66·50
1946—51	..	32,210	25,068	1,10,034	66·66

In 1964-65 the number of wells in the district was 25,053 of which 22,783 were pakka, the area irrigated by them being 1,22,020 acres (or 44·58 per cent of the irrigated area), of which 9,288 acres lay in tahsil Chail, 31,496 in Handia, 4,269 in Karchhana, 8,082 in Manjhanpur, 8,081 in Meja, 14,177 in Phulpur, 20,717 in Sirathu and 25,910 in Soraon.

The quinquennial average areas irrigated by means of canals and the percentages of the total area irrigated for the periods specified below were as follows:

Quinquennium				Irrigated area (in acres)	Percentage
1901—06	..	..	..	11,899	5·02
1916—21	..	..	..	19,908	8·01
1931—36	..	..	..	18,941	8·72
1946—51	..	..	..	28,079	17·01

In 1960-61 the actual irrigated area was 69,692 acres (or 25.76 per cent) and in 1964-65 it was 75,230 acres (or 29.94 per cent of the irrigated area) of which 8,082 acres was in tahsil Chail, 17,187 acres in tahsil Karchhana, 17,535 acres in tahsil Manjhanpur, 14,520 acres in tahsil Meja, 124 acres in tahsil Phulpur 1,357 acres in tahsil Sirathu and 16,425 in tahsil Soraon.

Canals—The canals of the district belong to 5 minor canal divisions which are controlled by executive engineers, one of whom has his headquarters in the district (at Allahabad). The following statement gives relevant particulars about the length of the canals in the district and the area irrigated by them in 1963-64:

Canal division	Canal system in district	Length in district (in km.)	Tahsil irrigated	Area irrigated (in hectares)
Belan canal ..	Belan-Tons; Baghla Tank; Harelia distributary; Meja branch.	663	Karchhana and Meja	27,881·8
Sirsi Dam ..	Meja distributary; Manda distributary; Ramnagar distributary.	67·6	Meja ..	1,651·0
Irrigation Division, Pratapgarh.	Allahabad branch ..	138·4	Phulpur and Soraon	10,744·0
Irrigation Division, Jaunpur.	Marihau branch of Sarda canal.	93·3	Phulpur and Soraon	3,949·9
Fatehpur ..	West Allahabad branch; Karan distributary.	98·1	Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Chail	483·2

Tube-wells—The number of tube-wells in the district in 1965-66 was 164, the area under irrigation being 78,073 acres.

Other Sources—The average area irrigated by lakes, ponds, tanks, etc., in the district for the quinquennium ending with 1906 was 1,205 acres, for that ending with 1921 it was 65,939 acres, for that ending with 1936 it was 50,966 acres, and for that ending with 1951 it was 26,948 acres. In 1960-61 it was 33,737 acres and in 1964-65 it was 17,631 acres. Allahabad is one of the districts of the State where the scheme of the construction of Bundhis is taken up to provide irrigation facilities. Nearly 20 per cent work of the total target fixed for the Third Plan period has been completed by the end of 1962-63.

Potentialities of Expansion of Irrigation Facilities—Under the proposed Adwa dam scheme (in district Mirzapur) which is estimated to cost 220·91 lakhs of rupees, an area of 7,000 acres in tahsil Meja will be benefited. Investigations are also being carried out to finalise some irrigation schemes to be taken up in the Fifth Five-year Plan period and 1,700 acres and 4,000 acres in tahsils Karchhana and Meja respectively are expected to be irrigated by providing storage facilities on the Gurha and Tundiari rivers; the former is a tributary of the Loni and it is proposed to build an earthen dam on it near village Shankergarh at a cost of 20 lakhs of rupees. The Tundiari is a tributary of the Belan and the dam on it will be built near village Mahauli at a cost of 46·55 lakhs of rupees.

AGRICULTURAL INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

The soils in the doab and the trans-Ganga tracts have many peculiarities. They are *balua* (or sand) which is found along the banks of the rivers corresponding to the *bhur* of other districts; *matiar* or clay (locally called *chanchar*) which is found in the depressions, is of the heavy variety fit solely for the cultivation of rice and can be worked only when thoroughly soaked; and *dumat* or loam, a mixture of sand and clay which is usually a rich and rather dark soil, the less fertile variety, which is a sandy loam, being locally known as *sigon*. In the trans-Yamuna tract all these soils occur in the ordinary alluvium but there are other types also which are found along the north bank of the Yamuna in the Manjhanpur tahsil, the chief being *mar*—commonly described as black cotton soil—a dark, friable earth which is capable of absorbing immense amounts of moisture but on drying splits into great fissures making irrigation almost impossible. It varies in quality and in the uplands of tahsil Meja is often of very poor quality. *Bhota*, the stony soil of the hills is of little value, as is *chanchar* (known locally as *chopar*) which is found at the foot of the hills. The geographical formation of the land and the situation of the fields in relation to the inhabited sites are the bases of soil classification. The district has two main topographical divisions, the *kachhar* (or lowland) and the *uparhar* (or upland), the former being indentical with the *tarai* (riverine lowlands) of the Yamuna and the Tons basins and resembling the Ganga *kachhar*, though being less fertile. The fields near habitation sites are called *goind* or *hachhiana* (the names also given locally to the soils of such fields), the latter being close to the towns and generally producing vegetables and fruits. The field far away from such sites and their soils are known as *har*,

Harvests

The main harvests of the district are the Kharif (autumn), the Rabi (spring) and the Zaid (the extra or the hot weather harvest). According to the Settlement Report of 1878, the Kharif occupied 4,69,133 acres and the Rabi 5,33,906 acres. The quinquennial averages of the areas under the two harvests of the period 1901-06, were 6,52.311 and 6,35.530 acres, for the period 1916-21 they were 6,22,537 and 5,82,853 acres, for the period 1931-36 they were 5,83,355 and 6,01,284 acres and for the period 1946-51 they were 6,41,963 and 6,49,614 acres respectively. In 1960-61 they extended over 7,26,390 and 7,36,262 acres, in 1962-63 the area covered by them was 7,72,659 and 7,33,708 acres and in 1963-64 they covered 6.70,408 acres and 7,20,734 acres respectively.

At the settlement of 1878, the *dofasli* (double cropped) area was 58,720 acres. The quinquennial average of such areas for the period 1901-06 was 2,41,230 acres, for 1916-21 it was 1,93,692 acres, for 1931-36 it was 1,66,081 acres and for 1946-51 it was 2,35,456 acres. In 1960-61 it was 3,04,425 acres, in 1962-63 it was 3.23,953 acres and in 1963-64 it was 3,13,281 acres.

The Zaid harvest occupies an insignificant area as compared with the Kharif, Rabi and the double cropped areas and covered 10,081 acres in 1962 63, the largest areas being in tahsils Chail, Karchhana, Manjhanpur and Meja. Melons, vegetables and spices constitute the major crops of the Zaid harvest The quinquennial averages of the Zaid area from 1906 to 1951 fluctuated between 8,835 and 12,653 acres. In 1963-64 it was 9,199 acres Relevant details regarding the areas occupied by the food and non-food crops in each tahsil under the three harvests are given in Table V(i) of the Appendix.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

Kharif

The chief Kharif staples are paddy (*Oryza parennis*), *bajra* (*Pennisetum typhoides*). jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). and maize (*Zea mays*).

Paddy—This is one of the most important food crops in the district. It requires heavy rainfall or suitable irrigation facilities, fertile soil and a considerable amount of hard labour for the yield to be good. The stalk and leaf portions are used mostly as cattle fodder The largest quantity of paddy is grown in the tahsils of Handia, Chail, Phulpur and Sirathu. The largest average yield per acre is that of tahsil Handia and is 25 maunds. The local varieties of rice are *kuari*, *aghani*, *boro* and *jethi*. In the quinquennial ending with 1951, the average area sown with it was 2,81,014 acres which in 1962-63 increased to 3,65,927 acres (nearly

31 per cent of the cultivated area), the average yield per acre being 6·75 maunds.

Jowar—This is one of the important food crops in Kharif and forms one of the major elements in the diet of the poor village folk. It can be easily grown even in poor and sandy soils and where facilities for irrigation are limited or are not available. The stalk and stubble (called *chari*) are used mostly as cattle fodder and it is the only major fodder crop also. In the areas near town the crop yields a good income for the cultivators. It is usually sown mixed with *arhar*. Some recently developed varieties can be sown either as food crops or as fodder crops. In the quinquennium ending with 1951, the average area sown with it was the quinquennium ending with 1951, the average area sown with it was 8 per cent of the cultivated area) and the average yield per acre was 9·79 maunds.

Bajra—This is also one of the main food crops of the Kharif. Generally it is sown alone but is also often sown mixed with *arhar*, the stalks and stubble being used as fodder for cattle. In the quinquennium ending with 1951, the average area sown with *bajra* was 1,06.542 acres and in 1962-63 the area sown was 1,26.825 acres (nearly 11 per cent of the cultivated area), the average yield per acre being 7·67 maunds.

Maize—This is also one of the food crops of the Kharif and is generally grown in all parts of the district, the staple and stubble being used as cattle fodder. In the quinquennium ending with 1951, the average area sown with it was 893 acres and in 1962-63, the area sown was 1,466 acres (nearly 0·12 per cent of the cultivated area), the average yield per acre being 7·12 maunds.

The major Rabi staples are wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*) and pea.

Wheat—This is the principal crop of Rabi and is grown in all parts of the district. It is usually sown alone. When sown with barley it is known as *gujai*, when with gram as *guchani* and when wheat, barley, gram and pea are all sown together, the mixed crop is called *bejhar*. The dried stalks of the wheat plant make good fodder for cattle. It is an expensive crop to raise and needs careful and deep ploughing, timely and sufficient manuring and a considerable amount of hard labour and irrigation facilities. The largest quantity of wheat in the district is grown in the tahsils of Meja, Karchhana and Soraon. In the quenquennium ending with 1951, the average area sown with wheat was 93,335 acres and in 1962-63 it covered 1,55,168 acres (nearly 13 per cent of the cultivated area), the average yield per acre being 8·32 maunds.

Barley—This is also an important Rabi stapple and is grown throughout the district and does not require as much labour as wheat, a very fertile soil or much irrigation. It is sown alone or in combination with wheat, gram and pea. In the quinquennium ending with 1951, the average area under it was 2,12,479 acres, the area sown with it in 1962-63 was 1,99,609 acres (nearly 16 per cent of the cultivated area) the average yield per acre being 11·50 maunds.

Gram--This is one of the major Rabi crops of the district and does not require very good soil or much manuring as it is leguminous and adds to the fertility of the soil. It is grown all over the district but mostly in the comparatively drier parts and is sown alone or mixed with wheat or barley. In the quinquennium ending with 1951, the average area sown with it was 2,30,591 acres and in 1962-63 it was 2,26,749 acres (about 19 per cent of the cultivated area), the average yield per acre being 7·28 maunds.

Pea—Though an important Rabi crop, this hardy cereal is generally sown mixed with barley and gram. In the district improved varieties are gradually replacing the older types. It is also used in the rotation of crops for increasing the fertility of the soil. In 1962-63 the area sown with it was 83,406 acres (about 7 per cent of the cultivated area), the average yield per acre being 7·36 maunds.

Other Food Crops

The other food crops produced in the district in Kharif and Rabi are certain pulses and small millets as specified in the statement below, the area covered by each in 1962-63 and the average yield per acre also being given against each:

Grain	Area covered (in acres)	Average yield per acre (in maunds)
Arhar (*Caianus caian*)	71,081	21·81
Masur (*Lens culinare*)	11,323	4·15
Mung (*Phaseolus radiatus*)	262	4·28
Moth (*Phaseolus aconitrifolium*)	404	3·86
Urd (*Phaseolus mungo*)	2,627	4·42
Kodon (*Paspanum scrobiculatum*)	6,124	5·00
Mandua (*Eleusine coracanna*)	7,394	6·56
Sawan (*Panicum frumentaceum*)	15,406	4·37

Other Non-food Crops

The non-food crops of the district in Kharif and Rabi and the areas covered by them in 1962-63 were as follows: oil-seeds, linseed, rape-seed or mustard (*Brassica campestris*), 2,750 acres; til (*Sesamum indicum*), 2,279 acres, castor (*Rianus communis*), 216 acres; sunn-hemp (*crotolaria juncea*) for fibre, 13,925 acres; sunn-hemp for manure, 2,325 acres; cotton (*Gossipium*), 320 acres; and tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), 438 acres.

Sugarcane is an important Kharif cash crop. In the quinquennium ending with 1961, the average area under it was 11,232 acres and in 1962-63, it was 15,185 acres (about 1·2 per cent of the cultivated area), the average yield per acres being 373·35 maunds. It is grown mostly in the tahsils of Phulpur and Sirathu.

The following statement gives the average yield per acre (in maunds) of the major Kharif and Rabi crops in the district as compared with the average State yield for 1962-63:

Crops	District average (in maunds per acre)	State average (in maunds per acre)
Sugar-cane	373·35	371·17
Potato	71·00	71·02
Arhar	21·81	11·01
Jute	14·12	14·12
Barly	11·50	8·62
Ground-nut	9·97	10·53
Jowar	9·79	7·27
Wheat	8·32	8·56
Bajra	7·67	6·51
Peas	7·36	9·12
Gram	7·28	6·80
Tobacco	7·27	8·72
Maize	7·12	10 06
Rape-seed	6·91	4·26
Rice	6·75	7·34

[*Continued*

Crops	District average (in maunds per acre)	State average (in maunds per acre)
Mandua	6·56	6·08
Castor	6·38	5·50
Kodon	5·00	4·19
Urd	4·42	3·86
Sawan	4·37	4·11
Mung	4·28	3·79
Masur	4·15	3·81
Sunn-hemp	3·93	4·25
Moth	3·86	3·87
Linseed	1·92	2·01
Cotton	1·58	1·48
Til	1·54	1·33

Fruits and vegetables also occupy a sizable area of the district and form an important proportion of the Zaid crops. Mangoes, guavas, citrus fruits, *ber* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), melons and marmelos are the main fruits grown in the district and the area covered by them in 1963-64 was 8,137 acres the bulk being grown in tahsils Chail, Soraon and Manjhanpur. The area covered by vegetables in that year was 20,774 acres, potatoes being the most important and occupying 11,650 acres in 1962-63, the largest area covered being in tahsils Soraon, Chail, Handia and Phulpur.

Improvement of Agriculture

Implements—The following statement gives the number of agricultural implements in the district according to the live-stock census reports of 1951, 1956 and 1961:

	1951	1956	1961
Ploughs	2,02,996	2,06,642	2,36,635
Tractors	19	21	30
Oil-engines (for irrigation)	63	6	58
Electric pumps (for irrigation)	47	11	13
Sugar-cane crushers worked by power ..	203	66	..
Sugar-cane crushers worked by bullocks ..	11,182	10,346	13,552
Ghanis (oil seed crushers)	3,584	2,049	1,877
Bullock carts	3,075	3 324	4,258

During the First Plan period 1,613 improved agricultural implements and tools were distributed in the district by the agriculture and co-operative departments, during the Second 8,790 and in the Third, the period from 1961-62 to 1963-64, 20,823.

Seeds—Cultivators meet most of the requirement of seed from their own stocks or borrow from local lenders. The agriculture and co-operative departments have also opened their own seed stores in the district to supply improved seeds to cultivators. The seed stores of the agriculture department (numbering 28 in 1963-64) supply seeds on cash payment and those of the co-operative department (numbering 34) supply it to cultivators on a *sawai* basis (receiving a quarter times more than what was given). Nearly 5,972 quintals of seed of wheat, gram, barley, paddy, etc., were distributed by these seed stores in the district in 1963-64.

Nurseries—The government garden is the biggest source in the district for the supply of seeds and seedlings of flowers, fruits and vegetables and it supplied nearly 202 kilograms of seeds and 12,517 seedlings in 1963-64.

Soil Nutrient—The traditional manure for maintaing the fertility of the soil are cattle dung, farm yard refuse and stable litter. The majority of the cultivators of the district can not afford to give large-scale applications of chemical fertilizers to their fields and prefer sowing green manure crops which provide nitrogenous elements to the soil.

Green Manure Crops—*Lobia* (*Vigna catiang*), *guar* (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*), *mung* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), *sanai* (*Crotalaria juncea*) and *dhaincha* (*Sesbania paludosa*) are some of the major green manure crops sown in the district. In 1963-64 the quantity of the seeds of green manure crops supplied in the district by the agriculture and co-operative departments was 1,487 quintals.

Chemical Fertilizers and Oil-cakes—These are also distributed mainly through the seed stores of these two departments, though other private shops and agencies also sell them. Those that are popular among oil-cakes are castor, neem (*Azadirachta indica*) and ground-nut cakes and those among chemical fertilizers, the nitrogenous group particularly (ammonium sulphate). Nearly 4,302 tons of chemical fertilizers of the nitrogenous group and 4,772 tons of fertilizers of the phosphatic group were supplied by the seed stores in the district in 1963-64.

Rotation of Crops and Fallowing—The practice of growing different crops in rotation on the same piece of land has been followed since time immemorial by the cultivators of the district, the knowledge being

empirical rather than scientific. Now better methods of rotation of crops have been evolved and the farmers are adopting them gradually. The fields occupied by *arhar* and jowar or *bajra* are left fallow during the monsoon, those under leguminous crops are usually sown with Kharif crops. After every two or three years the *rabi* fields are sown with *arhar* and jowar or *bajra*. Sugarcane is rotated with Rabi crops, the fields being left fallow after 3 or 4 years. Only rice is sown in the low lying areas where no rotation is possible.

The increase in population has led to scarcity of food-grains which often necessitate the giving up of the practice of leaving the fields fallow and instead rotation of crops and mixed cropping are being adopted increasingly.

Mixed Cultivation--Sowing more than one kind of crop in the same field in a single season gives additional yields even in small holdings and also increases the fertility of the soil. Adverse weather conditions, pests and diseases that may affect one of the two crops sown together usually do not affect the other, the practice of mixed cropping thus often ensuing at least one crop. Almost all the *arhar* is sown mixed with other crops, wheat is often combined either with gram, barley, pea, mustard or linseed, jowar is sown mixed with *bajra* and *urd* is mixed with *mung*.

Agricultural Diseases And Pests

Various diseases and pests cause enormous loss of produce every year in the district and the plant protection activities of the government aim at the destruction of pests, the treatment and eradication of plant diseases and the adoption of a range of preventive measures so that there may be improvement in both the quality and the quantity of the yield. Among the animal and bird pests of the district are monkeys, foxes, jackals, wild pigs, cows, goats, rabbits, field-mice, squirrels, bats, parrots and other birds which damage the crops badly. Insect pests are a greater menace, the usual means of protection employed against all types of pests being fencing, keeping constant vigil and adopting various means of destruction. Plant diseases, fungi and weeds and wild vegetable growths such as *bathua* (white goosefoot), *chaulai* (*Amaranthus polyamus*) and *dub* or dog's tooth (*Cynodon dactylon*) also cause much damage to cereals, vegetable crops and orchards.

Among the insect pests are the *gundhi* bug (which causes serious damage to paddy); the grasshopper (which badly effects sugar-cane, paddy and maize); the *gujhia* weevil (which is harmful to wheat, barley, gram and poppy); the hairy caterpillar (which destroys *sanai*, *urd* and *dhaincha*);

the cotton leaf roller (which affects cotton) and the *singhara* beetle (which consumes the *sighara* or water-chest nut). The termite, aphid, pyrilla and root borer are some other pests that cause damage to almost all crops Leaf stripe, rust diseases, leaf roller, smut of barley, wheat, jowar and *bajra*, wilt in *arhar* and gram and termites attack wheat, cotton, sugar cane, barley and pea crops. Vegetable crops of potatoes, lady's-fingers and pumpkin are mostly damaged by early and late blight, pink-ball worm, leaf spot and red beetle. Citrus canker and wither-tip damage citrus fruits. Mango, papaya and guava orchards are badly affected by die-back, black tip of mango, damping of seedling and wither-tip.

Scientific measures introduced for the control and eradication of pests and diseases are the sowing of disease-resistant seeds, proper rotation of crops, systematic roguing of diseased plants and spraying and dusting of chemical insecticides and pesticides (such as benzene hexachloride, aldrin and D.D.T.). The statement below indicates the measures taken to protect the Rabi and Kharif crops from diseases and pests during 1961-62 and 1963-64:

Plant protection measures	Area protected (in acres)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Spraying and dusting of seeds ..	5,440	2,750	3,107
Protection from animals and birds ..	9,488	1,750	4,580
Protection from other diseases and pests	4,320	2,363	2,954

The staff of the plant protection department in the district gives free advice to farmers on matters relating to the cultivation and raising of healthy crops of fruits, vegetables and cereals. It also provides spraying apparatus, dusting machines and chemical insecticides on payment to those needing such service.

Agricultural Co-operative And Joint Farming

Co-operation in some form or the other and joint cultivation of land, based on the cutsoms and traditions of the rural folk rather than on any legal code, has been an age-long practice in the villages of the

district, particularly in operations such as in irrigation, ploughing, harvesting, threshing, winnowing, etc. Bullocks, labour and agricultural implements were also owned or hired jointly and used in rotation, the produce also being shared equitably. The right to use forests and pastures or common land was also joint. Community meeting places, tanks and wells were constructed and maintained collectively by the village community. Contributions were also made voluntarily to a common fund meant for the benefit of the village as a whole. Of late community development through the joint efforts of the community has been made possible by the institution of co-operative societies in the rural areas. They perform a number of services such as the distribution of improved seeds, loans, implements and fertilizers encouragement of co-operative forming, irrigation, consolidation of holdings and improved cattle breeding; giving of facilities for marketing of agricultural produce, etc. During 1964-65 there were 22 co-operative forming and 4 co-operative marketing societies. One each of the 4 co-operative marketing societies is functioning at Bharwari and Jasra (both in 1957), Sirsa (1961) and Phaphamau (1963).

The following statement gives relevant particulars about these societies as in 1964-65:

Co-operative marketing society	Agricultural produce handled (in quintals)	Profits (in rupees)
1	2	3
Bharwari	3,962	17,278
Jasra	12,751	13,125
Sirsa	8,751	10,608
Phaphamau	505	180

Government Agriculture Farms

There are 4 government farms in the district and the following statement gives certain relevant details about them pertaining to 1964-65:

Location	Year of establishment	Area (in acres)	No. of Agricultural implements	No. of animals
1	2	3	4	5
Saini	1956-57	60·00	58	14
Kot Khiraj	1957-58	55·00	21	11
Saidabad .. .	1957-58	28·26	9	5
Debibandh	1961	23·75	9	6

Output (In quintals)

Wheat		Barley	Gram	Pea	Paddy	Chaff
6		7	8	9	10	11
50·00	..	85·03	51·30	4·40	36·26	1162·00
37·00	..	23·50	28·00	15·50	38·25	540·85
29·50	..	9·10	9·60	16·20	83·35	368·75
60·60	..	13·09	5·15	..	110·92	652·00

Animal Husbandry

The domestic animals of the district are of an inferior quality on the whole, those of the parganas lying between the Ganga and the Yamuna being somewhat better than those to be found to the north of the Ganga, as they are mostly brought in from the western districts of Uttar Pradesh. In the area lying to the south of the Yamuna, where there are extensive pastures, they are better in quality and are generally imported from Banda and the adjoining areas. Attempts are being made to improve the local breeds of cows and buffaloes in the district by natural and artificial methods. There has been no marked increase in the number of cattle in the district during the last 40 years.

Natural Breeding—For improving the local breeds 143 improved bulls of the Hariana, Murrah, Sahiwal and Sindhi breeds were introduced into the district during the First Five-year Plan period (1951-56). During the Second the number used for natural breeding was 255 and during the Third (up to 1963-64) it increased to 310.

Artificial Insemination—To improve the local breeds, 2 artificial insemination centres were opened in the district—at Allahabad and Phulpur—during the First Five-year Plan period and up to 1964 in the Third Plan period 6 more were opened, one each at Chail, Sankergarh, Manjhanpur, Soraon, Saraswan and Handia. During the First Five-year Plan period, 2,132 cows and 3,612 buffaloes were served in these centres, 3,142 and 4,403 during the Second and 3,238 and 3,437 respectively till March, 1964 in the Third.

Cattle Breeding Extension Centres—The 8 centres that were started during the Second Five-year Plan period—one each at Karchhana, Mungari, Koraon, Siriari, Barokher Debibandh, Jorwat and Handia—still continue to function in the district.

Veterinary Hospitals—There are 29 veterinary hospitals in the district and all except 2, which are located at Allahabad, are in the development blocks. They are under the charge of veterinary officers. No veterinary medicines are manufactured in the district and they are purchased from different firms which are on the approved list of the State Government. The number of animals treated in these hospitals was 1,97,698 during the First Plan period, 2,28,506 during the Second and 2,96,426 till March, 1964, of the Third.

Stockman Centres--The district has 28 stockman centres, all of which are located in the development blocks. Each serves as first-aid dispensary for its area and also affords facilities for controlling cattle diseases and such services as artificial insemination, maintenance of the record of breeding and the milk yield and the treatment of sterility.

Control of Epidemic—Cattle are vaccinated from time to time against various contagious diseases. The number vaccinated during the three Five-year Plan periods is given in the statement below:

Period		No. of animals vaccinated		
		Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Rinderpest	Other diseases
1		2	3	4
Plan I (1951-52 to 1956-57)	..	5,18,858	2,09,301	11,450
Plan II (1956-57 to 1961-62)	..	6,25,741	2,58,207	24,987
Plan III part (1961-62 to 1964)	..	1,39,250	1,10,621	58,049

Cattle Fairs and Shows—Only 2 cattle fairs of some importance are held in the district, one at Manjhanpur and the other at Muratganj and each attracts about 9,000 animals. Both are generally held annually in September. A cattle show is also organised by the government in each tahsil some time every winter. The animal husbandry department also holds exhibitions in each tahsil of the district. A list of cattle fairs and shows held in the district will be found in table XI(ii) of the Appendix.

Feeding and Housing—Except in some areas south of the Yamuna, the district is devoid of good pasture lands and the area under fodder crops is also not extensive (281 acres in 1964-65). Cattle generally have to subsist on ordinary grasses and hay which are not sufficient to increase or even to maintain their efficiency and productivity of milk. Attempts are now being made to arrange for better fodder and during the Third

Five-year Plan period till March, 1964, subsidy for fodder seeds (sown in about 450 acres) was given by government to cultivators.

Dwelling conditions are also not satisfactory. Generally cattle are kept in thatched varandahs of kutcha houses. Well-to-do cultivators have now started paying some attention to improving the housing conditions of their cattle and improved cattle sheds have been put up in some places.

Dairy Farming and Milk Supply

The only dairy farm in the district is that attached to the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Naini (established in 1910) where some improved breeds of cattle—such as the Jersey, Brown Swiss Cross, Sindhi and Sahiwal—are maintained. In 1964-65 the number of cows and Murrah buffaloes in the farm was 100 and 3 respectively. The main items of production in this dairy farm are milk, butter, cheese and cream and almost all the quantity is marketed in the city. The average milk produced in 1964-65 was 1,774 kg. per cow.

There is also a co-operative milk union which collects milk from about 20 collection centres situated at different places in the district. The daily average of milk handled by it is between 26 and 30 quintals. It generally supplies milk to the city but sometimes it produces butter and ghee as well which are also marketed mainly in the city.

The statement that follows gives the number of cattle in the district from 1920 to 1961 :

Year	No. of cattle			No. of buffaloes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1920	..	..	7,42,016	..	..	2,21,417
1925	..	..	7,57,575	..	..	2,24,053
1930	..	..	7,56,490	..	..	2,29,709
1935	4,62,392	3,06,241	7,69,[illegible]	47,899	1,94,470	2,42,369
1944	4,01,856	2,46,159	6,48,015	37,453	1,89,108	2,26,561
1951	4,55,120	2,76,798	7,31,918	52,347	1,99,311	2,51,658
1956	4,94,294	2,87,631	7,81,925	47,208	2,08,313	2,55,521
1961	5,30,828	2,99,313	8,30,141	49,221	2,09,782	2,59,003

Other Domestic Animals

Sheep and Goats—The number of goats has always been more than that of the sheep. Under the Five-year Plans attempts are being made to improve the breed of goats. There were 28 bucks during the First and Second Plan periods, the number having increased to 45 up till March 1964 of the Third. Like sheep, the majority of goats is to be found in the rural areas where there are grazing grounds. For the improvement of the breed of sheep in the First and Second Plan periods one stud ram centre each was functioning at Chilbila, Phulahi, Phulpur and Handia. During the Third Plan period the last 3 were converted into sheep and wool extension centres and 4 more such centres were started at Haripur, Bhagipur, Karchhana and Chail. There are 400 Bikaneri rams in these 8 centres.

Horses and Ponies—The number of horses and ponies has decreased in recent years. With the popularity of mechanised transport, their utility has decreased considerably but they are still important in such rural areas as have no roads and where hackney carts are the main source of transportation.

Camels, Mules and Donkeys—These animals are beasts of burden and their number has never been very large in the district.

Pigs—These animals are generally reared for their bristle and flesh. For improving their breed 4 boars were maintained in the district during the First and Second Plan periods and one more was added in the Third Plan.

The statement below gives the numbers of these animals from 1920 to 1961:

Year		No of sheep	No. of goats	No of horses and ponies	No. of camels	No of mules	No. of donkeys	No of pigs
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1920	..	1,14,796	1,38,876	14,510	1,348	93	7,604	..
1925	..	95,897	2,82,500	14,778	2,026	210	7,229	..
1930	..	1,06,453	2,36,793	16,464	2,202	199	6,659	..
1935	..	1,02,031	2,86,133	18,776	2,516	170	7,015	..
1944	..	1,11,754	1,91,569	14,053	2,705	75	6,674	1,13,153
1951	..	1,05,006	1,91,634	14,712	3,311	1,021	7,199	73,891
1956	..	1,31,039	2,30,309	17,434	3,338	73	7,105	90,365
1961	..	1,55,111	2,66,424	11,297	3,301	42	7,121	91,331

Poultry

The main breed generally found here is *desi* but improved breeds are also becoming popular. There was no organised poultry farm in the district till the beginning of the Second Five-year Plan, when a poultry extension centre with 90 birds was started at Chail, which was converted into a full-fledged farm with 400 layers during the Third Plan period. In 1963-64 there were 51 cocks, 221 layers, 99 young stock and 759 chickens in this farm and 3,723 birds were distributed in the district by the animal husbandry department in the Third Plan period (up to March, 1964). The statement below gives the number of birds in the district from 1920 to 1961:

Year	Fowls	Ducks	Total
1	2	3	4
1920	..	..	
1925	..	..	..
1930	..	..	..
1944	97,676	3,950	1 01,626
1951	80,844	4,795	85,639
1956	81,941	11,617	93,558
1961	1,25,313	3,088	1,28,401

Fisheries

Attention has been paid to pisciculture in recent years and during the First and Second Plan periods the fisheries department stocked 15 reservoirs with fish, their products being marketed through the agency of the Fish Marketing Officer, Allahabad. A cold storage plant of a capacity of 15 tonnes has also been constructed for storing fish and with the help of the Government of India induced breeding was also taken up in the district during the Third Plan period (up to March, 1964). A fingerling collection centre was also started in 1963-64 and fingerlings are sold to Gaon Sabhas and other private bodies at the rate of Rs 10 per thousand. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund blocks at Chaka and Bahadurpur supply fingerlings at the concessional rate of Rs 4 per thousand, half the cost of transportation being borne by the government. The area under fish culture in the district was 1,107 hectares, out of which 157 hectares were under government and 950

hectares under private agencies. In 1961, fingerlings of the common carp were introduced into Allahabad from Cuttack. There is also the Central inland fisheries research substation at Allahabad which has survey centres on the Ganga and Yamuna for research on the fishery problems of these rivers.[1]

FORESTRY

In 1965, the total area under forests in the district (under the forest department of the State Government) was about 15,801 hectares. The forests and waste lands of the district were brought under scientific management after 1952 since when plantations have been raised to rehabilitate the forests and the roads that have been constructed in forest areas help in their effective supervision and exploitation. Under the Five-year Plans plantations of *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), babul (*Acacia arabica*), *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *harra* (*terminalis chebula*), *mahua* (*Madhuca indica*), *neem* (*Azardirachta indica*), *aonla* (*Emblica officinalis*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) were raised, the total area of such plantations being 1902 02 hectares in 1965.

Forest Products

Forest produce plays an important role in the economy of the district The supply of fuel, fodder, gum, *aonla* (*Emblica officinalis*), *harra*, *bahera* (*Terminalia bellerica*) and bamboos (*Bambusa species*) is made from these forests. The bark of the babul is used for tanning purposes. *Munj* (*Erianthus munja*) is used for making rope and the leaves of the *tendu* (*Diospyros tomentosa*) for making *biris*. Nearly 3359·16 quintals of firewood, 1810·58 of *tendu* leaves, 839 79 of fodder grass and 3,150 bamboos were obtained from the forests of the district in 1964-65.

Of the 11 bee-keeping subcentres in the State from where development work is carried out, one is located in the district.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Famines and Droughts

The earliest recorded famine being that of 1661. All that is known about it is that as a measure of relief large quantities of food-grains were imported from Bengal and Punjab. The drought of 1769-70 caused the situation to become alarming due to the shortage of food grains as a resul of their being exported to Bengal and Patna where the conditions were more precarious resulting in marked scarcity and soaring prices in the district. Many cases of robbery on the rivers were reported indicating the distress of the people due to the shortage of food. The famine

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[1] *Techno—Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh, Report of* 1965, pp. 56, 57, 59, 257

of 1783-84 (no details of which are available) was generally known as the *chalisa.* It had almost the whole of northern India in its grip and was one of the worst suffered by the district.

Under British rule, the earliest famine from which the district suffered was that of 1803-04. Though the Kharif harvest was destroyed by drought, the revenue demand was excessive. A promising Rabi crop also failed in the absence of the winter rains and in spite of all efforts about half the crop was lost and starvation stalked the land. The miseries of the people were increased by the raids of the Baghels and the Marathas in the different parts of the district. As a measure of relief, Rs 94,123 was sanctioned by the government in July 1803, as *taqavi* (loan) for purchasing cattle. Plans for irrigation works were also drawn up, imports of food-grains were encouraged and revenue amounting to Rs 1,81,000 was suspended. Conditions improved with the arrival of the monsoon in June, 1804, conditions becoming normal in the district within a few months.

Great scarcity on account of the failure of the Kharif harvest of 1812 was experienced in the district. In 1819 again it was in bad plight and food-grains had to be imported from the districts of Agra and Aligarh.

The next general famine was that of 1837-38 which was the culminating point of a series of indifferent seasons. The rains of 1837 were scanty, the heavy rainfall in September not being of much help. The Kharif crop entirely failed in the doab as also in the parganas south of the Yamuna and the Rabi crop was also threatened on account of protracted drought. The highest rate for ordinary food-grains was 17½ seers for a rupee and it was not considered necessary to dispense public relief or sanction suspension and remission of the land revenue.

In 1860-61 Allahabad suffered much less from the general famine conditions than the upper doab. The failure of the rains in 1860 resulted in scarcity but the Kharif was not wholly lost. The influx of starving villagers from the more seriously affected parts caused prices. to go up.

In 1865, the region south of the Yamuna was threatened with famine and prices rose to an unusual height in Allahabad but the bringing in of supplies from Jabalpur (in Madhya Pradesh) relieved the condition

The fluctuating rains in 1868 resulted in famine conditions in the district, particularly in the Bara and Meja tahsils which worsened by the large exports of grain to places where the conditions were worse. Poor-houses were opened in January, 1869, at Sheorajpur, Surwal, Khiri and Kuraon but were subsequently abolished in favour of a general poor-house at Meja for the benefit of paralytic cripples. Employment was provided

by the government by the starting of relief works—15 roads and large reservoirs at Meja and Kharki. Conditions improved somewhat with the abundant rains of 1869 but prices remained inordinately high for sometime necessitating the continuance of relief measures.

The scarcity of 1873-74 caused some distress in tahsil Bara and in parts of tahsil Meja where the rise in prices necessitated the establishment of 2 additional poor-houses at Bara and Sheorajpur.

The great and widespread famine of 1877-78 did not affect the district much though some distress was felt due to the prices going very high. The only relief work was started on the Sirsa railway station road and a temporary branch of the Meja poor-house functioned from May to October at Shankergarh, expenditure on these institutions being Rs 6,922, which was met from local and private funds.

The greatest natural calamity from which the district suffered during the last century was the famine of 1895-97. The rains of 1895 failed in September ruining the principal crops, the *nahua* (*Madhuca indica*) crop (on which the field labourers generally depended during the summer months) also failing. Relief works were started (in the shape of several roads) from March to July, 1896. Poor-houses were maintained at Meja and Sheorajpur and doles were distributed to the aged and infirm in the villages. The monsoon in 1896 was altogether inadequate sending prices soaring in almost the entire district but particularly in the trans-Yamuna tract. A severe famine set in the southern parts of the district, the scarcity and rise in prices also being experienced in other parts of the district. The situation eased somewhat when the monsoon started in June of the following year. Relief works in the district were started at the beginning of November, 1806, when there poor-houses were opened and test works were started on the road from Bara to Jasra, 3 more being started with the immigration of a large number of distressed persons from the surrounding famine-stricken areas. Kitchens were established to feed children, village relief was distributed in the shape of weekly or fortnightly doles and poor-houses were maintained at each tahsil headquarters and at Bikar. The average daily attendance of the test works increased from 94,686 in January, 1897 to 2,44,696 in May and to 2,04,356 in June of that year. Advances in the shape of *taqavi* amounting to Rs 1,73,157 were also granted and the revenue demand was suspended to the extent of Rs 16,25,846, of which Rs 78,564 was ultimately remitted. With the improvement in the situation, all relief works were brought to a close in October, 1897. Relevant details regarding the calamities that affected the district from 1907 to 1961 are given in Table IV(iii) of the Appendix.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

In ancient India the region now covered by the district of Allahabad was a self sufficient economic unit producing its own cloth, agricultural implements and other necessaries of life. According to the impressions recorded by the Chinese traveller, Fa-hien, who visited this region early in the fifth century, the Patalputi temple at Prayag was flanked on its northern and western sides by 15 rows of shops.[1] This trade centre drew thousands of customers from far off parts of the country, the commodities including exquisite woollen material and textiles; utensils of gold, silver, copper and bronze; precious stones of the rarest varieties; articles of carved ivory; sandal wood; marble; silver; jewellery and ornaments; and quantities of spices, fruits and delicious comestibles. Al Beruni, the Arabian traveller, who visited Allahabad early in the second half of the 11th century, mentions in his diary that Allahabad was a commercial and industrial centre. There was a big and flourishing industry of boats in which 20,000 persons were employed, 10,000 to 12,000 boats of many types being produced every year. About 30,000 persons were employed in the stone-carving industry. In spite of the fact that the cost of quarrying and cutting generally stood in the way of the progress of the industry, it was at its zenith. The ever increasing demand for carved stones came from distant places and one firm received an order from as far off as Vishakhapatnam (on the eastern coast of India). Expert stone-cutters (of Jaipur, Rajasthan) were employed by these firms.

In the days of Akbar, Allahabad became a centre of the carpet weaving industry which disappeared with the decay of the Mughal empire. The weavers of Mauaima used to (and still) produce striped cotton saries in large quantities, which were exported to distant places, particularly to Bombay. The weavers of Phulpur and Kara manufactured coarse cloth which the villagers used. The handloom trade suffered due to foreign competition under the British and a large number of traders and weavers migrated to Bombay, Ahmedabad and other industrial centres to find employment in factories. Those who remained in Mauaima, Phulpur and Kara and continued to produce handmade cloth but their economic condition deteriorated to such an extent that the finer varieties ceased to be produced in the district. Other industries also continued to exist in

[1] Pande, B. N.: *Allahabad—Retrospect and Prospect*, p. 264.

spite of adverse conditions though on a much smaller scale, one such being the making of combs of wood, which is said to have been a very prosperous enterprise in the Mughal period. Though it suffered great competition from imported combs in the British times, it continued to exist to meet the demands of the poorer people, the imported product being bought by the rich. The old cottage industry producing such articles as baskets, mats, etc., made of *munj* (*Saccharum munja*) which grows in large quantities on the banks of the Ganga and Yamuna, also continued to exist in the British period mainly because there was a demand for them locally.

The British made it a policy to discourage local manufactures which was the main cause of the decline of indigenous industries, forcing more and more people to take to agricultural pursuits. Nevertheless in 1881 there were 36,506 workers, employed in the cotton industry, 4,360 in the iron and steel works, 2,860 in the building trade and 729 in the printing industry. In addition 1,07,454 workers were employed in making musical instruments, prints and pictures, carvings and figurines, sports goods, designs and dies, arms, machines and tools, carriages, boats, furniture, chemicals, woollen garments, eatables and comestibles, drinks and stimulants, articles of ivory, lac, skins and feathers, gums and resins, glassware, salt and ornaments and jewellery made of gold, silver and precious stones, etc. The steel trunk industry was introduced into the district in 1890 by people who had learnt the trade in district Sialkot of Punjab (now in Pakistan). Gradually the industrial units began to close down as more and more foreign (mostly British) articles which could be bought cheaply began to come into the market, the introduction of the railways in 1865 and their development enormously helping to accelerate the pace of this new trend in trade and industry and striking a death blow to indigenous manufactures. Nor could the local Indian industrialists stop the flow of raw materials to England which starved their own industries. Oil-seeds (used in the production of oil) were exported from the district to England. The war of 1914-18 created scarcity conditions which led to the starting of some local industries and Allahabad city again became an important industrial centre. In 1922 there were 4 dairies, 10 firms of embroiderers, 14 manufacturers of shoes, 15 factories of utensil makers, 18 manufacturers of bangles, 20 flour mills and 60 other factories, which produced metal goods, furniture, cloth (silk and cotton), etc., one producing scientific instruments. Goods made of silk found their way to Ceylon, Burma and south-east Asia. Scientific instruments (worth Rs 1,21,888) were exported from the district to other parts of the country, notably to Bombay and Calcutta.

The economic depression of the nineteen thirties brought in its wake falling prices and the industrialists had to close down their units as their returns declined sharply. The war of 1939-1945 again sent prices soaring and the industries making cloth, lac, bangles, furniture, metal goods and food products were revived. The place of industrialisation was slow on the whole and it was only after 1947 that it quickened and 1957 seeing the birth of a big industrial centre at Naini.

Power—The U. P. Electric Supply Company, Ltd., was established in 1914 and was taken over by the Allahabad Electric Supply Undertaking on behalf of the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board in 1964. It supplies electricity to consumers located within the municipal limits of Allahabad city. The following statement gives the categories of consumers and the power consumed by them in 1964-65:

Consumers	No. of Consumers	Units (of power) consumed
1	2	3
Industrial	1,615	3,18,90,121
Domestic . .	15,754	1,20,18,682
Public Water Works and Sewage	1	90,19,150
Commercial	6,448	53,60,268
Irrigation	1	31,61,920
Public lighting	4	7,81,488
Total ...	23,823	6,21,71,529

Two 6,000 KVA sub-stations were set up at Naini in 1960 and 1962, respectively which received power from the Rihand dam station from which electricity (hydro-electric) is supplied in the district for industrial (and other) purposes.

Large-scale Industries

Glass, paper, engineering goods and implements, printed books, cotton cloth made of cotton, torches and electrical goods are manufactured in the 17 large-scale units located in and around Allahabad city. The total investment is of the order of about Rs 8,50,00,000, the goods produced are evaluated at about Rs 10,30,00,000 annually and the number of persons employed is about 9,000.

The statement that follows gives relevant particulars about the large scale industries of the district in respect of their location, production, investment, numbers employed, etc., as obtaining in 1965:

Industry/year of establishment	Location	Investment (in rupees)	Value of production (in rupees)	Types of goods produced	Number of employees
1	2	3	4	5	6
The Allahabad Glass Works (P) Ltd, 1912-13	Naini, Allahabad	10,19,851	5,60,279	Glass, glass bottles, etc. ..	200
Naini Glass Works, 1912 ..	Naini, Allahabad	7,00,000	5,45,205	Ditto	311
The Geep Flash Light, Industries, 1947	Allahabad city	1,69,57,667	1,74,67,069	Torches	776
The General Electric Company of India (P) Ltd, 1959-60	Naini, Allahabad	1,40,00,000	3,00,00,000	Electric transformers, etc. ..	700
The Navin Engineering Works, 1958-59	Ditto	6,50,000	*6,70,000	Pipes, buckets	160
The Triveni Engineering Works Ltd, 1958-59	Ditto	2,33,78,000	1,50,00,000	Machines (for sugar mills) ..	522
The New Works (P) Ltd, 1963 ..	Ditto	7,50,000	1,50,000	Machine tools	32
The Agricultural Development Society, 1954	Ditto	22,00,000	20.00,000	Agricultural implements ..	124
Kumar Industries (P) Ltd., 1957-58	Ditto	7,35,100	2,45,190	Cycle parts	25
General Fibres Dealers (P) Ltd, 1961	Allahabad City	6,79,746	9,85,416	Woollen yarn	80
The Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Company Ltd, 1958-59	Naini, Allahabad	1,80,00,000	1,00,00,000	Cotton Yarn	2,500
Bharat Straw Board and Paper Mills (P), Ltd, 1959-60	Ditto	14,91,906	11,73,000	Rough paper, boards ..	120
The Government Central Press, U. P., Allahabad, 1858	Allahabad city	42,00,000 (Approximate)	72,01,960	Printing Government publications, job work.	*2,235
Newspapers Ltd., Allahabad, 1909	Ditto	11,27,860	16,11,555	Printing and publication of newspapers job work.	210
Allahabad Patrika (P) Ltd, 1959	Ditto	8,43,222	23,80·800	Ditto	405
The Allahabad Milling Company (P) Ltd, 1904	Ditto	18,66,577	96,43,531	Rice, dal, flours, wheat products	163
The Allahabad Canning Company, 1960	Bamrauli, Allahabad	31,18.000	33,33,000	Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	436

Small-Scale Industries

The district has about 250 small scale industrial units which produce published material, bricks, oil, food material, ice, soap, shoes, woollen yarn, sports goods, furniture and goods made of metal. About 6,500 persoss have been employed in these industries and goods and job-work worth about Rs 5,00,00,000 are produced annually.

The number of units investment production and number of employees in each industry in 1965 is given below:

Industry	Number of unit	Location	Total investment (in rupees)	Types of goods produced	Value of production (in rupees)	Number of employees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Printing presses ..	62	Allahabad city ..	56,52,488	Job work ..	33,08,478	1,354
Oil Mills ..	6	Allahabd city, Naini ..	17,76,055	Oil and oil cakes .	1,10,23,326	263
Rice and Dal mills	2	Allahabad city ..	1,99,000	Decorticated rice and dal ..	3,90,000	28
Milk ..	1	Ditto ..	7,06,230	Milk, cream, butter, ghee ..	7,10,717	36
Bakery products ..	5	Ditto ..	1,89,000	Biscuit, cake, bread, etc, ..	2,96,136	56
Flour Mills ..	1	Ditto ..	4,37,968	Flour, atta, *sooji*, etc. ..	22,16,945	139
Ice Factories .	3	Ditto .	7,52,000	Ice	3,84,000	43

Soap ..	3	Naini, Allahabad city	8,20,000	Washing soap .	2,19,000	20
Sodium silicate ..	4	Allahabad city, Naini	2,35,656	Sodium silicate ..	3,03,109	37
Sports goods ..	1	Allahabad city ..	4,23,565	Rockets, bats, balls, etc. ..	1,00,600	128
Furniture and Fixtures	5	Ditto ..	3,02,162	Furniture of steel and wood	4,35,797	72
Engineering ..	17	Ditto ..	4,33,875	Agricultural implements, iron bats, etc.	3,64,075	332
Brass-ware .	75	Shamshabad, Sarai Aqil, Allahabad city	4,50,000	Utensils .. .	8,00,000	340
Type foundry ..	8	Allahabad city ..	2,45,000	Types, Job-work ..	3,83,000	27
Cycle ..	5	Ditto	10,33,248	Frames, forks, pedals, handles, hubs and axles, etc.	12,80,641	148
Electroplating ..	1	Ditto ..	89,948	Electroplating .	76,368	19
Glass ..	9	Naini, Allahabad .	17,62,232	Bottles, jars, etc. ..	19,67,906	463
Tin printing ..	1	Allahabad city .	4,15,000	Tin printing	4,30,000	8
Automobile ..	3	Ditto	5,00,000	Job-work (repairing, fitting and cleaning of automobiles)	3,26,817	250
Fountain pen ..	2	Ditto ..	5,500	Fountain pens .	8,000	4
Bidi ..	5	Ditto ..	2,000	*Bidis*	7,76,751	33
Lime (from *Kankar*)	2	Naini, Allahabad ..	55,000	Lime	47,500	11

Industrial Estate Naini

The industrial estate at Naini was established in 1957 with the object of providing facilities for enterprising industrialists. In pursuance of the technical knowledge, power, cheap raw materials and a suitable site provided by the government, there came into being in 1964 as many as 20 small-scale units for the production of engineering goods, implements, utensils, furniture, boxes, cycles parts, pipes, hospital goods, etc.

The following statement gives relevant details regarding the amounts invested, terms of output, their worth, the numbers employed, etc., in these industries in 1964:

No. of units	Industry	Items manufactured	Capital investment (in rupees)	No. of workers employed	Production capacity (value in rupees)	Production in 1964 (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Engineering	Brassware, brassware fittings, parts of automobiles and electric components	1,01,850	45	2,70,000	1,38,329
1	Steel sheets and fabrications	Steel fabrications of electrical industry	50,000	8	3,00,000	Nil
1	Steel furniture	Steel almirahs, chairs, tables, etc.	50,000	12	2,50,000	2,00,000
1	Agricultural implements	Agricultural implements	1,20,000	26	5,00,000	1,40,000
1	Industrial engineering	Doors	62,000	15	80,000	Nil
1	Nuts and bolts	Nuts and bolts	5,00,000	18	1,70,000	10,000

1	Tin printing	Tin printing	3,35,000	8	12,00,000	3,00,000
1	Tin container	Tin containers	60,00,000	100	60,00,000	12,00,000
1	Brush making	Brushes for industrial and domestic use.	70,000	15	3,00,000	50,000
1	Cycle parts	Frames and conduit pipes	37,311	7	1,00,000	9,000
1	Cycle parts	Rickshaw components, washers, etc.	4,43,000	11	6,00,000	2,84,170
1	Stainless steel	Utensils, hospital goods	3,60,000	22	5,00,000	2,09,908
1	Engineering	Steel door windows, switches, transformers, etc.	2,00,000	33	6,00,000	3,97,457
1	Pipes	Conduit pipes and mild steel pipes	1,25,000	16	3,00,000	1,70,000
1	Engineering	Precision lathe and hydraulic jacks	5,00,000	37	6,00,000	1,63,788
1	Electrical goods	Switches, starters, etc.	60,000	12	2,00,000	Nil
1	Pipes	Conduit pipes	75,000	20	2,50,000	98,000
1	Cement pipes	R. C. C. pipes	2,88,250	60	5,00,000	3,32,776
1	Wire drawing	Iron wire	60,000	6	4,00,000	Nil

The Small Service Institute provides practical training to the artisans of the estate in various crafts and the U. P. Small Industries Corporation functions as a depot, where machines and tools are stored. These are supplied on demand.

Rural and Cottage Industries

Rural and cottage industries are widely distributed in the districts. They are situated near the dwellings of the workers and are generally manned by the members of the owners' family. There are about 23,000 units in the district. About 82 000 persons produce *bidis*, jaggery, handloom cloth, oil, pottery, metal goods leather shoes, blankets, articles of wood and bamboo, string, toys, sola hats, *moonj* goods, mirrors, etc., worth about Rs 3,56,00,000 and on an average raw materials worth about Rs 1,17,06,400 are used annually.

The following statement gives some details about these industries in respect of the amount invested, the numbers employed, the centres of location etc., in 1965:

Industry	No. of units	Location	Total investment (in rupees)	Types of goods produced	Value of production (in rupees)	No. of employees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bidi making	2,151	Mainly in Phulpur, Karchhana, Handia, Bharwari	29,90,800	*Bidis*	1,03,65,000	6,456
Jaggery making	13,009	In almost all villages	56,55,500	Jaggery	76,10,502	52,036
Handloom cloth	3,132	Mauaima, Khanjahanpur, Sawait	8,38,000	Saris and cloth	64,00,000	12,500
Cloth printing Industry	45	Allahabad city	5,00,000	Printed cloth	18,93,750	450
Oil	1,016	Spread all over the district	2,50,000	Oil, oil-cakes	15,88,965	1,016
Shoe making	466	Ditto	29,300	Footwear	3,76,300	667
Tanning	274	Karchhana, Meja, Sirathu, Handia	2,00,800	Tanned leather	2,54,650	919
Carpet-making	200	Handia	30,000	Job-work (Carpet weaving)	4,10,000	800
Toys (wood and paper)	2	Allahabad city	51,500	Toys of wood and paper	86,000	50
Combs	80	Sadiapur, Mirapur	2,20,000	Combs	3,30,000	400
Idols (paper) and bamboos	2	Allahabad city.	1,000	Idols	10,000	8
Sola hats	8	Allahabad city. Phulpur	40,000	Sola hats	1,00,000	35
Mirror making	5	Allahabad city	10,000	Mirrors	50,000	12
Rope making	236	All over the district	3,810	Ropes	99,100	477
Basket making	131	Mainly in the vicinity of Allahabad city	6,750	Baskets	2,20,500	373
Furniture (bamboo)	500	Ditto	1,25,000	Furniture of bamboo	10,00,000	2,000
Phenol	2	Allahabad city	25,000	Phenol	50,000	10
Carpentry	983	Spread all over the district	44,800	Job-work	41,50,100	2,239
Pottery	527	Ditto	30,000	Earthenware	6,50,000	1,713

Basket Industry—This industry has developed considerably, the majority of artisans being women. It is based in the villages in the vicinity of the city of Allahabad. The American women employees of the Agriculture Institute, Naini, have made suggestions for improving the form, colour, etc., of the craft and decorative baskets have a market not only in the country but abroad and also serve as curios. Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) is the main raw material used and the artisans obtain it from Mirzapur district and Madhya Pradesh. The other raw materials used are cane, *moonj* (*Saccharum munja*), kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and palm leaf. The bamboo and *moonj* baskets are dyed in indigenous dyes such as red and yellow which are prepared locally The average earnings of an artisan are about Rs 1·50 per day.

Wood Seasoning and Sand Washing Plants—The Wood Seasoning Plant was established in Allahabad city in 1960 and trains five persons a year. In 1964 about 283·168 cubic metres of wood was seasoned. Such wood is in great demand from furniture, explosives and packing industries

The Government Pilot Sand Washing Plant-cum-Service Laboratory was established in 1958-59 in Shankergarh (in tahsil Karchhana) to improve the quality of silica sand and to do away with its iron content. This area supplies silica sand to all the glass factories in northern India. In 1964 about 5,000 metric tons of sand was washed and 70 analyses were conducted.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND PLANS

The district is served by a net-work of roads and railways. The raw materials available in the district can be harnessed to the setting up of new industries. Lack of power (electricity) has been the main difficulty confronting the industrialists and the government alike but with the setting up of the hydro electric power-station at the Rihand dam site (situated at Pipri in the Mirzapur district), electricity will be available for the industrial needs of the district. Two substations have been constructed at Naini, which receives electricity from Pipri, electricity being transmitted to other villages and towns as well.

The district has a large number of printing presses which consume paper, cardboard, printing ink and paper in large quantities, most of these items being imported from other States and districts. Cardboard can be manufactured in the district as its basic ingredient waste paper, can be made available from the many offices in the city proper: bagasse is available in large quantities in tahsils Handia and Manjhanpur (which grow sugar-cane and produce jaggery and *khandsari*). Printing presses, which are in great demand, have generally to be imported from other countries at present but

could be produced here in a large-scale unit, the investment required being Rs 1,00,00,000 and the man power about 500 skilled and unskilled persons.

Silica sand occurs in large quantities in the Shankergarh and Lohgara area and in spite of the demand or a number of glass factories in the district, most of it is exported to other States. This could be used in the industrial estate to produce glass sheets and scientific instruments. A large-scale unit, with an initial investment of Rs 25,00,000 and employing about 500 persons could produce 1,800 tons of such glass articles in a year. Large-scale units can also be established to produce paints and varnish (from linseed), milk powder (from milk) and electrical instruments (from wood, metals, etc.) as these are in great demand in the district and some of the raw materials (linseed, milk, etc.) are also available. Cardboard boxes, miniature bulbs and bone-meal can also be manufactured in small-scale units. The bones of animal carcasses, now finding their way from here to Calcutta and Magarwara, could be used in a unit to produce bone-meal.

RURAL INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS, PHULPUR

This particular area was selected by the International Labour Organisation for the promotion of rural employment in 1963, because the area has a heavy pressure of population, agriculture is undertaken mainly under unirrigated conditions and there is considerable scope for additional employment.

About 85 rural industrial units have been provided facilities—financial and technical. The industries that have been set up in the industrial estate are leather goods, wood working, carpentry, steel goods, plastics and food processing.

The small-scale industry to be established in the area is the U. P. Tar Products, Phulpur, which manufactures napthalene chemicals (the amount invested being Rs 1,25,000). A large-scale unit for the production of cloth and another for that of precision nuts and bolts will be established in the near future.

The industrial estate was established in 1963 in an area of 19 acres and more and more sheds for industrial units, continue to be built. The Allahabad Machinery Corporation has established a factory for the manufacture of paper rolling, paper cutting, paper slitting and paper ruling machinery required for the printing industry. The other industries that are to be established are those of plastic goods, castings (ferrous and non-ferrous) and aluminium products.

A phased expansion programme for the industrial estate is being planned by the experts. In addition to properly designed ready built factory sheds of different sizes and the availability of such facilities as power, godowns, water, modern sanitation, communications, etc., the lay out will provide for future expansion.

Common Facility-cum-Training Centre—The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for a common facility workshops-cum-training centre, which is to be located in the industrial estate which will render repairs, servicing, testing and other facilities and will prepare patterns and designs of final products to be manufactured. Artisans will be trained here for equipping them to take up practical jobs.

Industrial Training Cluster—The artisans are trained here in the trades of carpentry, smithery, fitter-cum mechanic and blanket weaving. The following statement shows the progress of the work in 1964-65:

Craft	Number of trainees	Production (in rupees)
1	2	3
Carpentry	16	3,251
Smithery	11	3,477
Fitter-cum-mechanic	24	182
Blanket weaving	9	7,980
Total . ..	60	14,890

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

In this region (as in the whole of India) the lending of money at various rates of interest was a common practice even as far back as 2,000 years ago. Usury was always condemned as anti-social and the high caste were specifically forbidden to practise it. The Vaishs charged more than the prescribed rates and also combined trading with money-lending. The general practice of payment for the purchase of different commodities through bills of exchange was in vogue here. Details about indigenous banking methods are not available but with the coming of the British and their trade, indigenous banking institutions declined as they did not adapt themselves to the new requirements and gradually treasuries and sub-treasuries and European banks were established,[1] the last named coming into existence in the district from the sixties of the last century, as set out in the following statement:

Bank	Year of establishment	Status and location
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank, Ltd	1865	Branch - Allahabad city
	1868	Branch - Allahabad city
	1951	Branch - Allahabad city
The Allahabad Trading and Banking Corporation Ltd	18[illegible]5	Head Office Allahabad city (Merged in State Bank of India in 1965)
State Bank of India	1890	Branch - Allahabad city
	1915	Branch - Allahabad city
	1951	Pay Office Allahabad city
	1960	Pay Office - Bharwari
	1969	Branch - Phulpur
	1965	Pay Office - Allahabad city

[1] *Report of the United Provinces Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee*, p. 269

[Contd

Bank	Year of establishment	Status and location
Allahabad District Co-operative Bank, Ltd	1915	Head Office Allahabad city
	1964	Branch Meja
The Punjab National Bank, Ltd	1925	Branch Allahabad city
	1946	Branch Allahabad city
The Central Bank of India, Ltd	1941	Branch Allahabad city
	1945	Branch—Allahabad city
	1958	Branch Allahabad city
United Bank of India, Ltd	1941	Branch Allahabad city
United Commercial Bank, Ltd	1944	Branch Allahabad city
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd	1964	Branch Allahabad city

Rural Indebtedness

The agriculturists of the district were economically in a precarious condition in the closing years of the nineteenth century because of scarcity conditions, and many villages are said to have passed into the hands of the money-lenders.[1]

In 1877 the rates of interest ranged from 12 to 15 per cent per annum, but in cases in which personal security was given they ranged from 18 to 37 per cent. In large transactions the rates varied from 6 to 12 per cent and generally jewellery or other valuables were accepted as securities. The rate of interest for money lent out on mortgages was from 9 to 18 per cent but bankers charged from 6 to 9 per cent per annum if they lent money among themselves.

The economic depression of the thirties of this century brought about a downward trend in the already meagre income of the agriculturists. They were unable to repay the principal borrowed and many failed even to pay the interest on loans taken. According to a survey carried out in 1929-30 by the University of Allahabad, 70 per cent of agricultural families were in debt, the debt *per capita* being Rs 80. The amount of loan varied from Rs 10 to Rs 6,000, the amount most frequently borrowed being Rs 200. About a third of the indebted families found it beyond their capacity to pay back their debts within a reasonable period. About 60 per cent of the loans were advanced

[1] Steel, C. D.: *Statistical, Descriptive, And Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Volume VIII, Part II. p. 58.

against the security of land, 25 per cent against personal securities and the rest against jewellery, ornaments, machines, flour mills, etc. The women folk of the well-off families generally advanced loans to other women on the security of jewellery or ornaments, sometimes without the knowledge of their men folk. The amount of money advanced was less than 50 per cent of the value of the valuables, the rate of interest being 24 or 25 per cent per annum. The rate of interest charged by other money-lenders varied from 7½ to 25 per cent per annum. About 70 per cent of these loans was taken to meet the expenses incurred in social obligations (marriages and funerals, etc.), litigation and repayment of old debts, etc. Even the landlords could not escape and 53 of them were indebted to the extent of Rs 61,430, only 54 being free of indebtedness.

The high prices which prevailed during the World War of 1939—45 gave the farmers good returns in terms of money but this gain was partly offset by the high prices which had to be paid for non-agricultural necessaries such as cloth, oil implements, live-stock, etc. Nevertheless many old debts could be paid back. From 1945 to the present times the prices of agricultural goods have continued to rise, ensuring consistent returns to the agriculturists. In this district in particular the co-operative movement has helped the agriculturists and about 50 per cent of them today borrow from the co-operatives. Since 1957 large sized societies (each covering 20 to 30 villages) have been organized, which generally supply crop loans (seeds, etc.) to their members The co-operative marketing societies at Bharwari and Jasra are linked with large-sized societies in order to provide cheap credit and sale at reasonable prices for the agricultural produce. The University of Allahabad carried out a sample survey of 451 households in 6 villages in the district in 1963-64 as the data on certain relevant features being given below:

Village		Savings		Loans given by Co operatives		Loans given by money lenders	
	No. of house-holds surveyed	No. of house-ho'ds	Amount in rupees	No. of house-holds	Amount in rupees	No. of house-holds	Amount in rupees
Alipur Jita ..	30	3	273	1	100	..	..
Khatangia ..	58	9	1,251	8	4,774	12	3,673
Andawan ..	311	4	101·67	5	600	7	750
Daharpur ..	36	8	1,608	1	100	.	..
Shamshabad ..	36	6	1,357	4	950	6	1,575
Sikaro ..	16	3	386	..	..	2	400

Urban Indebtedness

In the urban centres of the district indebtedness is confined generally to the middle and low income groups. High prices compel them to borrow for such indispensable purposes as education, medical treatment, etc. Gambling and drinking are not uncommon among labourers which aggravates the condition of indebtedness.

Debt-relief Legislation

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, government made attempts to regulate the terms and conditions of working of money-lending through legislation but, on the whole, the policy of *laissez-faire* has continued to prevail for years.

The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, authorised the courts, when they found that the interest was excessive and the transaction between the parties substantially unfair, to reopen the transaction and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interesr. The Act was made applicable by an amendment in 1926 to any of the parties who sought relief from mortgages. As it did not define precisely what constituted on excessive rate of interest or an 'unfair' transaction, it was ineffective.

In 1929, the State Government appointed a banking enquiry committee to inquire into the requirements of agricultural credit and banking practices and to examine the desirability of setting up a central banking organisation. The government also appointed the Agricultural Debt Enquiry Committee in 1932 in pursuance of the recommendations of which various Acts were passed, a brief account of some being given below:

The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, brought some measure of relief to the farmers as it provided *inter alia* for the payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest on mortgage and non-mortgage debts. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act 1937, provided that the proceedings of execution against tenants and proprietors, whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year, would be unconditionally stayed. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided for the accounting of interest at low rates and protecting the property of the debtor from large-scale liquidation.

The legislation in the period following the World War of 1939—45 aimed at prohibiting the sale of land by cultivators to non-cultivating persons. After the abolition of the zamindari system in 1952 a *bhumidhar*

could not sell land to another landholder if the sale increased the latter's holding to more than 30 acres and he had no right to enter into a mortgage if the possession of the mortgaged land was transferred. *Sirdars* did not have the right to sell their interest in the land nor was such an interest transferable except in accordance with the provisions of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951).

A positive result that emerged from the legislative measures was that the rates of interest (on the average) showed a downward trend from the high rates (up to even 80 per cent) that prevailed in the thirties and forties of this century.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

In spite of the services rendered by banks in the urban sector of the district, private credit is also still provided by money-lenders. In Allahabad city there were half a dozen *mahajans* (bankers) who had a flourishing business before the abolition of the zamindari system, a considerable portion of their investment being in the rural areas where the erstwhile zamindars were their chief clients. The rate of interest, generally charged by them being 12 per cent per annum.

In the rural areas relatives, professional money lenders, traders, commission agents and co-operatives are the agencies which lend money, the rate of interest charged by such private money-lenders and financiers varying from 12 to 36 per cent annually on cash loans, jewellery and ornaments also being accepted as securities. In the Karchhana tahsil a very high rate of interest (72 per cent) is still charged at times. Although the government and co-operatives have endeavoured to eliminate the village money-lender, he still continues to be an indispensable element in rural life

Government Loans

It has been traditional for the agriculturists to receive from the government of the day loans called 'taqavi' in times of flood, famine and other emergencies. Subsequent to the recommendation of the Famine Commission of 1880, loan operations were systematized with the passing of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, both being of an enabling character and vesting the State government with powers to frame rules governing the sanctioning and disbursement of loans. The 'grow more food campaign' was launched in 1948, an important feature of which was the giving of finances by government for specific purposes such as land improvement, purchase of seed and fertilizers, minor irrigation works, etc. In 1963-64, the following amounts

were advanced in the various tahsils of the district, the rates of interest being 5½ or 6 per cent per annum, the period of duration of the loans ranging from one to 5 years :

Tahsil	Amount advanced (in rupees)
Handia	3,69,360
Karchhana	3,40,520
Chail	2,63,500
Soraon	2,45,000
Meja	2,38,320
Phulpur	2,31,000
Manjhanpur	1,90,600
Sirathu	1,25,000
Total ...	20,03,300

Joint-stock Banks

There are 7 Joint-stock banks in the district. They finance various trades in the district and advance mercantile loans against pledges or hypothecation of bullion, agricultural produce, merchandise or documents of title thereto, bills of exchange of promissory notes and against other approved securities. The various rates of interest allowed on deposits and charged on loans are given below :

Bank	Percentage of interest on deposits in 1964	Percentage of interest on loans in 1964
Allahabad Bank, Ltd	3 to 7½	3 to 10
State Bank of India	5 to 7½	7 to 10½
The Central Bank of India, Ltd ...	4 to 7½	4 to 7
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd ...	2 to 7	4 to 10
The Punjab National Bank, Ltd ...	1½ to 7½	3 to 9
United Bank of India, Ltd ..	3 to 7	4 to 9
United Commercial Bank, Ltd ...	4 to 7½	5 to 10

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings bank scheme was introduced in the district in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. A brief account follows of certain other schemes which are designed to tap the savings of those who generally do not subscribe to governmental loans and also to inculcate the habit of thrift. The scheme of prize bonds was introduced in 1960 to raise funds for the defence of the country, and to meet the Chinese aggression of October-November, 1962, government commenced the sale of defence deposit sertificates and national defence certificates. Premium prize-bonds (bearer-bonds available in the denominations of Rs 5 and Rs 100 to be repaid five years after the date of the sale with a premium of 10 per cent) were also issued throughout 1963, from the treasuries and post offices. For bonds worth every crore of rupees, the prize money amounts to Rs 5 lakhs in each draw for both denominations. The holders are eligible to participate in two draws for money prizes.

The net value of the different securities in the district is given below:

Securities	Value (in rupees) in 1963-64	Value (in rupees) in 1964-65
1	2	3
Defence Certificates	26,42,763	50,59,979
Post-office Savings	12,46,348	37,79,336
Other Securities	2,53,271	5,15,103
Total ..	41,42,382	93,54,418

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

The co-operative movement in the district was initiated in 1906 when two co-operative credit societies were established and there were five such societies in 1911. In 1915 the Allahabad District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was established which financed the credit co-operatives. There were 111 co-operatives in the district in 1915, the number rising to 154 in 1930 and to 351 in 1940. The increase in the number of societies and in their membership from 1951 to 1964 as shown in the statement that

follows, is evidence of the momentum that has been imparted to the movement since the State government started helping it actively:

Year	Number of credit co-operative societies	Number of members
1	2	3
1951	545	16,413
1956	1,212	30,156
1964	920*	1,47,144

Co-operative Banks—The Allahabad District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was established in 1915, in 1964 it opened a branch, in Meja and another in Bharwari in the next year. It has made considerable progress since 1951 as indicated by the figures appearing in the following statement:

Year	Owned capital (in rupees)	Working capital (in rupees)	Value of securities (in rupees)	Loans advanced (in rupees)	Profit (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951 ..	1,37,400	6,07,842	4,57,688	4,66,975	31,854
1962-63 ..	29,50,108	1,24,17,101	27,80,165	1,06,74,817	2,97,524

The Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd, was established in 1960 with the aim of providing credit to agriculturists. The money advanced has to be used for the improvement of land, the adoption of modern techniques of cultivation, irrigation, consolidation of holdings and buying adjoining plots and for paying back old debts taken from money-lenders. Advances are made at 7 per cent per annum for 10 years against the land of the cultivator as security and can be repaid in instalments. The Bank advanced Rs 14,525 in 1960-61, Rs 59,150 in 1961-62, Rs 1,27,975 in 1962-63 and Rs 2,23,892 in 1963-64.

* Some smaller societies merged into bigger societies in the period 1956—1964

Others Societies—The World War of 1939—45 generated inflationary trend in the prices of commodities. Consumers' co-operatives were established to meet this contingency.

The District Co-operative Development Federation, Ltd, was established in 1948 in Allahabad city. It links the marketing societies in the district with the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow. An effort has been made to connect co-operative credit with marketing, the progress of the expansion of the latter aiding the growth of the former. In 1964, the total investment of the District Co operative Federation was Rs 7,81,930 and 68 marketing institutions were its members. In 1962-63, it distributed fertilisers worth Rs 22,52,658, coal worth Rs 4,24,638 and sugar worth Rs 1,59,579 through 4 subcentres which are located in the rural areas. In 1951, it accomplished business worth Rs 3,21,871 and earned a profit of Rs 19,842, the corresponding figures for 1963 being Rs 30,14,477 and Rs 71,848, indicating its continued economic prosperity.

Service co-operatives have been organised in the district since 1959-60 which covered 948 villages. Rs 11.49,959 was invested in them in 1963-64. Advances at competitive prices are generally made in the form of manures, fertilisers and agricultural implements. There were 920 multipurpose co-operative societies in the district in 1963 64 with a total investment of Rs 8.94,285, all having been converted into service co-operatives by the end of the Third Five-year Plan. In order to provide standard seeds to the farmers, 34 co-operative seed stores were operating in the district in 1963-64 which distributed 6,449 quintals of seeds.

In the urban areas, 27 wage earners' co-operative societies were operating in 1963-64, their investment being Rs 5,13,018. In 1962-63 these societies advanced Rs 14,76,193 to their members. There are 52 milk co-operative societies in the district which collect milk at 11 centres from 103 villages and transport it in trucks to the Allahabad Co-operative Milk Union for processing. The scheme provides a consistent supply of milk to the urban areas and also endeavours to ensure fair prices for the sellers. In 1962-63 the total investment in the scheme was Rs 3.44,667 and milk worth Rs 2.97,313 and milk products (ghee, butter, etc.) worth Rs 3,21,255 were sold. On an average the Union collected 4,100 litres of milk daily in 1963-64. In 1962-63, consumers' co-operative stores were organised in the district. A wholesale consumers' co-operative store was also established which feeds 22 primary consumers' co-operative stores functioning in Allahabad city. About Rs 5,20,200 is invested in the store and in 1963-64 it distributed sugar and other consumer goods worth Rs 20,79,263. The labour co-operative societies in the district (of which there were 13 in 1963-64) place labourers in employment and have done

away with the old institution of the contractor who took away a large percentage of the labourers' earnings for his services in finding employment for them.

General and Life Insurance

There are several general insurance companies in the city. The majority of such companies used to deal mostly in life insurance business but after the nationalisation of this business in 1956, they changed over to general insurance work. The companies that are located at Allahabad are the New India Assurance Company, Ltd, Rubby General Assurance Company, Ltd, Jupiter General Assurance Company, Ltd, Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, Ltd, and British India General Insurance Company, Ltd. They assure against fire, accident and theft.

Life Insurance—On September 1, 1956, the life insurance business was nationalised and taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The value of the policies issued from 1957 to 1964-65 is shown in the following statement:

Year	Value of policies underwritten (in rupees)
1	2
1957	1,77,00,000
1958	1,92,00,000
1959	2,10,00,000
1960	2,59,,00,000
1961	3,32,00,000
1962-63	3,[illegible]6,00,000
1963-64	3,8[illegible],00,000
1964-65	3,63 00,000

Currency and Coinage

The decimal coinage system has been in force in the district since October 1, 1958.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

The city of Allahabad was an important centre of trade as far back as 550 B. C. and goods from and to southern, western and eastern India

were assembled here and were distributed from here. Its geographical situation at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna—both navigable rivers lent it a unique position for purposes of trade.

The Chinese traveller, Fa-hien has left a record of his vivid impressions about Allahabad and its trades and industries. The trading centre near the Patalpuri temple (in Allahabad city) attracted large numbers of customers from all parts of the country. The articles of trade were woollen and cotton goods, utensils of gold, silver, copper and bronze, rare precious stones, sandalwood; engravings on ivory, marble and silver; jewellery and ornaments and spices, fruits and eatables. Goods worth millions passed through this great distributing centre to Kannauj,[1] Varanasi and Pataliputra (modern Patna). During the middle ages (roughly 1200 to 1700) it was one of the great and wealthy cities of India and huge lighters, some big enough to "accommodate a village"[2] which carried goods and passengers touched it regularly. The trade of this region increased during Akbar's reign. Good roads connected it with Agra, Bombay, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur and Varanasi.[3] The carpets produced at Allahabad were exported to distant places and agricultural commodities and cloth, moved in and out of the city by road and river. By the closing years of the nineteenth century its exports had dwindled to a few commodities linseed being exported to Bengal by the Ganga and cotton, sugar and paper to Bihar. Bengal, and the neighbouring area to the south of the district. In 1881 there were 41,300 traders and money-lenders and 443 merchants in the district.

With the introduction of the railways in 1859, the pattern of trade as well as its pace changed. The pouring into the markets of the district of foreign goods from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta had an adverse effect on the local industries, which could not compete with the cheaper, imported goods. The railways reduced to a considerable extent the traffic on both the rivers. At one ghat on the Ganga, only 50 to 60 boats operated in place of the 2,500 or 3,000 which had once plied there and on the more important wharves on the Yamuna, the quantity of goods is said to have diminished by some 67,183·5 quintals per annum.

The scarcity conditions created in the wake of the World War of 1914—18 gave an impetus to trade and in 1923 the district was able to import chemicals and drugs worth Rs 4,68,366, tobacco worth Rs 29.26,978,

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[1] Pande, B. N.: *Allahabad Retrospect and Prospect*, p. 264

[2] Sarkar, B. K.: *Inland Transport And Communication in Mediaeval India*, p. 18

[3] Rennel, James: *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan of the Mogul Empire*, pp. 218—227

cloth and articles made of cloth worth Rs 5,41,903, leather and leather goods worth Rs 2,15,424 and metal goods worth Rs 7,29,966. Glass phials worth Rs 2,50,000 were exported to Calcutta, Bombay and Bihar and about 500 sola hats (every month) to Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. In addition to goods of industrial origin, agricultural commodities were also exported and imported from and to the district in that year.

The Government seer (of 80 tolas) was used as a standard weight. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century a seer was of the weight of a hundred tolas (in retail trade) but in wholesale transactions it was equivelent to 107 tolas. The yard was equal to 36 inches and was used as a standard measure of length.

In the thirties and early forties, the trade and commerce of the district declined on account of economic depression but as a result of the World War of 1939—45 the pace of economic recovery was accelerated and several new industries came into being. Though the trend has continued, the trade of the district is still dominated by agricultural produce.

Exports and Imports

Exports—The district exports food-grains, food products and oil-seeds to the eastern districts of the State; books, cycle parts, and torches, are also exported to Kanpur, to other districts of the State, to Kanpur and to other States. Torches are also sent to Africa, Nepal and South-east Asia. The names of the commodities exported from the district in 1965 are as given below. The agricultural products are generally distributed from the markets at Allahabad and Bharwari:

Commodities	Value (in rupees), weight (in quintals)
Torches	Rs. 3,44,775
Mongoes, guavas and tinned products	,, 1.59,438
Cycle parts	,, 78,000
Printing material	,, 92,64
Glass articles	10,000 (in aproximate)
Oil, seeds	85,408 quintals
Pulses (*Arhar*, gram *moong* and *urd*)	68,336 ,,
Bajra	30,269 ,,
Jowar	22,463 ,,
Rice and Paddy	17,429 ,,
Barley	12,065 ,,
Peas	10,260 ,,
Wheat	6,065 ,,

Imports—The district imports food-grains, salt, sugar, cement, coal, cloth, electrical goods, vegetable products, the leaves of the *tendu*, tobacco, soda-ash, skins, cycles and cycle parts, iron, etc. Imports mainly come from Kanpur and other districts of Uttar Pradesh and from other States. The following agricultural commodities were imported into the district in 1965:

Commodities	(In quintals)
1	2
Pulses (*arhar*, gram, *urd* and *moong*)	2,66,739
Oil-seeds	2,43,850
Wheat	1,41,178
Rice	54,816
Bajra	28,833
Jowar	25,352
Barley	22,716
Peas	17,115
Maize	4,355

Trade Centres

The district has a number of trade centres which serve as distributing points for imported and locally made goods. Each tahsil has its own markets which are held once or twice a week, of which 16 are comparatively important and are served by trucks and railways. Their number in the tahsils is as follows: 31 in Handia, 28 in Soraon, 22 in Phulpur, 18 in Chail, 15 each in Sirathu and Karchhana, 7 in Meja and 6 in Manjhanpur.

Wholesale Markets

Allahabad is the main distributing centre for the markets of the district and its Muthiganj market is an assembling and distributing centre for agricultural commodities. It is the biggest market in the district and comprises seven wholesale markets. It is said that a Christian

officer established this market and it got its name from his practice of giving in charity in the market a handful (*muthi*) of grain to the poor. Oil-seeds, oil, bamboos and vermicelli are also sold in the city and in addition there are also exclusive markets for cotton, fruits and vegetables, jaggery and sugar in the city. The following agricultural commodities were brought and sold in the Muthiganj market in 1964-65:

Commodities	(In quintals)
1	2
Wheat	1,85,205
Mustard seed	1,07,485
Arhar	68,040
Linseed	62,895
Rice	56,515
Gram	51,410
Moong	22,025
Groundnut	17,644
Barley	15,197
Urd	11,851
Bajra	10,535
Jaggery	10,105
Jowar	9,800
Til	4,982
Maize	3,701
Paddy	35

The commodities entering the municipal limits of Allahabad city are subject to local taxes.

The following rates of octroi are charged by the Nagar Mahapalika, Allahabad :

Commodity	Rate per quintal (in rupees)
1	2
Coarse grains, such as *Bajra*, Jowar and rice-husk, oil-cake, dry straw	0·11
Pulses such as peas and gram, cotton seed, oil-seed, fodder, groundnut	0·18
Ice	0·19
Moong, *masur*, *lobia*, *arhar*, wheat, flour of certain grains, jaggery, unrefined sugar, molasses, stoneware	0·27
Rice, *sooji*, *maida*, refined sugar, *bidi* leaves ...	0·35
Vegetables	0·53
Gunny bags, cotton waste, hessian cloth, ropes, strings	1·10
Lubricating or machine oil	1·30
Unperfumed and unrefined coconut oil, articles made of bamboo	1·60
Glassware, glass panes and sheets, etc.	2·70
Eggs, ham, meat, bacon, tea toilet soap	5·30
Cocoa and coffee, iron and steel, furniture, cells and batteries, silk yarn and material used in embroidery	8·00
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	8 70
Articles, clothes and equipment used for sports, silver and gold laces and wires, scientific, optical and surgical instruments, electrical and length goods, etc.	13·40
Liquors, wines (foreign), etc., pashmina and woollen shawls, furs and skins, ivory and articles made thereof	26·70

The important markets in the district are Mauaima, Bharwari and Ajhua in tahsils Soraon, Chail and Sirathu. In Mauaima, a wholesole market is held daily, in which handloom cloth, cotton yarn, food-grains and other goods are sold. About 1,000 persons attend the market daily. The Bharwari market is held on Wednesday and Saturday, about 10,000 persons attending it on each market day. Food-grains (including paddy), oil-seeds and iron goods are sold in this market. The Ajhua market is

held on Wednesday and Sunday and about 2,500 persons attend it on each market day. Food-grains and oil-seeds are mainly sold in this market.

There are many *arhatias* (wholesale commission agents) operating in the *mandis* (markets) who specialise in the trade of wholesale marketing and provide storage and marketing facilities. The seller has to pay them the following charges:

Arhat (storage charges)	...	Re 0·84 to Rs 1·56 per Rs 100 of the selling price
Kanta (weighing)	...	3 to 7 paise per bag
Palledari (portage)	...	3 to 7 paise per bag
Dharmada (charges for religious purposes)		6 to 10 paise per Rs 100 of the selling price
Brokerage	...	25 paise per Rs 100 of the selling price
Namuna (sample)	...	1 gm to 5 gms per kg. of the commodity

The following charges have to be paid by the buyer:

Purchase tax	...	Rs 1·50 to Rs 5·00 per Rs 100 of the selling price
Baya charges (weighing)	...	31 paise per Rs 100 of the selling price
Brokerage	...	25 paise per Rs 100 of the selling price

In most of the markets dealings commence early in the morning and finish by noon, deliveries being taken and accounts settled in the afternoon.

In Bharatganj market (which is situated in tahsil Meja) printed cloth, particularly quilt covers are sold on a wholesale basis and traders visit it from October to February. Another important wholesale market is held in Phaphamau (tahsil Soraon) which is at a distance of about 9 km from Allahabad where cloth, food-grains and oil-seeds are sold. A large number of cloth merchants from Kanpur, Bombay and Ahmedabad come to this market.

Fair-price Shops—There were in the district 387 fair-price shops in October 1965. The State Government appoints certain traders to run fair-price shops in conformity with the rules laid down from time to time by it. The commodities sold in such shops were wheat, atta, rice and sugar. The number of fair-price shops located in each tahsil were as follows: 189 in Allahabad city, 50 each in Karchhana and Phulpur; 46 in Soraon; 44 each in Handia and Meja; 42 in Chail; 38 in Manjhanpur; and 28 in Sirathu.

Fairs—A list of fairs that are held in the district is given in Table XI of the Appendix. They are mainly of religious origin but some of them have commercial importance as well.

Being a centre of pilgrimage for Hindus, a fair, the Kumbh *mela* is held every year in Magha (January) at Allahabad on the banks of the Ganga near the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna and goes on for about 45 days. That held every sixth year is known as the Ardh Kumbh and that held every twelfth year as the Kumbh, the daily attendance being about a lakh. Most of the pilgrims come from Varanasi, Kanpur, Madhya Pradesh and the rest of Uttar Pradesh. Besides the confectioners and grain sellers who supply the immediate requirements of the pilgrims, the most noticeable shops are those of coral necklace-sellers, who come mainly from Calcutta and Bombay; cloth merchants who hail from Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Bombay; and dealers in metalware who are mostly local and also come from Varanasi, Faizabad and Moradabad. Traders from Kashmir and Nepal, etc., also bring their goods for sale to the fair.

The U. P. Government made special arrangements for the Kumbh *mela*, elaborate one being made for that occuring in 1966. Toll tax ranging from Rs 5 to 30 per vehicle was levied on the carriers which entered the fair from January 1 to February 7, 1966. There were 25 fair-price shops functioning in the fair which supplied wheat, atta, rice, sugar, *maida* and *sooji* at fair price. Coal was available in 3 shops. In addition there were private shops which sold a variety of goods. Ration cards were issued to persons who were managing the fair and to pilgrims and members of the religious institutions who stayed on in the area of the fair for the duration. The post and telegraph department of the Government of India opened 8 post-offices in the fair for the convenience of the pilgrims and visitors.

Trade Associations

There are a number of trade associations in the district which safegaurd the commercial interests of their trades and pore technical and

legal knowledge regarding matters pertaining to sales-tax, income-tax, octroi, imports and exports. Most of them have their offices in Allahabad city. The most important are the Allahabad Paper Merchants Association, Allahabad Iron Syndicate, Allahabad Shoe Merchants Association, Automobile Dealers Association, Bullion Merchants Association, Brick and Kiln Owners Association, Bartan Committee, Chini Vyavsayi Sangh, Cycle Dealers Association, Chaurasia Ward Sabha (Betel), Electrical Contractors and Dealers Association, General Merchants Association, Heavy Chemicals Association, Hosiery Merchants Association, Kerana Committee, Loud Speakers and Grammophone Dealers Sangh, Machua Sangh, Oil-Mills Association, Timber Merchants Association, Vegetable Oil Dealers Association, Wholesale Cloth Dealers Association. The Allahabad Vyapar Mandal, is the central trade association and all the associations are affiliated to it.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance—Old and New

The city of Kaushambi is known to have been connected by trade routes with cities like Pataliputra, Varanasi, Mathura and Takshashila since several centuries before the advent of the Christian era and it was an important entrepot of goods coming to Kosala and Magadha from the south and the west. Traffic flowed freely to Kaushambi from Burma and the east by way of the Ganga and Yamuna. Roads coming from the south-west and north-west also converged on Kausambi for the export and import of goods.[1] Prayag (which is the old name of the city of Allahabad) has been a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus from time immemorial and to it, particularly on the occasions of the Kumbh melas, have flocked millions of people from all parts of the country—by road and river in olden times and also by rail and air route in modern times.

In the Mughal period the city continued to communicate with such places as Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi, Madras, Nagpur and Bombay (the distances by road in kilometre being 663·5, 476·37, 204·39, 133·58, 1697·85, 614·77 and 1572·32 respectively).[2] In Akbar's time it became a centre of the carpet industry and carpets, cotton saris and coarse cloth were exported in considerable quantities to places like Bombay and Varanasi. Roads were fairly safe during his reign and merchants were given protection. During British rule the roads were improved, an imposition of a road cess being made. Till 1857 all the routes were treated as local and no metalled roads seem to have been laid. Goods were generally carried on pack animals and in bullock carts (which covered about 8 km. in an hour).

In 1833 the district was served by 4 main metalled roads. The Grand Trunk road, which traversed the district for 122·31 km., crossed the Ganga at Daraganj by means of a bridge of boats (which could be used only in the dry season) and by a ferry in the monsoon and passed through the parganas of Kewai, Jhusi, Chail and Kara. There were many serais for travellers throughout its length. The Faizabad road left Allahabad city by the bridge of boats at Phaphamau and after covering

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[1] Ghosh, N. N.: *Early History of Kausambi*, p. 8

[2] Rennel, James: *Memoir of Map of Hindoostan of Mogul Empire*, pp. 318—327

27·39 km. in the district it entered the district of Pratapgarh. The road to Jaunpur branched off from the Grand Trunk road, a short distance east of Jhusi and ran through the parganas of Jhusi and Sikandra for about 33 km. The road to Jabalpur (which was known as the 'Sohagi' road) commenced from the Yamuna railway bridge and ran southwards through Arail and Bara, covering a length of 43·45 km. in the district. There were also about 24·14 km. of metalled roads and 1,321·27 km. of unmetalled roads in the district and in addition about 5,892 km. of village tracks. In 1923 there were about 436·13 km. of metalled roads and about 1248·85 km. of unmetalled roads in the district.

Greater stress has been laid on the making of roads since 1947 as they are essential items of the Five-year Plans. The State Governments decided in 1955 to implement the 'star and grid principle' (in all the districts of India) which determines the total length of roads required in a district according to which the district of Allahabad was found to require 590·63 km. of metalled roads. This limit was exceeded during the Second Five-year Plan period.

Being situated near Kanpur, which is one of the important industrial centres in northern India, the district requires more metalled roads and about 61 km. metalled roads have been modernised during the Third Five-year Plan period.

The roads of the district are now generally classified as national and provincial highways and major and other district and village roads The Central Government maintains the national highways, the State Government the provincial highways and the major district roads and the Zila Parishad, the Nagar Mahapalika, Allahabad and Allahabad Cantonment the other district and village roads.

National Highways—The total mileage of the 3 national highways in the district—a portion of the Grand Trunk road (route no. 2), the Allahabad Bye Pass (no. 2) and the Allahabad-Rewa road (route no. 27)—is about 159·325 km. The first traverses the district for a distance of 94·392 km., its breadth, being about 3·6 metres but in Allahabad city it is about 9 m. broad. It enters the district in the south-east and, running parallel to the river Ganga, goes on to Kanpur. It was widened as far as Kanpur in 1962-63 to accommodate two-lane traffic. The second traverses a distance of and about 22·2 km. in the district and connects the Grand Trunk road with Phaphamau. The third runs south-west from Allahabad city and after running about 41·8 km. in the district, goes on to Rewa (in Madhya Pradesh).

Provincial Highways—The total mileage of the provincial highways traversing the district is about 318·6 km. These roads connect the district with Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Unnao, Banda, Mirzapur and the national highway to Rewa.

There are railway feeder roads at the railway stations of Phaphamau, Manauri, Kanwar, Mauaima, Karchhana and Naini, their total length being about 12·34 km. Inside the district these roads connect Bharatganj and Manda (3·21 km.), Sirsa, Meja and Koraon (32·18 km.) and Mooratganj and Rajapur (44·25 km). That portion of the Grand Trunk road which is maintained as a provincial highway runs for 27·06 km. in the district. The south Ganga Grand Trunk portion covers 57·6 km. in the district and connects Allahabad city with Mirzapur. The Allahabad—Rewa road (provincial) is confined to the municipal limits of Allahabad city and is 3·29 km. in length. The breadth of the provincial highways is usually about 3·66 m.

Other Roads—The district is also served by a number of other metalled and unmetalled roads, each being under the charge of either the public works department or the Zila Parishad, the Nagar Mahapalika, Allahabad, Allahabad Cantonment. There are 147·62 km. of metalled roads and 166·29 km. of unmetalled roads under the public works department. The Zila Parishad has under its charge 79·5 km. of metalled roads, 551·53 km. of unmetalled roads and another 1703·67 km. of unmetalled (class III) roads, which are only footpaths The city of Allahabad is situated more or less mid-way between Calcutta and Bombay and also between Delhi and Calcutta and is connected with these places with major metalled roads -and a major metalled road. There are a large number of metalled roads inside the district which help in the continuous flow of traffic from and to the district.

Modes of Conveyance

From the earliest times till the coming of the railways, carts and pack animals were the principal means of land transport in the district, the carts were the forerunner of the present-day bullock carts. The ox, the buffalo. and the camel have always been the usual beasts of burden in the district Horses bred in the district were of small physique and were seldom used either for riding or for drawing carriages, *dolis* (litters) and *palkis* (palanquins) being used by those who could afford such conveyances. Now mechanised transport often plies on the major district roads or on roads which connect one town with another. Cycle-rickshaws, which first started plying in the bigger towns of the district about 1947. have grown in number and being cheaper and

more convenient, have been the cause of a decrease in the number of tongas and ekkas.

Urban Areas—Motor-cars, Jeeps, trucks, scooters and motor-cycles, taxis and buses are to be seen on the roads of Allahabad city and other urban centres in the district. The number of vehicles plying in 1965 is given below:

Public carriers (truck)	1,122
Motor-cycles and scooters	1,113
Motor cars	951
Jeeps	561
Buses	98
Tractors	54
Taxis	22

About 1,230 ekkas, 238 tongas, 2,322 hand-carts, 13,750 cycle-rickshaws and 76,697 cycles were also on the road in 1964-65. These vehicles generally operate in the urban areas but at times they are also seen in the rural parts. Allahabad city is the most important urban centre in the district and 1,02,252 cycles, 5,091 cycle-rickshaws, 1,245 hand-carts and 74 bullock carts were registered with the Nagar Mahapalika in 1964-65 and 1,536 cycle-rickshaws with the Allahabad cantonment. Only 197 cycle-rickshaws were owned privately, the rest being run for hire. A cycle-rickshaw driver generally pays Rs 1·25 to Rs 1·50 to the owner for plying it on hire for 12 hours.

Rural Areas—The bullock cart is still the most important and sometimes the only means of conveyance in rural areas. It can be put to many uses. It transports agricultural goods and serves as an important means of transport for the people on occasions of social and religious festivals and fairs. One great advantage enjoyed by this vehicle is that it can negotiate roads which are unfit for mechanised transport. The number of bullock carts in the district in 1965 is given in the statement below:

Tahsil	Number of bullock-carts
Chail	1,552
Handia	117
Karchhana	354
Manjhanpur	1,554
Meja	354
Phulpur	25
Sirathu	1,265
Soraon	135
Total	5,356

Bus Service

The U. P. Government Roadways started its bus service in the district in 1947 and is operating on 27 routes, the routes running through Allahabad and beyond by way of Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Koraon, Khajuri, Deogarh, Manda, Chakghat, Sirsa, Rewa, Pipri, Lucknow, Faizabad, Sarai Aqil, Sarai Mumrez, Marwa. Pratapgarh, Dohrighat, Dudhi, Mubarakpur, Kotwa, Jamnipur, Sujanganj, Raniganj, Masarhi, Kalakankar, Basti, Bahraich, Unchchar and Kanpur and covering 4,04,096 km. in the district. About 64 buses are operating in the rural areas.

City Service—The U. P. Government Roadways started its service in Allahabad city in 1950 by covering the Chowk-district courts route. By 1964-65 the service had been extended to 8 more routes with 38 buses operating in the city, average number of 12,224 passengers having been carried daily in 1965. The Roadways also operate 16 taxis in the district.

Good Traffic

Since the introduction of the railways to the district in 1859, the transport of goods in bulk has been undertaken by them. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the two major rivers of the district, the Ganga and the Yamuna, were utilised for the conveyance of goods, etc., such riverine transport being convenient and cheap for transporting heavy goods and materials. Bullock carts and camels were used on the roads for such purposes if the distance was not too long and for transporting goods in rural areas. A great shortage of wagons for transporting goods other than war material during the war of 1939-45 led to the introduction of the motor-trucks for this purpose and as this mode of transport was found to be useful and convenient, it has continued since then. The Allahabad—Kanpur route is busy throughout the year and the movement of goods to and from Kanpur engages a large number of trucks on this route. Private trucks are operated in the district by several private companies, the commission generally being 5 per cent on the freight of goods carried, the rates usually being settled by the parties concerned. The maximum freight is Rs 1·75 per quintal per kilometre and a truck carrying about 37 quintals.

Railways

Northern Railway (broad gauge)—The history and development of the railways in Allahabad district dates from 1859, when the East Indian Railway was formed. By spanning in 1865 of the Yamuna by a bridge which could bear rail traffic, Allahabad became linked with Mughalsarai and Jabalpur (this section was taken over by Great Indian Peninsular Railway).

Kanpur was linked in 1859. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway connecting Allahabad with Faizabad, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli, Varanasi and Lucknow in 1905, was taken over by the East Indian Railway. In 1951, the Northern Railway zone was created, that part of the old East Indian Railway which passed through the district being merged in the newly formed Northern Railway, which covers about 250 km. in the district and passes through the stations of Mandah Road, Unchdih, Meja Road, Block Hut '6', Bheerpur, Block Hut 'B', Karchhana, Block Hut 'A', Chhaoki, Naini, Subedar Ganj, Bamrauli, Manauri, Saiyid Sarawan, Manohar Ganj, Bharwari, Bidanpur, Shujaatpur, Sirathu, Athsarai, Kunwar and Allahabad junction, Prayag, Phaphamau, Phulpur, Mau-aimma, etc.

The Central Railway (broad gauge) section of the East Indian Railway which connected Jabalpur with Allahabad was taken over by the G. I. P. Railway in 1925 and in 1951 it was brought under the Central Railway, which covers 38·25 km. in the district and passes through the stations of Shankergarh, Lohgara, New Crossing (name tentative), Jasra, Iradatganj and Link junction Cabin. North-Eastern Railway (metre-gauge)—In 1909, the Bengal and North Western Railway was extended to Allahabad from Varanasi, a distance of about 128 km., the construction of the railway track in the district being completed in 1912, in January, 1943, its ownership of the railway was transferred to the Central Government and it was taken over by the Oudh and Tirhut Railway and when the North Eastern Railway zone was created in 1952, was merged in the newly formed North Eastern Railway which covers 49·34 km. in the district and passes through the stations of Allahabad city, Rambagh Cabin, Daraganj, Jhusi, Ramnathpur, Saidabad, Handia Khas and Bhiti. The speed of the passenger trains has been accelerated by using heavier rails and by laying the steel sleepers in place of wooden ones.

Railway Goods Traffic—The railways have been carrying large quantities of goods through the district since 1951. The yard at the Allahabad junction station of the Northern Railway is being expanded, as are the transporting and storing capacities of Allahabad city station (on the N E. Railway). A distance of about 4·8 km. separates the two railway stations.

In 1963-64, the Northern Railway moved 1,16,316 tonnes of salt, ghee, food-grains, oil-seeds, oil-cakes, live-stock, vegetables, published material, torches, etc., to other districts and States and imported 2,63,480 tonnes of salt, cement, iron, general merchandise, petroleum products, sugar, betel-nuts, ghee, food-grains, paper, coal, oils, fodder, etc., from

other districts and States. Through the North Eastern Railway atta, food-grains, potatoes, oil-seeds, etc., are exported to eastern U. P., Bihar and Bengal, 85,185 quintals being exported in 1963-64 from the Allahabad city station. The commodities imported through this railway are kerosene oil, coal, tea, etc.

Waterways, Bridges and Ferries

Waterways—The Ganga and the Yamuna are the most important rivers for the transport of goods, although the water-borne traffic has been adversely affected by the expansion of roads and railways. There are 44 ghats in the district, 21 each being on the Ganga and the Yamuna and 2 on the river Tons. These ghats are generally used for bathing and boats are available on hire.

Bridges—The oldest bridge in the district is under the control of the Northern Railway and spans the Yamuna a short distance before it joins the Ganga. The site of the bridge was fixed as early as 1855 but owing to various causes its construction was commenced in 1859. It consists of 16 spans the rail section being above that meant for vehiculor and pedestrian traffic. The piers, which are 18·28 m. high above low water are founded on groups of 12 brick wells, each 4·11 m. in diameter, sunk to an average depth of 12·80 m. below low water. The average height is 31·08 m. and the total length 986·02 m. It cost Rs 44,46,300 and it was opened for traffic in August, 1865. The Curzon bridge was opened to traffic in 1905 near the railway station of Phaphamau (on the Northern Railway). It crosses the river Ganga between the stations of Prayag and Phaphamau. There is a roadway above the rails. It has 15 spans and its total length is 990·60 m. The estimated cost of construction was Rs 39,58,838. Another important bridge crosses the Ganga at a distance of 3·63 miles from Allahabad city station of the North Eastern Railway on the Allahabad Varanasi line. It has 40 spans of 150 feet each and its total length is 1914·22 m.

There are 4 major bridges under the public works department, a few particulars of each being given below:

Road	River	Type of structure and length
1. Allahabad—Rewa Road	Yamuna	Double deck steel bridge, length 1302·106 m.
2. S. G. G. T. (South Ganga Grand Trunk)	Tons	Double deck steel bridge, of 7 spans, each 45·72 m. length 320·40 m.
3. Bharatganj—Partappur Road	Tons	40 spans of 18·28 m. length 731·52 m.
4. Allahabad—Gorakhpur Road	Varuna	9 spans of 9·14 m. each, length 82·20 m.

In addition there are 31 other bridges in the district which are maintained by the public works department. A large number of culverts and bridges are also maintained by the Zila Parishad and the Indian Railways.

Ferries—There are 68 ferries in the district which are on the Yamuna, Ganga, Belan, Tons and Lapri. Of these 67 are under the charge of the Zila Parishad and one under that of the public works department.

Travel Facilities

Before the advent of the railways the old-time serais served travellers by providing shelter and other facilities. Some of the better known hotels and lodging-houses in the city of Allahabad are the Cavendish, Royal, Barnetts, Sindh Bombay, Mansarowar, Punjab and Kalpana.

There are 18 dharmsalas in Allahabad city which accommodate pilgrims and passengers on nominal charges but do not supply food and half of them being in the locality of Daraganj and the rest in other urban centres. They are owned and run by rich businessmen of the town. A list of hotels and dharmsalas in the district appears in Table XIV of the Appendix.

Dak-Bungalows and Inspection Houses

There are a number of inspection houses and dak-bungalows in the district which are maintained by different departments of the Government, chiefly for the use of their own officers but officers of other departments and other people including tourists can also be given accommodation if it is available.

The State public works department maintains 6 inspection houses and one dak-bungalow; the latter being in Allahabad city. Facilities of boarding and lodging are offered to government officers of specified categories and to certain others on payment of the prescribed charges. The canal department possesses the largest number of inspection houses (14) which are in different places in the district. There are 3 inspection houses and a dak-bungalow in Meja town under the control of the Zila Parishad. There is a circuit house in Allahabad city (under the control of the District Magistrate, Allahabad), which can be occupied only by government officers of certain categories and by others (also of a certain standing or status). In the city there is also a rest-house which belongs to the district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board, the allotment of accommodation being made by the administrative officer. There is an

inspection house which is situated in the Allahabad cantonment and is under the charge of the garrison engineer of the area. A list of inspection houses and dak-bungalows is given in Table XIII of the Appendix.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Post-offices—When the British took over the district in the nineteenth century, the department of the deputy Postmaster-general for the North-Western Provinces and the general post-office were established in the city in 1835. In addition there were 28 subpost-offices and 9 district post-offices in the district. Of the former, 3 were in Allahabad city and the rest in other parts of the district. Prior to 1864 chowkidars and police officials delivered letters but in that year they were replaced by postmen. Now the mail comes to the district by means of aeroplanes and railways and it is distributed by postmen and runners. The district has 193 post-offices, of which 50 are in Allahabad city. A list of post-offices is given in Table XV of the Appendix.

Telegraph Offices—In the nineteenth century the Central Government established its telegraph office near the Allahabad Junction railway station and a branch office was opened in Katra (a *mohalla* in Allahabad city). The adjutant general's office in the cantonment was telegraphically linked with Allahabad fort. In addition there were telegraph offices at all the 10 important railway stations in the district. Now the district is served by 30 telegraph offices, 18 of which are in Allahabad city.

Telephone Service--The district has in all 34 public call offices, 26 being located in Allahabad city.

All India Radio, Allahabad

This radio station came on the air as a pilot station on February 1, 1949, with a medium wave transmitter. In April, 1950, it was linked to the All India Radio Station, Lucknow, thus enlarging the field of the programmes transmitted by it, which include items for rural listeners, women, children, schools and universities. Participants are drawn from the districts of Allahabad, Azamgarh, Banda, Ballia, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur and Varanasi.

Broadcast Receivers

The number of broadcast receiver licences issued in the district till December 31, 1965 was 19,311, and 15,019 licences were issued thereafter till June 30, 1966.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In 1961 the population of the district was 24,38,376 of which 81·8 per cent resided in the rural areas and the remaining in the urban areas. The number of workers of different categories numbered 10,92,569 of which 1,30,322 were engaged in rearing and tending live-stock, manufacturing and house hold industries, transport and communication, storage, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, construction works, mines and quarries. The number engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour was 8,16,957, those engaged in trade, commerce and business numbered 43,292 and those employed in other services 1,01,998, the last category—including persons employed in the public and private sectors and in professions such as medicine, law and teaching—generally residing in the urban areas of the district.

Those working in the rural areas as cultivators and labourers numbered 8,12,367, those engaged in plantation, mining, quarrying, rearing and tending live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, manufacturing, household and construction industries, trade and commerce, transport and communication and work connected with storage numbered 98,527 and 45,623 were engaged in other services.

The number of persons in the various departments and establishments of the Central and State Governments and in the local bodies as on March 31, 1965, is given below:

Type of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of employees
Central Government	58	50,026
State Government	168	24,799
Local bodies	11	8,402
Quasi Government (Central)	8	423

The Central and State Governments provide certain amenities for their employees such as provident fund benefits, dearness allowances, loans, leave with pay and medical treatment. Permanent government employees receive pensions and in some cadres, gratuities also. Certain

categories get free accommodation or house rent allowance and educational allowances or fee concessions for their children and certain others get uniforms or liveries. All government employees are allowed to form associations and unions to safeguard their interests, some of the important ones being the Ministerial Staff Association, Anjuman Himayat-i-Chaprasian, Mahapalika Karamchari Sangh, Linestaff and Class IV Allahabad Telegraph Subdivision Union and All India R. M. S. Union, Allahabad Branch (all in Allahabad city). A large number of railway employees are provided with residential quarters on payment of a nominal rent and yearly free or concessional travel passes. There are retiring rooms of guards, engine drivers and ticket collectors. The local bodies usually provide the first four facilities mentioned above.

Learned Professions

Education—In 1961 there were 490 lecturers (47 being women) in degree and post-graduate colleges, 1,549 teachers (439 being women) were employed in secondary schools, 2,892 teachers (605 being women) in senior Basic and junior Basic schools and 70 teachers (46 being women) in nursery and kindergarten schools. Teachers not elsewhere classified numbered 1,366 (of which 238 were women).

Teachers in educational institutions contribute a small percentage of their pay towards a provident fund to which the institution also makes a like contribution, can avail themselves of various types of leave and can form their own associations to look after their professional interests.

Medicine—In 1961 there were in the district 200 allopathic physicians and surgeons (29 being women), 238 Ayurvedic physicians (4 being women), 129 homoeopathic physicians (6 being women), 75 Unani and other physicians (4 being women), 17 dentists, 112 physicians, surgeons and dentists not elsewhere classified (5 being women), 279 nurses (of which 67 were men), 164 midwives and health visitors, 68 nursing attendants and related workers (13 being women), 431 pharmaceutists and pharmaceutical technicians (7 being women), 4 physiotherapists, masseurs and related technicians, 100 sanitation technicians and vaccinators, 23 opticians, 24 medical and health technicians not elsewhere classified (excluding laboratory assistants), 20 chemists and 26 pharmaceutical chemists. The private medical practitioners of the district have their own clinics (and in some cases nursing homes also) generally in the urban areas; as a rule they do not charge fees for consultation but medicines have to be bought from their dispensaries, all registered practitioners being members of the Allahabad branch of the Indian Medical Association.

Law—In 1961 the number of legal practitioners and advisers was 1,097 (2 being women), more or less the same number of clerks being in their employ. Law assistants number 30, judges and magistrates 65, jurists and legal technicians 42, including petition writers not elsewhere classified. Such legal practitioners have their own associations and libraries.

Engineering—The Central and State Governments and the local boards employ engineers, overseers and draftmen in the various establishments and offices under them. In 1961 the number of civil engineers (including overseers) in the district numbered 118, mechanical engineers 32, electrical engineers 39. mining engineer 1, surveyors 15 and architects, engineers and surveyors not elsewhere classified 78.

Writers and Artists—In 1961 the number of authors, editors, journalists and related workers, translators, interpreters and language specialists was 134, painters, decorators, commercial artists, sculptors and modellers numbered 266, musicians and related workers 359, dancers and related workers 87, and actors, artists, writers and related workers (not elsewhere classified) 133.

Domestic Servants—Due to the economic strain and stress of life, only the well-to-do can afford to engage full-time domestic servants who are paid in both cash and in kind, some also being given accommodation and clothes. Those who cannot afford full-time servants employ domestic help on a part-time basis. In 1961 there were 52 housekeepers, matrons and stewards (25 being women), 1,654 men and 449 women cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional), 2,801 men and 1,052 women waiters and other types of domestic servants, 630 ayahs and nursemaids. 521 men and 9 women housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers not elsewhere classified, 2.068 cleaners, sweepers and water carriers (of whom 809 were women) and 2,609 gardeners (of whom 146 were women). In 1965 domestic servants numbered 11,941.

Barbers—Up till now barbers have occupied a distinct place in Indian society, specially in the rural areas as hitherto they have generally performed important functions on the occasions of marriages, births and deaths but now their importance in this sphere has started diminishing. In 1961 the number of barbers and related workers was 4,681 of whom 224 were women. The man in the street is still content with the roadside barber who charges 12 paise for a shave and 25 to 50 paise for a hair-cut but in towns barbers have often their own establishments, the charges varying from 20 to 25 paise for a shave and 50 paise for a hair-cut. In some barbers' saloons there is also provision for hot and cold baths. In 1965 the barbers in the district numbered 16,405.

Washermen—In 1961 there were 4,319 men and 2,843 women dhobis and 361 dry-cleaners and pressers. Dhobis are mostly employed by people in towns. They generally charge 6 to 12 paise per garment and 6 to 19 rupees for a hundred garments.

Tailors—The sewing-machine is widely used in urban areas but in villages clothes are still mostly hand sewn though a few tailors also ply their trade here and there in the rural areas. In 1961 there were in the district 5,604 men and 509 women tailors, cutters and related workers. Tailoring charges vary according to the material, the style of the garment, the standing of the tailor and the demands of the client. In 1965 the tailors in the district numbered 9,732.

Other Occupations—In 1961 the number of persons employed as motor drivers was 2,485, as cycle rickshaw drivers 3,788, as bullock cart drivers 2,850 and as drivers of other vehicles 798; working proprietors engaged in the wholesale and retail trades numbered 106 and 624 (of whom 24 were women) respectively; 48 authors of whom 5 were women; 59 editors, journalists and related workers, one being a women; 197 palmists, astrologers and related workers; 929 ordained religious workers (of whom 53 were women) and 1,051 non-ordained religious workers (of whom 48 were women); hawkers, peddlers and street vendors, etc., numbered 4,648; and workers not classified by occupation 2,996. The income of all these people depends on their skill and talent and they are generally found in the urban areas of the district. In 1965 rickshaw drivers numbered 13,139 and tonga and ekka drivers 3,408.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers and Non-workers

The census of 1961 covered a wider field than that of the past censuses. Unlike the census of 1951 in which the economic classification was made according to 8 livelihood classes, the emphasis at the 1961 census shifted to the concept of work, the entire population being divided into workers and non-workers and all working persons (including children) being classified (according to their primary work) into the 9 livelihood classes (or industrial categories) mentioned below:

Livelihood Classes

I Cultivation—done by owner and by tenant-cultivator engaged either in actual cultivation or in active supervision but extending those working in orchards, groves, plantations and horticulture

II Agricultural labour—constituting those working on another's land for wages in cash or kind (with no right to the land) and having worked as agricultural labourers in the last or the current cultivating season.

III Mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres

IV Household industry—(that is one not run on the scale of a registered factory) in which the head and/or members of the household participate in the home or in the rural areas and mainly in the home in the urban areas; includes makers and sellers of goods; is connected with production, processing, servicing or repairing

V Manufacturing other than household industry

VI Construction (of roads, etc.)

VII Trade and commerce—the workers being engaged in any capacity in wholesale or retail trade, commercial transactions such as export and import, banking, insurance, auctioneering, money-lending, stocks and shares, etc.

VIII Transport, storage and communication—the workers being engaged in activities connected with transport, in incidental services such as packing, carting, loading, unloading, etc., in storage and warehousing activities and in postal, telegraphic, telephonic, wireless, signalling, information and broadcasting services.

IX Other services—such as public utility services, those under government, quasi-government and local bodies, professional, personal, religious, welfare and recreational services and trade and labour associations

Those engaged in non-productive work (whether having an income or not) have been classified as non-workers. The category of non-workers specified in Statement Q which follows (those who earn an income but do not participate in any productive work) have not been classified as workers.

Table I of Appendix I of the census of 1961 (Paper 1 of 1962) has grouped the categories of workers and non-workers of each of the earlier censuses so as to bring them in line with the classification made in 1961. An attempt has been made in the statements that follow to present certain pertinent particulars regarding workers and non-workers but because of the grouping the data in some cases may not present a true picture for adequate comparison:

STATEMENT A

Distribution of Total Population of Allahabad District into Workers and Non-workers

Livelihood Class (1961 Census)		Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961
I ..	Male	2,37,879	3,11,149	3,54,183	3,92.076
	Female	1,62.515	2,35,900	2,60,217	2,32.804
	Total ..	4,00,394	5,47,049	6,14,400	6,24,880

[Continued

Livelihood class (1961 census)			Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961
II	.. Male ..	..	.. 60,731	53,048	48,885	95,999
	Female	..	.. 61,034	61,208	45,858	96,078
		Total	.. 1,21,765	1,14,256	94,743	1,92,077
III	.. Male ..	..	.. 4,820	9,877	3,678	3,817
	Female	..	.. 2,104	3,431	1,049	920
		Total	.. 6,924	13,308	4,727	4,737
IV	.. Male ..	..	.. ..	..	..	47,526
	Female	..	.. ..	..	..	17,252
		Total	.. ..	..	..	64,778
V	.. Male ..	..	.. 1,00,502	32,931	41,568	29,332
	Female	..	.. 34,673	17,630	4,133	1,636
		Total	.. 1,35,175	50,561	45,701	30,968
VI	.. Male	..	.. 854	1,478	3,741	6,232
	Female	..	.. 8	70	120	289
		Total	.. 862	1,548	3,861	6,521
VII	.. Male ..	..	.. 16,381	21,098	31,752	38,889
	Female	..	.. 6,217	9,678	3,479	4,403
		Total	.. 22,598	30,776	35,231	43,292
VIII	.. Male ..	..	.. 4,341	8,231	15,782	23,118
	Female		.. 192	424	407	200
		Total	.. 4,533	8,655	16,189	23,318
IX	. Male ..	..	.. 78,738	47,464	75,732	85,023
	Female	..	.. 59,595	20,432	14,072	16,973
		Total	.. 1,38,333	67,896	89,804	1,01,996

[*Continued*

Livelihood class (1961 census)		Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961
Total workers—					
Male	..	5,04,246	4,85,276	5,75,321	7,22,012
Female	..	3,26,338	3,48,773	3,29,335	3,70,557
Total	..	8,30,584	8,34,049	9,04,656	10,92,569
Non-workers—					
Male	..	2,40,408	2,36,912	4,76,701	5,41,969
Female	..	4,18,366	3,33,484	6,66,893	8,03,838
Total	..	6,58,774	5,70,396	11,43,594	13,45,807
Total population—					
Male	..	7,44,654	7,22,188	10,52,022	12,63,981
Female	..	7,44,704	6,82,257	9,96,228	11,74,395
Total	..	14,89,358	14,04,445	20,48,250	24,38,376

STATEMENT B

Percentage Distribution of Total Population (Workers and Non-workers)

Livelihood class (1961 census)	Allahabad District				Uttar Pradesh
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1961
I ..	26·89	38·96	29·09	25·63	24·99
II ..	8·18	8·14	4·63	7·87	4·42
III ..	0·46	0·95	0·24	0·19	0·23
IV ..	*	*	*	2·66	2·44
V ..	9·08	3·60	2·25	1·27	1·09
VI ..	0·06	0·12	0·04	0·27	0·29
VII ..	1·60	2·19	1·70	1·77	1·44
VIII ..	0·30	0·63	0·79	0·96	0·54
IX ..	9·29	4·80	4·50	4·18	3·68
Total workers—					
Male ..	33·85	34·56	28·09	29·61	30·48
Female ..	21·91	24·83	16·06	15·19	8·64
Total ..	55·76	59·39	44·15	44·80	39·12
Non-workers—					
Male ..	16·14	16·87	23·27	22·22	21·91
Female ..	28·09	23·74	32·58	32·98	38·97
Total ..	44·23	40·61	55·85	55·20	60·88
Total population—					
Male ..	49·99	51·43	51·36	51·83	52·39
Female ..	50·01	48·57	48·64	48·17	47·61
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

*Included in classes III and V

STATEMENT C

Tahsilwise Distribution of Total Population into Workers and Non-workers in 1961

Livelihood class (1961 census)	Tahsil Sirathu	Tahsil Manjhanpur	Tahsil Chail	Tahsil Soraon	Tahsil Phulpur	Tahsil Handia	Tahsil Karchhana	Tahsil Meja	District Total
I .. .	62,505	71,846	78,302	92,239	79,652	94,063	82,191	63,992	6,24,880
II	14,769	25,409	22,944	24,284	22,060	18,838	30,074	33,699	1,92,077
III	94	17	1.628	70	120	250	2,234	324	4,737
IV	4.504	3,449	10,470	8,711	8,000	12,896	10,277	6,471	64,778
V . ..	417	355	23,825	368	1,378	1,445	2,221	959	30,968
VI	322	27	4,719	317	290	209	434	203	6,521
VII	2,301	1,989	25,042	3,147	2,866	2,390	2,837	2.720	43,292
VIII	429	142	17,904	730	1,447	789	956	921	23,318
IX	4,761	3,336	63,875	7,359	6,515	4,216	7,446	4,470	1,01,998
Total workers ..	90,122	1,06,570	2,48,799	1,37,225	1,22,328	1,35,096	1,38,670	1,13,759	10,92,569
Non-workers ..	95,845	87,268	4,30,005	1,40,590	1,49,593	1,52,564	1,51,219	1,38,723	13,45,807
Total population ..	1,85,967	1,93,838	6,78,804	2,77,815	2,71,921	2,87,660	2,89,889	2,52,482	24,38,376

STATEMENT D

Distribution in 1961 of every 1,000 males/females into Workers and Non-workers in U. P./Allahabad District/Allahabad Town-group

Livelihood Class			Total		Rural		Urban		Allahabad Town group
			Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh	
I	Male	..	310	370	384	424	9	26	7
	Female	..	198	112	237	133	2	3	1
II	Male	..	76	51	94	60	4	6	4
	Female	..	82	45	97	40	3	1	2
III	Male	..	3	4	2	3	6	5	6
	Female	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
IV	Male	..	38	34	41	33	23	42	20
	Female	..	15	14	16	18	8	16	5
V	Male	..	23	20	8	8	86	97	87
	Female	..	1	1	1	1	4	3	5
VI	Male	..	5	5	2	8	17	17	17
	Female		..	..	..	..	1	..	1
VII	Male	..	31	26	17	14	86	102	85
	Female		4	2	3	2	7	5	7
VIII	Male	..	18	10	6	5	67	48	69
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
IX	Male	..	67	60	35	42	201	174	204
	Female	..	15	11	11	9	33	25	33
Workers	Male	..	571	582	589	592	499	517	499
	Female	..	316	181	366	199	60	53	55
	Total	..	448	391	480	408	306	310	305
Non-Workers	Male	..	429	418	411	408	501	483	501
	Female	..	684	819	634	801	940	947	945
	Total	..	552	609	520	597	694	690	695

From statement 'D' it is clear that of the total population of the district only 44.8 per cent is economically active. The burden of non-workers on workers is considerable and only 57.1 per cent of the male population and 31.6 per cent of the female are working. The statement also reveals that 386 males (of the total of 571 male workers) and 280 females (of the total of 316 workers of this sex) are engaged in agricultural activities. This does not represent the proportion of the population dependant on agriculture as all the non-workers of all the 9 categories have been grouped together. Next in importance is household industry (class IV) in which 38 male and 15 female workers are employed. Category IX (other services) engages 67 male and 15 female workers. The occupations in class III engage 3 male workers and a female workers and in all classses except class II the male workers exceed the female.

The proportion of workers per 1,000 persons of each sex of the rural and urban populations of the district for these two sectors is as follows:

STATEMENT D-1

	Workers		Non-workers	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Persons (1,000)	480	306	520	694
Males (1,000)	589	499	411	501
Females (1,000)	366	60	634	940

STATEMENT E

Females for every Thousand Males of Corresponding Class in Allahabad District/U. P.

Livelihood class	Allahabad District				Uttar Pradesh
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1961
I	406	431	424	372	289
II	501	535	484	50	602
III	304	258	222	194	166
IV	*	*	*	266	366
V	249	348	94	52	39
VI	10	40	31	44	18
VII	275	314	94	102	67
VIII	42	50	25	8	7
IX	430	301	157	166	177
Total workers ..	393	418	352	339	363
Non- workers ..	635	584	708	597	1,779
Population per 1,000 males	500	485	486	422	909

*Included in classes III and V

STATEMENT F

Female Workers and Non-workers per 1,000 Males in 1961 in Rural and Urban areas of District/U. P./Allahabad Town-group

Livelihood class	Rural		Urban		Allahabad Town group
	Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh	
I	596	290	223	104	121
II	1,006	609	560	144	483
III	368	187	59	82	57
IV	377	378	264	305	211
V	100	68	40	23	42
VI	50	19	44	19	39
VII	177	102	60	36	60
VIII	93	9	8	6	8
IX	301	218	129	115	127
Workers	601	311	94	84	84
Non-workers ..	1,487	1,814	1,470	1,592	1,408
Population per 1,000 males	965	924	783	812	778

STATEMENT G

Rural and Urban Percentage Distribution in 1961 of Population of Workers and Non-workers

Tract	Workers (percentage)										Non-workers (percentage)
	Total	Livelihood classes									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
District	44·80	25·68	7·87	0·19	2·66	1·27	0·27	1·77	0·96	4·18	55·20
Rural ..	47·95	31·19	9·54	0·15	2·82	0·43	0·10	1·20	0·32	2·20	52·04
Urban ..	30·65	0·62	0·46	0·35	1·65	5·04	0·96	5·07	3·60	12·70	69·35

STATEMENT H

Percentage Distribution of Workers in each Livelihood Class as Related to Total Number of Workers

Livelihood class (Census of 1961)	Allahabad District				Uttar Pradesh	
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1951	Census of 1961
I ..	48·26	65·58	67·93	57·19	67·98	63·89
II ..	14·65	13·69	10·47	17·58	7·65	11·30
III ..	0·82	1·59	0·52	0·43	0·88	0·60
IV ..	*	*	*	5·93	*	6·24
V ..	16·27	6·08	5·05	2·83	7·48	2·78
VI ..	0·10	0·14	0·43	0·59	0·61	0·74
VII ..	2·71	3·68	3·89	3·96	4·05	3·68
VIII ..	0·53	1·06	1·79	2·23	1·17	1·38
IX ..	16·66	8·17	9·92	9·25	10·18	9·39
Total workers ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Included in classes III and V.

Agricultural Workers

According to the census of 1961, the number of agricultural workers is 8,16,957 of which 6,24,880 are cultivators and 1,92,077 agricultural labourers, the increase over the 1951 figures being 15.20 per cent when the corresponding number were 6,14,400 and 94,743 respectively.

STATEMENT I

Percentage Change in Number of Agricultural Workers in 1961 over 1951

Agricultural workers		Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh
Cultivators ..	.. Total ..	1·80	2·69
	Male ..	10·70	10·95
	Female ..	10·53	18·37
Agricultural labourers	.. Total ..	102·73	61·61
	Male ..	96·38	63·28
	Female ..	109·30	58·95

STATEMENT J

Percentage of Agricultural Workers of Total Workers in District/U. P. in 1951 *and* 1961

Agricultural workers	Year	Percentage	
		Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh
Cultivators			
Total *	1961	57·19	63·88
	1951	67·91	67·98
Male †	1961	54·33	63·62
	1951	61·56	66·86
Female ‡	1961	62·82	64·78
	1951	79·01	71·03
Agricultural labourers			
Total *	1961	17·57	11·30
	1951	10·47	7·64
Male †	1961	13·10	9·05
	1951	8·49	6·47
Female ‡	1961	25·00	10·24
	1951	13·02	10·83
All agricultural workers			
Total*	1961	74·76	75·18
	1951	78·38	75·64
Male †	1961	67·43	72·67
	1951	70·06	73·33
Female ‡	1961	88·72	84·02
	1951	92·93	81·86

* Of total working force in District/U. P.

† Of male working force in District/U. P.

‡ Of female working force in District/U. P.

Of the total working force in the district, 74·77 per cent is made up of agricultural workers, the cultivators being 57.19 per cent and the agricultural labourers 17.58 per cent. About 88.50 per cent of the total female working force and over 67 per cent of the total male working force are engaged in crop production alone. Approximately there is one agricultural labourer for every 6 workers in the district, the corresponding figures in the State and the country being 9 and 6 respectively.

STATEMENT K

Percentage of Agricultural Workers in Rural Area in 1961 of Total Workers in District/U. P.

Agricultural workers		Percentage — Rural areas: Allahabad District	Percentage — Rural areas: Uttar Pradesh
Cultivators ..	.. Total * ..	56·94	70·53
	Male † ..	53·98	71·65
	Female ‡ ..	62·69	66·94
Agricultural labourers	.. Total * ..	17·41	12·45
	Male † ..	13 13	10·14
	Female ‡ ..	25·75	19·88
All agricultural workers	.. Total * ..	74·35	82·98
	Male † ..	67·11	81·79
	Female ‡ ..	88·44	86·82

* Of total working force in District/U. P.

† Of male working force in District/U. P.

‡ Of female working force in District/U. P.

STATEMENT L

Number of Agricultural Labourers per Hundred Cultivators

Agricultural labourer	Allahabad District		Uttar Pradesh	
	1961	1951	1961	1951
Total	31	15	18	11
Males	17	8	11	7
Females	14	7	7	4

STATEMENT M

Number of Female Cultivators per Hundred Male Cultivators

Tract	1961	1951
Allahabad District	59	73
Uttar Pradesh	29	39

STATEMENT N

Number of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers for every Hundred Ploughs/Carts

Agricultural worker	Per hundred ploughs		Per hundred carts
	Iron	Wooden	
Cultivators	10,332	271	14,675
Agricultural labourers	93	3,176	4,511

Non-agricultural workers

Some particulars regarding non-agricultural workers have already appeared in the statements from A to H and some more are given in the statements that follow.

STATEMENT O

Percentage Change in 1961 *in Number of Non-agricultural Workers (since* 1951)

Non-agricultural workers (livelihood classes)		Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh
III	Total	+0·21	—26·30
	Male	+3·78	—13·00
	Female	—12·30	—60·90
IV	Total	..	..
	Male	..	..
	Female	..	..
V	Total	—32·24	—59·40
	Male	—20·67	—51·60
	Female	—6·42	—92·10
VI	Total	+69·90	+32·00
	Male	+66·59	+49·80
	Female	+14·83	—81·70
VII	Total	+20·00	—0·60
	Male	+22·47	+7·40
	Female	+26·56	—49·70
VIII	Total	+44·03	+28·90
	Male	+46·48	+34·20
	Female	—50·86	—81·60
IX	Total	+13·58	+0·90
	Male	+12·27	+14·60
	Female	+20·63	—40·10
All non-agricultural workers	Total	+7·63	+11·30
	Male	+14·03	+19·50
	Female	+5·00	—21·90

STATEMENT P

Percentage of Non-agricultural Workers in Rural Areas in 1961 *of Total Workers in District/U. P.*

Non-agricultural workers (livelihood classes)	Percentage	
	Rural Areas	
	Allahabad District	Uttar Pradesh
III	0·29	0·50
IV	5·26	5·30
V	0·78	1·00
VI	0·20	0·40
VII	1·90	1·80
VIII	0·58	0·50
IX	4·17	5·90
All non-agricultural workers	13·18	15·40

The statement that follows gives the distribution of the number of non-workers of the district into the 8 categories adopted in the census of 1961 according to the nature of their activities.

STATEMENT Q

Categories of non-working population	District		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Full-time students	1,26,010	32,175	74,392	6,634	51,618	25,541
Persons engaged only in household duties	1,884	3,40,688	1 787	2,54,694	97	85,994
Dependents, infants and disabled persons	4,04,167	4,29,165	3,39,113	3,58,440	65,054	70,723
Retired persons and people of independent means.	3,807	770	277	161	3,530	619
Beggars, vagrants, etc.	1,043	788	831	548	212	240
Inmates of institutions	1,291	69	65	8	1,226	61
Persons seeking employment for first time	2,505	112	597	84	1,908	28
Persons unemployed and seeking work	1,262	71	263	11	999	60
Total ..	5,41,969	8,03,838	4,17,325	6,20,570	1,24,644	1,83,268

General Level Of Prices And Wages

Prices

The prices of the principal food-grains in Allahabad district from 1813 to 1905 and the reasons for the fluctuations are given in the statement that follows:

Period	Rate in seers per rupee						Causes of fluctuations
	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Ordinary rice	Gram	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1813-17	30 4	42 2	43·48	40·37	22 0	37·14	
1851-60	19·3	29·62	30·53	29·4	15 0	32·01	
1861-70	16·72	23 68	21·42	19·08	14·10	21·08	Succession of bad seasons
1871-80	16·69	23·55	22·37	21·42	15·02	21·79	
1881-90	16·48	24·23	25·17	23·62	14·58	24·81	Abundance of food-grains, depreciation
1891-1900	12·07	17·19	18·1	16·37	11·57	17·45	Famine of 1896-97
1901-05	13·63	19·12	21·83	20·13	9·81	19·4	Good harvest

Taking into account the period from 1813 to 1905, prices continued to rise steadily up to 1849. Due to the famine of 1837, the level of prices had a permanently upward trend up to 1849. There was an aver age rise of 52 per cent in the prices of the main food-grains during this period, which was 34 per cent more than that of 1851.

The prices of certain food-grains from 1906 to 1937 are mentioned in the statement that follows:

Year		Rate in seers per rupee							Causes of fluctuations
		Wheat	Barley	Rice	Gram	*Bajra*	Jowar	*Arhar dal*	
1906	..	11·0	14·0	8·0	12 8	12·8	14·0	8 0	
1911	..	11·12	18·12	9·0	20·4	20·0	20·0	17·0	
1916	..	9·8	13·0	8 4	13·0	14·0	15·0	10·0	World War of 1914—18
1928	..	6·8	8·8	5·4	7·8	7·8	8·0	5·0	
1931	..	14·0	23·0	7·0	18·0	22·0	24·0	8·8	Economic depression of 1930
1934	..	13·0	19·0	9·0	16·8	19·0	23·0	11·0	
1935	..	12·8	18·0	9·0	17·0	17·0	20·0	9·0	
1937	..	9·8	14·8	9·4	14·0	12·0	17·0	7·0	

The prices suddenly shot up in the month of September, 1939, owing to the outbreak of the War of 1936—45 and this upward trend went on continuing inspite of the measures taken by government under the Defence of India Rules as speculation and profiteering were rife. The statement below gives the prices of food grains as they obtained from 1938-39 to 1955-56:

Period		Rate in seers per rupee					Causes of fluctuations
		Wheat	Barley	Ordinary rice	Gram	*Arhar dal*	
1938-39	..	12·0	15·0	10·3	13 6	8·3	
1939-40	..	9·12	12 11	9·7	11·5	8·7	Speculations and profiteering due to War of 1939—45.
1943-44		2·10	4 5	2·9	4·7	2·14	War conditions
1944-45	..	1·15	4 11	2·8	5·6	3·4	
1945-46	..	3·4	3·1	2·8	3·1	2·13	Rationing and control measures
1948-49	..	1·8	2·4	1·9	2·13	1·13	Flood; termination of total rationing, etc.
1954-55		3·0	5·0	2·4	4 8	3·0	
1955-56	..	3·6	3·0	2·0	3·0	2·0	Scarcity conditions due to agricultural calamities.

To arrest the rising trend, partial rationing (rationing for a certain percentage of the population) was introduced in the city in July, 1943, which in May, 1945, was converted into total rationing (rationed food-grains could be bought only from government ration shops). This control system was lifted and gradual derationing was commenced during the first half of 1948. But the experiment did not have the desired effect and prices remained high. Eventually the scheme of partial rationing of wheat was reintroduced in the middle of August, 1948. Partial rationing was supplemented by a hundred per cent rationing (rationing for everybody but with grain markets functioning normally) from February, 1949, but only for urban areas and total rationing was enforced from November 15, 1949. In August, 1952, essential commodities were decontrolled. Prices tended to come down slowly from 1953. When they touched a much lower level in 1955, government took measures to check a further fall to help the cultivators. The period of low prices did not last long and in 1956, owing to scarcity of food-grains, prices again went up and fair price shops were again opened both in the rural and the urban areas, the prices of the essential food-grains continuing to go up in comparison with those of the previous years.

The following statement shows the average annual wholesale prices of certain food-grains from 1960 to 1964 in rupees per maund:

Year		Wheat	Rice	Barley	Gram	Jowar	*Bajra*	Jaggery	Tobacco (for smoking)
1960	..	16·56	18·86	13·25	15·25	13·25	14·00	19·62	88·37
1961	..	14·23	18·14	11·03	13·25	10·00	15·00	19·00	112·00
1962	.	14·75	19·50	11·03	14·55	13·07	14·07	18·80	112·00
1963	..	15·38	19·31	13·00	15·60	9·55	13·00	26·08	..
1964	..	24·00	23·58	18·20	22·07	15·00	18·82	31·00	166·00

Wages

Early in the nineteenth century the wages in the district were commonly paid either wholly or partly in grain. Before 1857 ordinary labourers received 0.06 rupee per day on an average in the rural areas but in the city the rate was 0·09 rupee per day which rose to 0·19 rupee by 1868. From 1873 to 1906 the daily wages of a labourer varied from

0.13 to 0.16 rupee in the district. Ordinary masons and carpenters got about 0.25 rupee daily but the wages of skilled workmen were usually above 0.50 rupee per day, while men in the foundries and the railway workshops often received larger amounts.

A comparative survey of the wages of unskilled and skilled labour for certain years from 1906 to 1965 and the rise in percentage is given in the following statement:

Year		Unskilled labour		Skilled labour	
		Wage (in rupees) per day	Percentage rise over preceding year	Wages (in rupees) per day	Percentage rise over preceding year
1906	..	0·12	..	0·25	..
1911	..	0·12	..	0·28	12·00
1916	..	0·13	8·30	0·33	17·86
1928	..	0·25	—92·30	0·65	97·00
1934	..	0·13	92·30	0·39	— 40·00
1939	..	0·15	15·40	0·42	7·80
1944	..	0·41	173·30	0·97	131·00
1949	..	1·00	144·00	1·50	54·74
1955	..	1·50	50·00	2·00	3·33
1960	..	1·47	—2·00	2·25	12·50
1964	..	1·56	6·00	2·75	22·22

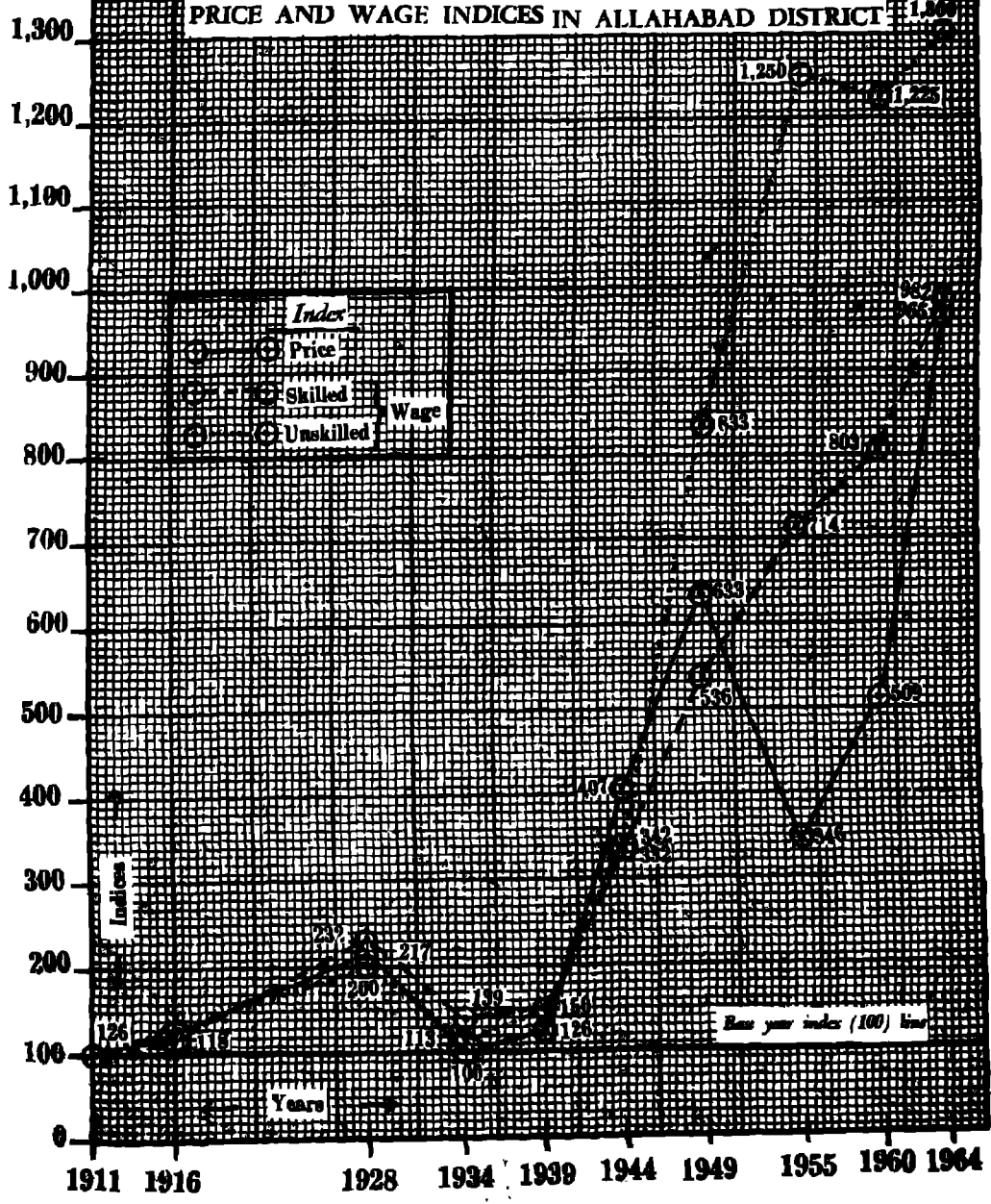
The War of 1914—18 was responsible for the rising trend during and after the War, which is reflected in the data of 1928. The fall in wages in 1934 was due to the effects of the world-wide economic depression of the nineteen thirties. The rise in 1944 was due to the effects of the War of 1939—44 after which wages continued to rise and have never taken a downward course since then.

The relative rise in retail prices and wages in index number is given in the following statement and in graph 1, the base year being 1911:

Year	Indices (base year 1911)		
	Price	Wages	
		Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1911	100	100	100
1916	126	..	118
1928	217	200	232
1934	100	113	139
1939	126	150	150
1944	407	342	332
1949	633	833	536
1955	346	1,250	714
1960	509	1,225	803
1964	965	1,300	982

The level of average cash wages paid for agricultural labour in the rural areas in 1939, 1944 and 1964 and the rise in percentage are indicated in the statement below:

Occupation	Wage per day (in rupees)			Percentage rise		
	1939	1944	1964	In 1944 over 1939	In 1964 over 1939	In 1964 over 1944
Blacksmithery	0·37	0·89	3·00	143	711	237
Carpentry	0·44	0·97	2·79	124	525	188
Ploughing	0·15	0·47	1·50	213	900	219
Reaping	0·13	0·37	1·38	185	961	273
Weeding . ..	0·13	0·37	1·38	185	961	273

GRAPH I
PRICE AND WAGE INDICES IN ALLAHABAD DISTRICT
Index
Price
Skilled
Unskilled
Wage
Indices
Years
Base year index (100) line
1911
1916
1928
1934
1939
1944
1949
1955
1960
1964

The following statement shows the form and period of payment, hours of work and the rest intervals in 1964:

Occupation	Form of payment	Period of payment	Total hours of work per day	Rest intervals (in hours per day)
Blacksmithery	Cash	Daily	9 to 10	1
Carpentry	Do	Do	Do	1
Irrigation	Do	Do	Do	1
Ploughing	Do	Do	Do	1
Reaping	Cash or grain or both.	Do	Do	1
Weeding	Cash	Do	Do	1

The wages for some occupations prevailing in Allahabad city in 1964 are given in the statement below:

Type of worker	Unit of work/ period	Wages (in rupees)		
		Minimum	Usual	Maximum
Barber	Per shave	0·12	0·19	0·25
	Per hair cut	0·37	0·50	0·62
Blacksmith	Per day	3·00	4·50	5·00
Carpenter	Ditto	3·00	4·50	5·00
Casual labourer	Ditto	1·75	2·00	2·50
Chowkidar	Per month (with food).	40·00	45·00	50·00
Domestic servant	Per month (with food).	40·00	45·00	50·00
	Per month (without food)	30·00	35·00	40·00
Driver (motorcar)	Per month	90·00	150·00	200·00
Driver (truck)	Ditto	100·00	150·00	200·00
Gardener	Ditto	50·00	75·00	100·00
Herdsman	Per month (per cow).	1·00	1·50	2·00
Midwife	Per delivery (a boy)	10·00	15·00	20·00
	Per delivery (a girl)	5·00	10·00	15·00
Porter	Per maund of load carried for a mile.	0·25	0·50	0·75
Scavenger	Per month	1·00	2·50	5·00
Wood cutter	Per maund of wood	0·25	0·31	0·37

General Level Of Employment

Employment Exchange

An employment exchange has been functioning at Allahabad since April, 1945, which assists (free of charge) employment seekers to secure suitable employment and employers to get qualified workers. The following statement gives particulars about the assistance rendered by it from 1961 to 1964:

Year	Vacancies notified to exchange	Number registered for employment	Number provided with employment	No. on live register
1961	3,807	28,791	2,633	13,508
1962	4,530	38,812	2,717	20,787
1963	8,601	69,220	7,195	47,191
1964	4,430	50,213	3,305	37,500

Employment Market Information

The scheme of studying market trends of employment, etc., was launched at this exchange during 1958. The supply and demand of manpower, employment and unemployment trends under the non-agricultural sector of economy are studied on a quarterly basis and the information collected from the employers is analysed, tabulated and compiled in the form of a quarterly report.

Employment Trends

A statement showing the volume of employment in the district in the private and the public sectors at the end of the quarter ending with December each year from 1961 onwards is given below:

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1961 ..	698	200	898	21,228	71,437	92,665
1962 ..	432	227	659	20,763	74,861	95,624
1963 .	458	251	709	25,440	81,157	1,06,597
1964 ..	442	249	691	25,123	83,386	1,08,509

An analysis of the number of employees in the public and the private sectors (combined) in industry as on December 31 of 1963 and 1964, is given in the following statement:

Industry	No. of reporting establishments		No. of employees					
			1963			1964		
	1963	1964	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live-stock, forestry and fishing	6	6	..	547	547	..	642	642
Manufacturing	208	198	14,027	5,258	19,285	14,125	5,292	19,417
Construction (of roads, etc.)	30	29	1,909	3,080	4,989	1,817	3,001	4,818
Electricity, gas, water and sanitation services	4	4	536	70	606	21	637	658
Trade and commerce	63	58	1,567	377	1,944	1,521	386	1,907
Transport, storage and communications	53	35	119	39,796	39,915	88	40,711	40,799
Services ..	355	354	7,134	31,996	39,130	7,396	32,703	40,099
Total ..	706	691	25,440	81,157	1,06,597	25,123	83,386	1,08,509

A further analysis of the number of employees in the public sector (government, quasi-government and local bodies) is given below:

Type of establishment	No. of reporting establishments		No. of employees			
	On December 31, 1963	On December 31, 1964	On December 31, 1963		On December 31, 1964	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
Central Government	58	57	48,593	252	49,747	270
State Government	168	168	22,765	729	23,917	824
Quasi-government (Central)	10	10	414	5	421	4
Quasi-government (State)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local bodies ..	15	14	6,839	1,561	6,528	1,675

Employers, Employees and Workers—According to the census of 1961, the number of employers, employees, single workers and family workers (those who work in their own family without wages) in the non-household and household industries is given in the following statement:

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (NON-HOUSEHOLD)

Industrial Classification		Urban	Rural	Total
Employer	Male	10,798	6,015	16,813
	Female	283	596	879
Employee	Male	73,447	30,485	1,03,932
	Female	5,679	3,466	9,145
Single worker	Male	29,241	25,783	55,024
	Female	2,729	7,560	10,289
Family worker	Male	1,666	8,976	10,642
	Female	293	3,817	4,110
Total	Male	1,15,152	71,259	1,86.411
	Female	8,984	15,439	24.423

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (HOUSEHOLD)

Industrial classification		Urban	Rural	Total
Employee	Male	713	5,725	6,438
	Female	40	681	721
Others	Male	5,082	36,006	41,088
	Female	1,491	15,040	16,531
Total	Male	5,795	41,731	47,526
	Female	1,531	15,721	17,252

Employment of Women—The following statement gives an idea of the number of women employed in the private and public sectors in the district:

	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of reporting establishments ..	898	659	709	691
No. employed in public sector ..	71,437	74,861	81,157	83,380
No. employed in private sector .	21,228	20,763	25,440	25,123
Total number of employees ..	4,065	4,353	4,796	5,244
Percentage employed in respect of total employees (men and women) in public sector	3·08	3·13	3·14	3·44
Percentage employed in respect of total employees (men and women) in private sector	8·53	9·69	8·84	9·84

The percentage of women workers (in respect of the total number of women workers) in different spheres for the quarter ending with December, 1964, was as follows:

Education	44·37
Medical and public health	19·04
Transport	3·90
Manufacturing	24·04
Construction	1·29
Trade and commerce	0·27
Services	7·09
Total	100·00

Unemployment Trends

Supply of Workers—The following statement gives an occupational analysis of the cumulative total of employment seekers on the

'live register' of the employment exchange of the district as on December 31, 1964:

Type of establishment	No. as on December 31, 1964		
	Men	Women	Total
Professional, technical and related work ..	267	52	319
Administrative, executive and managerial ..	..	..	..
Clerical and related work	847	12	859
Farming, fishing, hunting, logging and related work	38	..	38
Transport and communications	348	2	350
Crafts, production and labour/work not elsewhere classified	3,777	60	3,837
Employment in service and activities connected with sports and recreation	961	106	1,067
Persons with no previous experience ..	30,462	564	31,026

According to educational standards the number of employment seekers on December 31, 1964 was as follows:

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
Graduate and post-graduate	743	16	759
Intermediate	2,323	18	2,341
Matriculate	4,369	122	4,491
Below matriculation (including illiteracy) ..	29,267	642	29,909

Demand for Workers—The number of vacancies not fied by employers for the quarter ending with December, 1964, was as follows:

Sector	Number
Public sector	942
Central Government	370
State Government	522
Quasi-government and local bodies	50
Private sector	46
Total	988

According to an industrial analysis, the number of vacancies notified during the quarter ending with December, 1964, by employers of the private and public sectors, was as follows:

Sphere	No. of vacancies	Percentage in respect of total no. of vacancies notified
Services in private/public sector	810	81·98
Construction	47	4·56
Transport, storage and communications ..	64	6·48
Trade and commerce	62	6·38
Agriculture, live-stock, etc.	1	0·10
Electricity, gas, water and sanitation	4	0·40
Total	988	100·00

The occupational analysis of the foregoing 988 vacancies is given in the following statement:

Occupation	Number of vacancies	Percentage in respect of vacancies notified
Professional, technical and related work ..	89	9·01
Administrative, executive and managerial ..	32	3·24
Clerical and related work	334	33·81
Farming, fishing, hunting, logging and related work	5	0·50
Mining, quarrying and related work	5	0·50
Transport and communications	21	2·13
Crafts, production and labour/work not classified elsewhere	352	35·63
Service and activities connected with sports and recreation	150	15·18
Total	988	100·00

Placement in Employment—The employment exchange placed 745 applicants in employment during the quarter ending in December, 1964. Analysed according to occupations, 61 (or 8·19 per cent) were placed in professional, technical and related posts, 34 (or 4·56 per cent) in administrative, executive and managerial appointments, 280 (or 37·60 per cent) in clerical and related jobs 1 (or 0·13 per cent) in transport and communications, 13 (or 1·69 per cent) in mining. quairying and related works, 90 (or 12·10 per cent) in service and in activities connected with sports and recreation, 4 (or 0·53 per cent) were placed as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, etc., 262 (or 37·17 per cent) as craftsmen, workers in production and as labourers not elsewhere classified.

According to still another analysis, all the 745 placements were made in the public sector of which 358 were in Central Government service, 339 in State Government employment and 48 in quasi-government service and in the employment of the local bodies in the district.

Workers in Short and Surplus Supply

The following types of workers are usually not easily available; pump attendants, oil engine drivers, hammer-men, carpenters, boiler attendants, head draughtsmen, stenographers, librarians, X-ray technicians, model makers, veterinary assistant surgeons and lecturers in chemistry. Tailors, bookbinders, compositors, peons, chowkidars, sweepers, unskilled labourers and fresh educated persons are in surplus supply.

Vocational Guidance

In order to provide such educated persons with special facilities who might have left school or college a short time previously and who might not have had any previous experience or training for a particular job, a vocational guidance unit functions in the exchange. There is a special 'career room' for this purpose where information and literature regarding openings in employment and training facilities in the country are to be had.

The types of work handled by the exchange during 1964 were as follows:

Type of work	Number involved
Institutional talks	263
Contact with employers	20
Sale of career pamphlets	298
Placements obtained for apprenticeship training	39
Candidates directed to employers for apprenticeship	103

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Before the implementation of the First-year Plan in 1951. rural development activities were taken in hand, controlled and supervised by the rural development association which had a non-official chairman, one of the subdivisional officers being the honorary secretary and the district magistrate being in over all charge of the work. This association was replaced in 1952 by the district planning committee which had a number of subcommittees for the preparation and execution of the Plan schemes. In 1958 the district planning committee was replaced by the Antarim Zila Parishad (now Zila Parishad). For the co-ordinated execution of the different Plan schemes the resources of the departments of agriculture, co operatives, animal husbandry, panchayat raj, etc., and of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal being pooled in the district for this purpose under the control of the district planning officer, who also holds the post of *mukhya adhikari* (Chief Executive Officer) under the Zila Parishad.

For the implementation of different schemes under the Five-year Plans, the units of operation are the development blocks into which the district has been divided with due regard to the tahsil boundaries and the local administrative set-up. The following statement gives some particulars regarding these blocks:

Tahsil	Name of development block	Stage	Date of inaugura-tion	No. of villages	No. of Gaon Sabhas	Population (Census of 1961)
Meja	Meja	I	20-10-'62	280	82	38,191
Do.	Uruwa	I	1-10-'62	121	66	62,435
Do.	Koraon	II	2-10-'52	474	107	1,68,528
Do.	Manda	I	1-4-'62	681	85	49,796
Phulpur	Baheria	I	1-10-'61	211	125	91,201
Do.	Bahadurpur	II	26-1-'56	569	109	1,01,176
Do.	Phulpur	II	1-10-'53	365	97	69,654
Handia	Dhanupur	I	1-4-'60	384	112	67,688
Do.	Partappur	II	1-12-'57	133	94	75,566
Do.	Handia	II	1-4-'58	632	78	63,642
Do.	Saidabad	II	26-12-'57	496	105	80,979

[Continued.

Tahsil	Name of development block	Stage	Date of inauguration	No. of villages	No. of Gaon Sabhas	Population (Census of 1961)
Karchhana	Jasra ..	I	1-4-'61	406	108	88,338
Do. ..	Shankergarh ..	I	1-4-'58	244	99	73,892
Do. ..	Karchhana ..	II	26-1-'56	682	85	73,612
Do. ..	Chaka ..	I	1-4-'59	559	69	63,981
Soraon ..	Soraon ..	I	1-10-'59	456	66	64,207
Do. ..	Kaudihar ..	I	1-4-'62	158	94	81,328
Do. ..	Mauaima ..	II	2-1-'56	344	64	73,034
Do. ..	Holagarh ..	I	1-10-'60	251	71	64,494
Chail ..	Chail .	II	6-3-'54	230	83	91,561
Do. .	Nawada ..	II	2-10-'57	368	94	81,882
Do. ..	Muratganj ..	I	1-10-'62	106	69	69,644
Sirathu ..	Sirathu ..	I	1-4-'62	295	105	1,36,212
Do. ..	Kara ..	II	25-1-'64	145	72	1,00,088
Manjhanpur	Sarsawan ..	II	1-7-'57	94	67	67,164
Do. ..	Kanaili ..	I	1-10-'61	317	67	52,567
Do. ..	Manjhanpur ..	II	1-4-'57	206	76	64,317
Total ..	27 ..	..		9,157	2,340	21,15,164

On an average a development block in this district consists of about 335 villages with a population of nearly 79,821. Prior to April, 1958, the evolution of a block covered 4 stages—the shadow stage, the national extension service stage, the intensive development stage and the post-intensive development stage, but consequent on the reorganisation that took place in May, 1958, the last 3 stages were grouped into 2 which were classified as stage I and stage II. The former is the intensive development phase and includes all the development blocks that were in the national extension service stage on April 1, 1958, and those opened thereafter. The latter, which is the post-intensive phase, includes all the post-intensive development blocks which were in existence on April 1, 1958, and those which entered the stage thereafter. Both the stages have

a period of operation of 5 years after which the block enters the post-stage II. Before entering stage I each block has to put in a year of pre-extension activities exclusively in the field of agriculture. The shadow blocks are not covered by any Plan activity.

The Kshettra Samiti for each development block is responsible for all the development activities within the block, the *khand vikas adhikari* (block development officer) being the chief executive officer and the administrative head of the block. He is assisted by 9 assistant development officers (who comprise the supervisory staff), one each for agriculture, co-operatives, panchayat and social education, women's welfare, public health, industry, animal husbandry, minor irrigation and rural engineering and compost and by 10 village level workers for each block who are the functionaries at the block level. The assistant development officer (woman) looks after the women's welfare and the social welfare activities of a block. She is assisted by 2 *gram sevikas* (women village-level workers). The number of village level workers has increased to 15 in certain blocks under the intensive agricultural scheme and that of *gram sevikas* to 5 in the blocks covered by the applied nutrition programme under the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Scheme.

The work done under the different Plan periods has been described in the relevant chapters in this volume.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Allahabad was declared the seat of the government of the State (then termed the North-Western Provinces) in 1834 but the capital was shifted to Agra in 1836. It was retransferred to Allahabad in February, 1858. When Avadh was amalgamated with the province in 1877, the seat of the chief executive authority in Avadh was also transferred from Lucknow to Allahabad. Thus Allahabad has been the *de jure* capital of the State for nearly a hundred and thirty years although in 1921 all important government offices including the secretariat and the legislative wings were transferred to Lucknow.

The district forms part of the Allahabad Division which consists of the four other districts—those of Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur and Farrukhabad. For the execution of general administration the division has been placed under a commissioner, his headquarters being located at Allahabad. He is the connecting link between the government and the districts placed under him over which he exercises general administrative powers.

District Subdivisions

At the time of the commencement of the first regular Settlement in 1840, to facilitate the work of revenue and general administration, the district of Allahabad was divided into 9 tahsils consisting of 14 parganas but the tahsil of Bara—which comprised a pargana of the same name—was merged in tahsil Karchhana with the pargana of Arail. According to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (1898) and the U. P. Land Revenue Act (1901), each of these 8 tahsils is conterminous with a subdivision of the same name. There are 8 subdivisions which form the administrative units of the district for its revenue and criminal work. Except for tahsil Chail, which has its headquarters at Allahabad, each of the others has its offices at its own tahsil headquarters.

District Staff

The general administration of the district is vested in the district officer who is designated collector and district magistrate. He commands both magisterial and executive powers and is the nucleus of all governmental activities in the district. As collector he is the chief officer of the revenue administration and is responsible for the collection of revenue and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. He also maintains the land records, keeps them up to date and is in ultimate charge

of the government treasury in the district. In the capacity of district magistrate he exercises the powers specified under the Code of Criminal Procedure and various special Acts. The district police being subordinate to him, he is the highest authority responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is also the chairman of the district plan implementation committee for the effective and timely implementation of all the developmental schemes (although the over-all responsibility is that of the Zila Parishad). As chairman of the district co-ordination committee, his main function is to co-ordinate the activities of the different nation-building departments and non-official developmental agencies. He is also the president of the district co-operative bank as well as of the district co-operative federation He is the president of the district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board. Since 1955-56, the judicial powers which were conferred on him as district magistrate have been delegated to an additional district magistrate (judicial).

The collector has under him 8 subdivisional officers, each holding charge of a subdivision, with whose help he runs the administration. They have to perform multifarious duties—revenue executive and magisterial, in their subdivisions as well as those connected with the various development activities. They also look after the work of the land management committees of the Gaon Sabhas, the zamindari abolition scheme and land reforms works, etc. For the convenience of revenue administration each tahsil is in the charge of a resident tahsildar assisted by *naib* tahsildars separately for each tahsil as follows: 4 in Chail, 3 each in Handia, Karchhana, Meja and Soraon and 2 in Manjhanpur, Phulpur and Sirathu.

The post of district collection officer was abolished on April 1, 1958, and the post of collection *naib* tahsildar was merged in that of the regular *naib* tahsildar on November 15, 1962, and a deputy collector (now known as officer in charge of collections) is responsible for the collection of land revenue and other governmental dues, in addition to his own duties.

The collector and district magistrate is assisted by the following officers whose designations and numbers are given below:

Designation	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Additional District Magistrate-cum-Additional Collector (Executive)	1	..	1
Additional District Magistrate-cum-Additional Collector (Judicial)	1	.	1

[Continued

Designation	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Sub-divisional Officers and other Deputy Collectors	8	4	12
City Magistrate	1	..	1
Additional City Magistrate	1	...	1
District Planning Officer	...	1	1
Additional District Planning Officer	...	1	1
Treasury Officer	1		1
Additional Treasury Officer	1	..	1
Settlement Officer (Consolidation) .	.	1	1
Additional Settlement Officer (Consolidation)	.	1	1
Consolidation Officers	..	4	4
District Supply Officer . .	..	1	1
Town Rationing Officer . ..	...	1	1
Area Rationing Officers . ..	..	2	2
Rent Control and Eviction Officer	...	1	1
Tahsildars	8	...	8
Special Land Acquisition Officer ..	...	1	1
Deputy Controller (Civil Defence) ..	...	1	1
Project Officer (Phulpur) ..	.	1	1
Manager, Kumbh Mela	..	1	1
Block Development Officers	...	27	27
District Staff Officer (Home Guards) .	..	1	1
Probation Officers . .	...	3	3
Judicial Officers .. .	8	...	8
Railway Magistrates	2	...	2

The police force consists of the senior superintendent with an additional superintendent and an assistant superintendent and 7 other deputy superintendents. The senior superintendent is in charge of the district and the additional superintendent in charge of the criminal work of the rural areas. The assistant superintendent is in charge of the police lines and traffic control. Of the 7 deputy superintendents, 2

are in charge of the city circles and 5 of the rural circles. For purposes of police administration the district has been divided territorially into 7 circles which are subdivided into 30 police-stations, each of the latter being in the charge of a station officer who is generally of the rank of a subinspector.

Another important pillar of the administration is the judiciary of which the district and sessions judge is the head. As district judge his is the highest civil court in the district and, subject to the superintendence of the high court, he has, under the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, administrative control over all the civil courts within the local limits of his jurisdiction. He is *ex officio* district registrar and exercises control over the offices of the sub-registrars of the district and hears appeals under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. Appeals against his orders lie to the high court of judicature. As sessions judge his is the highest criminal court in the district. He can pass any punitive sentence authorised by law but a sentence of capital punishment is subject to the confirmation of the high court. He also hears appeals against the orders passed by the magistrates (1st class).

The civil courts of Allahabad are those of the district judge, civil and sessions judge, civil judge, judge of the court of small causes and two *munsifs*. All these officers, except the *munsifs*, exercise jurisdiction throughout the district whereas the *munsif* west does so in Doab and city of Allahabad and the *munsif* east in Gangapar and Jamunapar. In addition to this permanent staff, 3 civil and sessions judges and 4 additional *munsifs* are appointed temporarily with jurisdiction over the whole of the district. The first temporary civil and sessions judge is functioning since November, 1954 and an additional *munsif* since July, 1955.

The district has 8 judicial officers and 2 judicial city magistrates. All cases under the revenue law and under the Indian Penal Code are tried by the judicial officers and magistrates and assistant collectors (1st class). There are 4 honorary special magistrates having first class powers in the district in addition to 9 honorary bench magistrates (comprising the Civil bench, Doab bench and Gangapar Jamunapar bench) who try only criminal cases of the second and third classes.[1]

Other District Level Officers

The following officers work under their own heads of departments but are under the administrative control of the district magistrate:

Artificial Insemination Officer
District Panchayat Raj Officer

[1] The institution of honorary magistrates have been abolished from 1967

Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies

Assistant Registrar, Consumers' Co-operative Societies

District Agriculture Officer

District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer.

District Industries Officer

District Information Officer

District Livestock Officer

District Medical Officer of Health

District Social Welfare (Woman) Officer

The following officers work under the administrative control of their own heads of departments but under the supervision of the districts magistrates:

District Employment Officer

Sales Tax Officer.

The following officers work under the administrative control of their own administrative departments:

Civil Surgeon

District Inspector of Schools

Executive Engineer, Hydro-electricity

Executive Engineer, Irrigation (Canals)

Executive Engineer, Irrigation (Tube-wells)

Executive Engineer, Local Self-government Engineering Department

Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

Officers of the Government at the Regional Level

A list of the officers at the regional level in the district (all with headquarters at Allahabad) is given below:

Appellate Assistant Commissioner. Income tax

Assistant Commissioner (Judicial), Sales Tax, Allahabad Range

Assistant Director, Fisheries

Assistant Director, Medical and Health Services

Assistant Labour Commissioner

Assistant Regional Director, National Savings

Collector, Central Excise

Commandant, IA Battalion, Provincial Armed Constabulary
Commissioner, Allahabad Division
Conservator of Forest, Southern Circle.
Deputy Development Commissioner, Southern Zone
Deputy Director, Agriculture
Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry
Deputy Director, Horticulture
Deputy Director, Soil Conservation
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Allahabad Range
Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies
Deputy Regional Marketing Officer
Director of Education
General Manager, U. P. Government Roadways
Joint Director of Industries
Regional Inspectress of Girls' Schools
Regional Transport Officer
Subregional Employment Officer
Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Works Circle
Superintending Engineer, Rihand Hydro-electric Circle
Superintendent, Central Jail, Naini.
Superintendent, Government Gardens.
Superintendent, Printing and Stationery
Up Shiksha Nideshak, Chaturth Mandal

The following 12 State level officers who have jurisdiction all over the State of Uttar Pradesh, also have their headquarters at Allahabad:

Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh
Chief Inspector of Government Officers, Uttar Pradesh
Chief Justice, Uttar Pradesh.
Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Uttar Pradesh
Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh
Inspector General of Registration.
Presiding Officer I, Industrial Tribunal, U. P.
Presiding Officer II, Industrial Tribunal, U. P
Presiding Officer III, Industrial Tribunal, U. P.

Secretary, Public Service Commission, U. P.

Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, U. P.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ministry of Finance

Income-tax Department—The headquarters of the income-tax department, Allahabad circle, is situated at Allahabad and the circle (which covers the districts Allahabad and Pratapgarh) is divided into 5 wards, each under the charge of an income-tax officer. There are 5 income-tax inspectors to assist the income-tax officer. Cases of appeal are addressed to the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Allahabad, who has appellate jurisdiction over all the income-tax officers.

Cenrtal Excise—The excise commissioner (or assistant collector of central excise) at Allahabad holds jurisdiction over 8 districts in addition to Allahabad district. He is assisted by 2 superintendents, 4 deputy superintendents, 22 inspectors and 13 subinspectors. The district of Allahabad has been divided into 5 ranges, one each being at Allahabad, Naini, Kara, Sirsa and Phulpur. There is no circle office for the district. For purposes of assessment, there are 3 deputy superintendents of central excise assisted by 13 inspectors and 7 subinspectors who are entrusted with field work. The commodities which are dealt with in the district are tobacco, gold, vegetable non-essential oil (such as mustard oil, coconut oil and linseed oil), electric fans and bulbs, radios, soap, medicines, woollen yarn, cosmetics, copper and copper alloys, aluminium, gramophones, paper, tea, cycle parts, glass and glassware, iron and steel, cotton yarn, staple fibre yarn and power looms.

National Savings Organization—The object of the organization is the circumvention of the tendencies leading to inflation and the inculcation of the habit of thrift among the masses by encouraging investment in small savings securities. There are 4 district organizers to look after the implementation of this scheme who work under the administrative control of the assistant regional director, national savings, Allahabad region.

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department—The postal division of Allahabad comprises the districts of Allahabad and Mirzapur and serves about 15 lakhs of people with one post office for every 2,000 of the population. It is in the charge of the senior superintendent of post offices

assisted by an assistant superintendent with headquarters at Allahabad. The district is divided into 4 subdivisions, each being under an inspector of post-offices. There is a head post-office in Allahabad city with 263 postmen, 81 of whom are village postmen. The subpost-offices in the district number 80 and the branch post-offices 189.

Allahabad is also the headquarters of the superintendent of post offices who is in charge of the central telegraph office. He is assisted by an additional superintendent telegraph traffic service.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

All India Radio—The station director is in charge of the All India Radio, Allahabad, who is assisted by 7 programme executives, 6 transmission executives, one producer and 5 assistant producers. The technical staff consists of 2 assistant station engineers, 2 assistant engineers, 7 shift assistants, 7 mechanics. The total number of employees is 128 including 60 employees of the administrative staff, the rest being staff artists and technical and other personnel.

Ministry of Railways

The Northern Railway traverses a large part of the district, the section falling under the jurisdiction of the divisional superintendent, who is the administrative head of the division, with headquarters at Allahabad. The jurisdiction of this division extends from Moghalsarai (exclusive) to Ghaziabad (exclusive) on the main line and over the branch lines of Chunar to Chopan (exclusive), Shikohabad, Farrukhabad (exclusive), Tundla to Yamuna bridge, Barhan to Etah and Hathras junction to Hathras Killah.

The chief officers who assist the divisional superintendent in running the administration are the divisional and assistant engineers, the divisional and assistant mechanical engineers, the divisional and assistant operating superintendents and the divisional safety officer, the divisional and assistant commercial superintendents, the divisional and assistant medical officers, the divisional and assistant personnel officers, the divisional assistant security officer and the divisional and assistant accounts officer.

The office of the Railway Service Commission (headed by a chairman) has powers to recruit third class employees for the Northern and North Eastern Railways and the Diesal Locomotive Works, Varanasi. It is also located at Allahabad.

Ministry of Defence

The defence organization at Allahabad consists of the army and air force wings, the authorities of which are the station commander and the commanding officer respectively. The army centre is at the canton ment and that of the air force at Bamrauli (a suburb about 13 kilometres from Allahabad city).

The office of the controller of defence accounts (pensions) is also located at Allahabad. It has jurisdiction all over India in such matters as sanctioning, arranging payment and auditing of pensions (including those of the civilian personnel) paid from defence services estimates.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History

It is quite likely that in ancient and pre-Mughal times the general pattern of revenue administration in the area now covered by the district conformed to that then obtaining in the rest of the country, the local king taking a share of the farmer's produce who in return enjoyed his protection from enemies, both external and internal. The king's share (paid either in cash or in kind) varied from one-sixth to one-third in different periods though the early *Smritis* (law books) prescribed it as one-sixth. There were also certain customary levies imposed on special occasions to meet emergent expenditures to which Panini has also made a reference, details of some appearing in the *Kashika* in which they are mentioned as existing in the eastern parts of the country (in which the area now covered by the district lay). These levies were *supesanah*, a levy of one *sana* (a coin equal to an eighth of another coin, a *satamana*) realised per kitchen or household; *mukutekarshapanam*, a tax *per capita* of a *karshapana* (a coin); *drishadimashakah*, a tax of a *mashaka* (a coin) imposed on every handmill in a family; and *haledwipadika* and *haletripadika*, an impost of 2 or 3 *pada* (coins) on the area which could be ploughed by a single plough (*hala*).[1]

Accounts of land revenue measures adopted in the Tughluq period are available in the chronicles of contemporary historians such as Ziauddin Barani.[2]

In mediaeval times Sher Shah (1540—1545) reorganised the revenue system by substituting the method of collecting the revenue on the basis of an estimate (or a division of the crops) by a regular system of assessment, the main features of which were the measurement of land by rope or chain, the standard *gaz* (yard) being fixed at thirty-two *anguls* (an *angul* being about three fourths of an inch), sixty *gaz* making a *jarib* and a square of 60 *jaribs* (3 000 sq. yards or 3,010 sq m.) making a bigha. The first attempt at a regular settlement was made here during the reign of Akbar (1556—1605) with the help of his revenue minister, Todar Mal.

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[1] Agarwala, V. S.: *India As Known to Panini*, p. 416

[2] Rizvi, S. A. A : *Tughluq Kaleen Bharat*, Vol. I, p. 7

The kingdom was divided into subahs, sirkars and *mahals*, a code of laws was promulgated for their administration and a systematic land settlement, making certain changes in the fiscal organisation but not interfering with the customary rights of the cultivator, was organised. Akbar made one-third of the average produce the basis of the standard assessment and Aurangzeb half the produce. The revenues were fixed in dams (a dam being about one-fortieth of a rupee). The standards of measurement used were the *elahi gaz* (33 inches or 83·8 cm.) and the *tanab* (a measuring rod). The unit of measurement was the bigha. There were 4 classes of land *pooly* (cultivated annually), *perouti* or *parti* (left fallow for short periods), *chachar* (fallow for 3 or 4 years) and *banjar* (waste land), and one-third of the average yield was fixed as the revenue assessment.

During Akbar's reign the area covered by the district was included in the sirkars of Allahabad and Kara, the former comprising eleven *mahals*—Illhabas, Hadiabas, Sikandarpur, Jalalabad, Soraon, Singraur, Khairagarh, Mah, Kewai, Kantit and Bhadohi—of which all but the last two form part of the present district. The extent of the cultivated area and the revenue then yielded by each (as well as the present position and name) are shown in the following statement:

Mahal	Cultivated area (in bighas)	Revenue paid (in dams)	Present location	Present name
Illhabas	2,84,057	92,67,350	(In tahsil Chail)	Allahabad
Hadiabas	42,422	20,16,014	(In tahsil Phulpur)	Jhusi
Sikandarpur	34,756	18,67,704	Ditto	Sikandra
Jalalabad	...	7,37,220	(In tahsil Karchhana)	Arail
Soraon	63,932	32,47,127	(In tahsil Soraon)	Soraon
Singraur	38,586	18,85,066	Ditto	Singraur
Khairagarh	.	4,00,000	(In tahsil Meja)	Khairagarh
Mah	21,982	11,89,980	(In tahsil Handia)	Mah
Kewai	14,385	7,21,115	Ditto	Kewai
Kantit	.	8,56,555	...	Now in district Mirzapur
Bhadohi	73,252	36,60,913	...	Now in district Varanasi

Under the ministerships of Todar Mal and Muzaffar Khan, a ten-year settlement was inaugurated which was based on the average of the previous 10 years' collections, the total revenue from the subah being 2,12,42,711 dams. This system continued during the Mughal period and for the 5 years ending with 1801 the average annual income including *sayar* assets from the 26 parganas (which then formed the district of Allahabad) was Rs 26,35,865 of which Rs 4,92,841 was from the doab. Rs 5,29,322 from the Gangapar tract and the remaining from the Yamunapar tract.

First Settlement

In 1801 the territory now covered by the district of Allahabad was ceded by the nawab vizir of Avadh to the British who made a few summary Settlements in succession. The assessments were based generally on the farming system (or taking the revenue on the basis of a fixed sum), the revenue being collected by tahsildars. The first summary Settlement was begun in 1802-03 and was for a period of 3 years, the revenue arrangements in the first year after cession (1801-02) being left entirely in the hands of the collector who farmed the parganas to the highest bidder, the revenue amounting to Rs 27,62,149. It rose to Rs 27,76,318 in 1803-04 and to Rs 27,92,433 in the following year, the demand (excluding that from pargana Kewai) being fixed at Rs 18,04,588. Due to conditions of drought, remissions granted in that year amounted to three lakhs of rupees.

Second Settlement

The second Settlement was made for a period of 3 years ending with 1807-08. There was a general reduction in the assessment which saved the zamindars from absolute ruin. The average revenue demand was Rs 23,27,272 in 1805-06. Rs 23,16,320 in 1806-07 and Rs 24,10,973 in 1807-08, excluding the collection from parganas Kewai and Fatehpur in 1805-06 which was Rs 15,12,804.

Third Settlement

This Settlement was made for a period of 4 years from 1216—19 Fasli (1808—12), the assessments amounting to Rs 15,42,392 in 1809 to Rs 16,18,351 in 1810. to Rs 16,32,570 in 1811 and to Rs 16,51,251 in 1812. the final demand being fixed at Rs 5,45,885 for the trans-Ganga tract (excluding Kewai) and Rs 4 86,365 for the doab area.

Fourth Settlement

The fourth Settlement was made in 1812 for five years and remained in force practically till 1839. during which period revised assessments were declared (under Regulation VII of 1822) in pargana Bara and in 49 scattered *mahals*, the final demands being fixed at Rs 5,86,674 and

Rs 5,07,935 for the trans-Ganga and doab tracts respectively, the government taking 83 per cent of the gross rental of estates.

Fifth Settlement

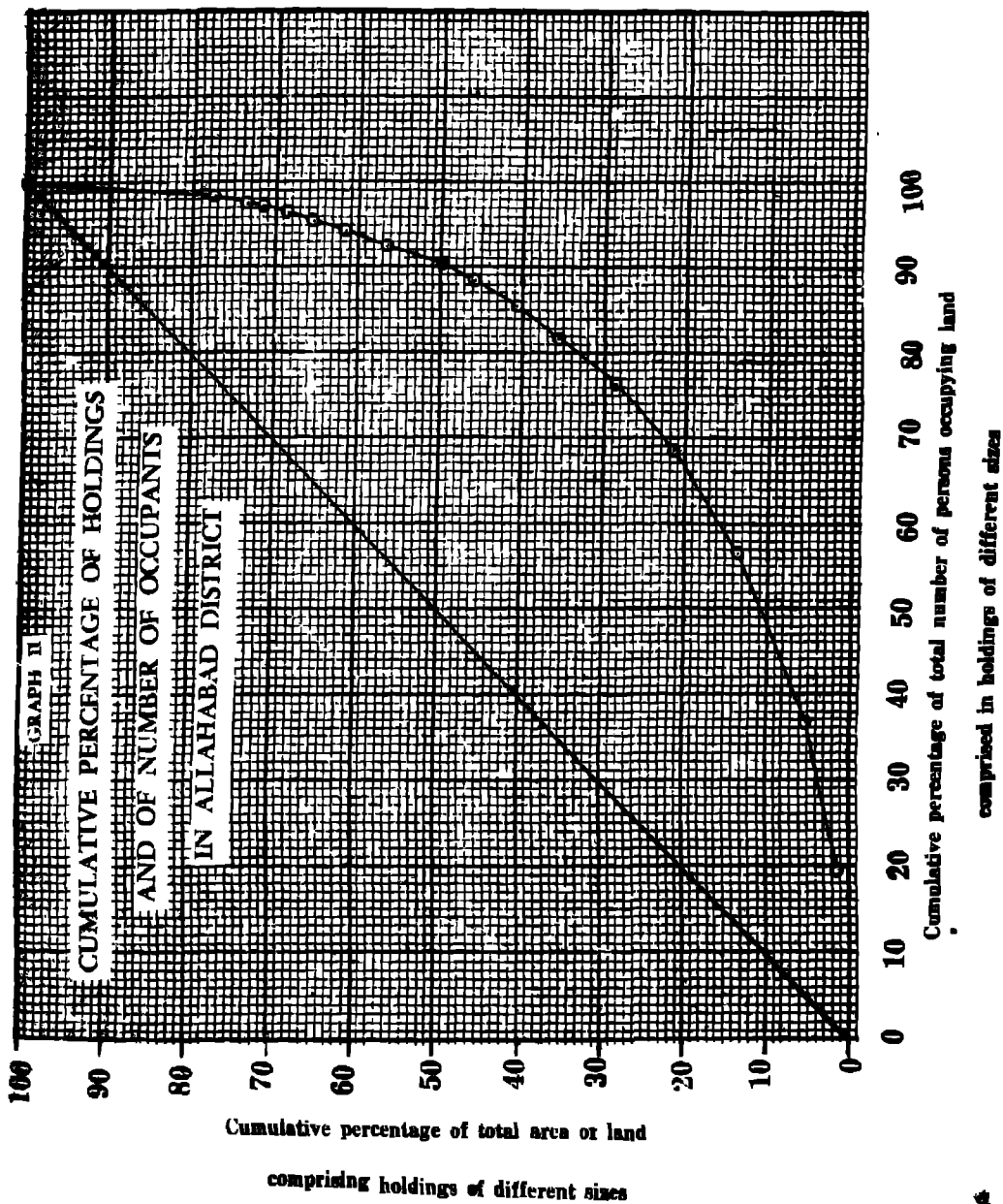
The fifth Settlement (under Regulation IX of 1833) was the first regular Settlement and was made for a period of 30 years. A conference was called by Lord William Bentink (the governor general) in that year in consequence of which the revenue demand fixed at the previous Settlement was reduced to 66 per cent of the rental. Survey operations commenced in February, 1838, and were completed within a year. The main feature of this Settlement was the reduction of the rate of assessment from ten-elevenths to two-thirds of the assets. The revenue demand fixed for all the parganas was Rs 5,78,600 in the doab and Rs 7,57 153 in the trans-Ganga region, the revenue assessed being Rs 21,09,176 (excluding Rs 80,781 levied as *malikana*). In pargana Chail the demand was lighter, in some portions of which it was known as the Chauanni (four-anna) bandobast.

Sixth Settlement

The operations commenced in October, 1867, and were completed in March, 1878. This Settlement resulted in an increase of the revenue demand by Rs 3,97,384 per annum. Soils were classified into 5 groups—*dumat* (sandy loam), *sigaun* (sandy loam of a less fertile nature), *matiyar* (blackish clay), *balua* (sandy soil) and *chanchar* (low rich land). The assessment in parganas Chail, Soraon, and Handia raised the demand from Rs 10,31,434 to Rs 14,62,673 the percentage varying from 18·7 in Nawabganj to 58·4 in Chail.

Seventh Settlement

The operations commenced in November, 1912, the total cost working out to Rs 2,31,921 or about Rs 139 per square mile of the total and Rs 226 per square mile of the cultivated area. The net assets accepted for the purposes of assessment amounted to Rs 39,21,605 and the revenue to Rs 18,99,204. The date of the expiry of the Settlement in the tahsils of Handia and Phulpur was June 30, 1944, and in tahsils Allahabad (Chail), Sirathu and Manjhanpur a year later. The soil classification of the previous Settlement was found to be impracticable and useless. The soil was now classified into 4 main classes—*gauhan* (land situated in the village), *manjha* (middling land), *har* (land in its natural condition not improved by irrigation, etc.) and *chanchar* (rice land)

At the beginning of 1938-39 there was a sharp rise in the prices of food grains which continued during the World War of 1939—45 and affected the agriculturists of the district advantageously. There was a

corresponding rise in the rents of non-occupancy tenants which benefited the landlords who tried to eject the tenants for non-payment of enhanced rent. As a result the *kisans* of the country started campaigning for fixity of tenure and reduction of rents. With the coming of the Indian National Congress into power in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939, was passed according to which all statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, restrictions were placed on the ejection of tenants by landlords, a number of illegal exactions by landlords, like forced labour, *nazrana* (premium), etc., were declared to be illegal, the tiller of the soil was more securely installed on the land cultivated by him, rent-rates were fixed and landlords were prohibited from further acquisition of *sir* land. According to the data collected by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Committee there were in the district in 1945 (1352 Fasli) 3,51,890 persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land and the total number of holdings covered an area of 13,25,694 acres, the average size of a holding being 3·8 acres. Relevant details as on June 30, 1945 (1352 Fasli), are given below:

Size of holding (in acres)	Total number of persons occupying land	Percentage of number of persons as compared with grand total of column 2	Cumulative percentage of column 3	Total area (in acres)	Percentage of total area as compared with total of column 5	Cumulative percentage of column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
*Not exceeding 0·5	69,520	19·8	19 8	26,218	1 30	5·30
0·5 to 1	59,,445	17 0	39·8	49,137	3 71	5 01
1 ,, 2	70,212	2[illegible]·0	[illegible]6 8	1 09 069	8·30	13 31
2 ,, 3	41,704	11·9	68 7	1 07,346	8 10	21·41
3 ,, 4	27,230	7·8	75 5	96,610	7·30	28 71
4 ,, 5	18,805	5·3	81 8	48,144	6·40	35 11
5 ,, 6	13,40[illegible]	3·8	85·5	73,601	5·60	40·71
6 ,, 7	9,842	2 5	88 1	64 522	4·92	45·63
7 ,, 8	7,245	2·1	90 2	53 5[illegible]0	4·04	49·67
8 ,, 9	5,662	1 6	91 8	47,836	3 62	53·29
9 ,, 10	4,609	1·3	92·1	43 354	3 32	56·61
10 ,, 12	5,548	1·6	94·7	61,486	4 70	61 31
12 ,, 14	3,936	1 1	95 8	48 690	3 75	65 06
14 ,, 16	2,848	·8	9·6	42,131	3 30	68 36
16 ,, 18	2,092	·6	97·2	35 268	2·70	71 06
18 ,, 20	1 644	5	97·7	30,644	2 40	73 46
20 ,, 25	2,565	·7	98 4	54,736	4·13	77·50
Over 25	5,603	1 6	100 0	2,97,194	22 41	100 00
Total ..	3,51 890			13 25,691		

Report of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Committee, Vol. II, pp. 34—39

Graph II shows the cumulative percentage of holdings and that of the number of occupants.

A complete transformation of the structure of the tenure system was, however, necessary for effecting a real improvement in the conditions of the tillers of the soil. With this intention in view, the U. P Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, was passed which permitted a tenant to become immune from ejectment if he paid 10 times the annual rent of the holding to government, his annual rent also being halved in such a case. As a result of the enforcement of this Act, 1,61, 227 persons in the district acquired these rights in an area of 81,984 hectares and Rs 69,84.101 was deposited by December 31, 1964, as a contribution made by the tenants towards the Zamindari Abolition fund.

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951), led to the abolition of the rights, title or interests of the intermediaries and they were given compensation (either in bonds or in cash) due from the date of vesting with interest at 2½ per cent per annum till the determination of the amount to be paid in cash and till the redemption of the bonds (in the case of amounts to be paid in bonds) Up to December 31, 1964, the total amount of compensation assessed in the district being Rs 1,67,94,999 of which Rs 43,11,409 was paid in cash and Rs 1,24,83,950 in bonds. For the rehabilitation of small zamindars who constituted an overwhelming majority (their number being 1,51,462 till December 31, 1964), provision was also made in the Act for the payment of graded rehabilitation grants from one to 20 times the net assets. Special provision was also made for the payment of such grants to *waqf*, trust, or endowment (referred to in the Act), which was entitled to receive grants from the date of vesting. Legal representatives of the intermediaries (in case of death) also became entitled to receive the rehabilitation grant. The rehabilitation grant assessed up to June 1960, was Rs 5,66,312 (to be paid in cash) and Rs 1,31,04,800 (to be paid in bonds) of which Rs 5,52,786 has been paid in cash and Rs 1,31,62,500 in bonds.

Another fundamental change brought about by this Act was the replacement of the multiplicity of tenures existing in the district by only 3 types—the corresponding tenure-holders being the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. A *bhumidhar* is a peasant proprietor having permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holdings. He also has the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejectment. All landholders (except those suffering from certain disabilities) who had *sir* (not sublet) in their possession, automatically became

bhumidhars of the land in their possession and began to pay revenue direct to government. All tenants with a right of occupancy, namely ex-proprietary tenants, occupancy tenants, hereditary tenants, grantees at a favourable rate of rent and non-occupancy tenants, acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding but can use his land only for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He has, however, the option of acquiring *bhumidhari* rights at any time by paying government a sum equal to 10 times his rent (payable or deemed to be payable on the date immediately preceding the date of vesting for the land of which he is the *sirdar*) or 12 times his rent if paid in instalments, whereupon his annual revenue is also halved. An *asami* is a lessee either of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a *sirdar* or is a tenant of the *gaon sabha* in respect of land the character of which changes. His right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejectment for void transfers or the extinction of the rights of his *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* in respect of the land under his cultivation or for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

Under the Act there was still another type of tenure, the *adhivasi*. Every tenant who was a tenant of *sir* which belonged to a bigger but disabled zamindar or to a smaller proprietor who was not disabled and every occupant of land in which superior rights existed and who was recorded as an occupant in 1356 Fasli (1948-49), became an *adhivasi* with the right to hold the land for 5 years. This tenure was of a transitional nature.

The statement below gives the number of persons who acquired such rights in the district and the acreage involved, as on December 31, 1964:

	Number of persons	Extent of land in hectares
Bhumidhars	1 56,27[illegible]	3,32,906·037
Sirdars .. .	2,32,990	1,21,546·631
Asamis	482	341·959

On July 1, 1952, the total zamindari abolition area in the district was 7,01,904·684 hectares and the non-zamindari abolition area was 33,919·887 hectares. The *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* were responsible for paying collectively the land revenue assessed for the whole village. At

the end of 1358 Fasli (1950-51) the total amount of land revenue from the district was Rs 26,95,402 as compared with that for 1371 Fasli (1963-64) which was Rs 61,73,483.

The Act led to the establishment of *gaon samajs*, a *gaon samaj* being a corporate body consisting of all the adults of the village. The State Government vested in the *gaon samajs* all lands (exclusive of holdings and groves), all trees, forests, public wells, fisheries, *hats* (markets), bazars (fairs), tanks, ponds, private ferries, water channels, pathways and *abadi* (habitation) sites.

The *gaon samaj* functioned through a land management committee which had powers to sell certain trees or the produce thereof, being the land under planned utilization, manage *abadi* (habitation) sites, *hats* (markets), bazars, fairs, etc. It could also admit new tenants to the land vested in it or to land falling vacant. The functions of the *gaon samaj* are now performed by the *gaon sabhas*. In 1964 there were 2,366 *gaon sabhas* in the district, the number in each tahsil being as follows: 389 in Handia, 298 in Soraon, 340 in Meja, 331 in Phulpur, 210 in Manjhanpur, 177 in Sirathu, 250 in Chail, and 371 in Karchhana.

The number of co-operative farming societies in the district on June 30, 1964, was 22 of which 9 were pilot societies and 13 non-pilot, 2 being in tahsil Phulpur, 2 in tahsil Karchhana, one in Chail and the remaining 17 in tahsil Meja. Of the 2 persons from the district who received a three-month training in co-operative farming at the Rampur Co-operative training centre, one was a government servant and the other a non-official.

Collection of Land Revenue—Prior to the abolition of the zamindari system, rent was collected by intermediaries and the revenue was paid by them to government. In the case of attached estates, *qurk amins* were appointed (at the expense of the estates concerned). But under the integral collection scheme in the district the work is being done by 139 *amins* who are supervised by collection *naib* tahsildars. The post of district collection officer was abolished on April 1, 1958, and the post of collection *naib* tahsildar merged in that of the regular *naib* tahsildar on November 15, 1962, and a deputy collector (known as officer in charge of collections) made responsible for the collection of land revenue and other governmental dues (in addition to his own duties), the ultimate responsibility being that of the collector of the district. No collection of revenue is made through *gaon sabhas* in this district.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The first Settlement will now take place in the district not earlier than 40 years from the date of vesting and the interval between the succeeding Settlements will again be a period of 40 years except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If there is a substantial decline in the price of agricultural commodities and if it continues for some time, an interim revision may be taken up.

LAND REFORMS

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

The present status of the tenant in the district is the result of a long evolutionary process. Kautilyas *Arthashastra* gives a detailed account of the ancient land system when there was no intermediary between the king and the cultivator. In ancient and pre-Mughal times the local king was the owner of all the land and the subjects paid him in cash or kind, a portion of the produce of their land as a tribute in return for his protection from enemies and also at times for his patronage.

In Mughal times the local kings became the intermediaries between the State and the cultivator. Sher Shah and Akbar introduced important changes in the revenue administration of the district, the principal reforms of Akbar's reign including the assessment of land revenue as well as its payment in cash instead of in kind, the classification of the soil and the correct measurement of the cultivated area. Akbar did not like the farming of revenue and appointed his own collectors. His successors granted *jagirs* to their loyal courtiers and officers, a practice that gradually brought into existence a class of landed aristocrats (*jagirdars*) with vested interests.

With the advent of British rule, for purposes of the collection of revenue, the land was settled not with actual tillers of the soil but with those who were powerful enough to preserve order and could collect the rents without trouble. these persons becoming the landlords. Many of those who had immediate occupancy of the soil had no substantive rights and were at the mercy of these rent collectors, the method of revenue collection employed by them often being very harsh. Estates were auctioned to the highest bidder and where the revenue farmer failed to pay the exorbitant demand, the rent collectors employed unscrupulous methods and their relatives often acquired large estates, causing injury to the interests of the great body of agriculturists. The question of

tenants' rights received some consideration at the time of the issue of Regulation IX of 1833 when the tenants who had resided and cultivated land in the same village for 12 years were given rights of occupancy. The Rent Recovery Act of 1859 gave further recognition to the rights of subordinate tenure holders by giving stability of tenure to the tenants who acquired rights of occupancy by virtue of having cultivated the land for a period of 12 years continuously and to certain others who were entitled to hold it at fixed rents. The bulk of the peasantry was given no protection either against the enhancement of the rent or ejectment. The rent of the occupancy tenants could also be increased for various reasons and no period or limit was fixed for successive enhancements. The zamindar held the cultivator at his mercy and he could extort an exorbitant rent through a notice of enhancement. The two parties were engaged in an unequal and disperate struggle involving great suffering for the tenants. The Oudh Rent Act of 1868 conferred the right of occupancy on every tenant who, within 30 years before February 13, 1856, had been in possession (as proprietor) to some portion of land in a village, the right being heritable but not transferable. For the first time the rights of the landlords and the tenants were codified but even this improvement in legislation did not change materially the position of the ordinary cultivators who continued to be tenants-at-will at the mercy of the zamindar. The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 gave the tenants for the first time security from ejectment (at least for a period of 7 years) and placed limitations on the enhancement of rent. But the tenancies were not heritable and did not prevent the landholders from demanding *nazrana* . The North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act of 1901 afforded the following facilities to the tenants in respect of certain classes of land: A tenant who had held the same land continuously for a period of 12 years was given the right of occupancy; the interests of ex-proprietary, occupancy and non-occupancy tenants were made heritable but succession was restricted; ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants were authorised to sublet their holdings for a period of 5 years and non-occupancy tenants for a period of a year. The Oudh Rent Act of 1921 raised the statutory period of tenancy from 7 to 10 years and gave protection to the heirs of statutory tenants. The payment of *nazrana* for obtaining leases was made illegal and property rights in the case of *sir* land were increased considerably. In spite of these measures the Act did not secure for the cultivators undisputed rights of occupation and protection from illegal exactions. The Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 did away with the registration of leases in the case of non-occupancy tenants, most of whom were given statutory rights. Those having held the land for over 3 years could become statutory tenants.

The U. P. Tenancy Act of 1939 was a uniform tenancy legislation for the whole province of Agra and Oudh (Avadh) which provided security of tenure, heritable but not transferable rights and freedom from enhancement of rent. The rent rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* were prohibited and the acquisition of further *sir* by landlords was barred. Tenants could make improvements on their land without the consent of the landholder. Nevertheless the cultivators were not benefited materially till the whole structure of the tenure system had been completely transformed and the system of interposing intermediaries between the State and the cultivators had been eliminated—a measure that came into being with the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, followed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951). The latter reformed the system of land tenure and simplified the complexity and multiplicity of land tenures, both proprietary and cultivatory.

Consolidation of Holdings

The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was passed to consolidate scattered, small and uneconomic agricultural holdings. It was enforced in the district on October 22, 1955, the operations commencing in tahsil Soraon. The scheme embraces all the 349 villages of the tahsil (covering an area of 44,897·48 hectares) and possession has been delivered in 342 villages. The scheme was next enforced in tahsil Chail on April 9, 1960—in all the 279 villages (covering an area of 54,332·74 hectares) and possession has been transferred in all the villages. In tahsil Sirathu 192 villages have come under the scheme with a total of 40,012·52 hectares. In tahsil Manjhanpur the scheme was in progress in 156 villages in an area of 39,053·82 hectares involving 1,55,752 plots, work having been started in 152 villages on October 26, 1963. Consolidation in 212 villages of tahsil Phulpur (covering an area of 27,491.94 hectares) has been in progress since July 25, 1964.

A Settlement officer (consolidation), 4 consolidation officers, a 'rectangulation' officer, 20 assistant consolidation officers, 3 assistant rectangulation officers, 10 consolidators, 18 'rectangulators' and 123 *lekhpals* (petty revenue officials) are working in the district in pursuance of the Act and its amendments of 1963. The district officer under whose supervision the work is being conducted is the *ex officio* deputy director of consolidation. He hears appeals against the orders of the consolidation officer.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (Act No. X of 1953)

In 1951, Vinoba Bhave initiated in Uttar Pradesh the Bhoodan movement with the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among landless persons and visited the district in 1952, the extent of land donated being 11,046·69 hectares up to September 30, 1964. Under the provisions of the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952, an area of 4,250·00 hectares of such land was redistributed among landless persons. The entire village of Baranpur (tahsil Meja) was also donated as a result of *gramdan* (village gift) movement in the district.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The United Provinces Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948, was passed to impose a tax on the agricultural income (determined under the provisions of the Act) of the previous year if it exceeded Rs 4,200 per annum but the tax was not payable if not more than 30 acres of land were cultivated by an individual. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, which imposed a tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. A cultivator who did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax which was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax.

In order to dispense social and economic justice by providing land for landless agricultural labourers and by distributing the land more equitably, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, was enforced in the district on January 3, 1961, and replaced the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957. According to this Act, the area of a holding was fixed at 16·19 hectares of stable and fair quality land (the hereditary rate of which was Rs 6 per hectare) but where the number of members in a family was more than 5, for each additional member 3·24 hectares of such land, subject to a maximum of 9·712 hectares, was added. The ceilling area does not include land for certain purposes specified in the Act. All the surplus land (held by a tenure holder in excess of the ceiling area applicable to him) was made to vest in the State Government, the tenure holder being entitled to receive compensation in lieu thereof. The provision of the Act applied to 256 persons and 80,323·70 hectares of land were declared to be surplus, of which 4,94,581·73 hectares were treated as finally determined up to November 30, 1964, and 16·19 hectares were settled with tenure holders, the amount of ceiling compensation assessed being Rs 37·93 of which Rs 17·39 has been paid up.

Administration Of Taxes Other Than Land Revenue

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, apart from land revenue, the other main sources of the income of the State are excise, sales tax, entertainment tax, stamp duties, registration, taxes on motor vehicles, income-tax including estate duty and Central excise.

Excise

In the early days of British rule in the district, excise revenue was farmed to contractors either for a single pargana or a group of parganas, the right to produce and sell country spirits and other intoxicants being auctioned annually, and this system continued till the introduction of the distillery system in 1862. In 1878, the whole of the district, except tahsil Soraon, was brought under the modified distillery system but this was abolished in 1882, the farming system being adopted and the ordinary distillery system being reintroduced. Distilleries were established at Karela Bagh, Soraon and Phulpur. In 1887 the out-still system was introduced in pargana Bara. In 1889, the farming system was abolished and out-stills were introduced in the tahsils of Bara and Meja. In 1892 a new distillery was established in the city of Allahabad. The excise receipts for the 10 years ending with 1886-87 were Rs 1,24,053 from all sources including still-head duty, and license fees. In the next 10 years the excise receipts rose to Rs 1,83.777 annually. During 1906-07 the average excise revenue was Rs 2,82,146. The enactment of the U. P. Excise Act, of 1910 was the next important step and it still governs the excise administration in the district, regulates the import, export, transport manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the excise revenue derived from duties, fees, taxes and fines. No intoxicant can be imported without a permit and the payment of duty or exported or transported unless the duty has been paid. Liquor and other spirituous preparations can be manufactured only if a licence is obtained from the excise commissioner. The rates of excise duty are fixed by the State Government.

Administrative Set-up—The administration of the excise departmen in Allahabad is under the charge of the district magistrate, necessary powers being delegated to the additional district magistrate who is designated district excise officer. The district falls in the excise range of Allahabad which is under an assistant excise commissioner and has been divided into 5 circles. The first comprises Allahabad city, has jurisdiction over the municipal limits of the city and is under the charge of a senior excise inspector assisted by 2 junior excise inspectors. The jurisdiction of the second circle extends over the whole of tahsil Soraon and a part of tahsil Chail (lying in the police-station of Kokhiraj), an excise inspector being in charge. The third circles consists of the tahsils

of Sirathu and Manjhanpur and is looked after by an excise inspector. The fourth and the fifth circles comprise the tahsils of Phulpur and Handia and those of Meja and Karchhana respectively, each of which has an excise inspector to look after the work. In addition there is an excise inspector assigned to the Amitco Pharmacy which manufactures allopathic preparations containing alcohol.

Liquor—Before 1964 there was only post-distillery (run by the Allahabad distillers' association) which was located in the city and manufactured potable spirits but it went into liquidation on April 1 of that year. It manufactured both plain and spiced spirits. The contract supply system is in force in the district under which country spirits and hemp drugs are supplied by contractors selected by inviting tenders. The rates for running distilleries under the contract system vary from year to year, depending upon the rates acceptable to government. During 1963-64 and 1964-65 the rates of supply were 15 paise per year for plain *sheera* (unrefined molasses), 17 paise per year for plain *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) and 26 paise for spiced spirits. The number of licensees in Allahabad city was 10 in 1964-65. The shop in Mumfordganj was revived in 1961-62 and another shop was opened at Rajapur in 1963-64. There is a bonded warehouse for country spirits and hemp drugs in tahsil Chail. There are 18 licensees in Allahabad city who can sell foreign liquor and 72 shops in the district for the sale of country liquor, 10 being in Allahabad city, 13 in tahsil Soraon, 4 in tahsil Chail, 6 in tahsil Sirathu, 4 in tahsil Manjhanpur, 7 in tahsil Phulpur, 9 in tahsil Handia, 8 in tahsil Meja and 11 in tahsil Karchhana.

The consumption of country spirit in the district from 1952-53 to 1964-65 was as under:

Year	Consumption (in L. P. gallons/litres)
1952-53	30,960·5 gallons
1953-54	33,685·5 ,,
1954-55	34,914·8 ,,
1955-56	35,582·7 ,,
1956-57	34,702·5 ,,
1957-58	35,020·7 ,,
1958-59	36,578·5 ,,
1959-60	40,937·4 ,,
1960-61	46,609·3 ,,
1961-62	51,986·6 ,,
1962-63	2,44,406·4 L.I.P.
1963-64	3,06,528·2 ,,
1964-65	3,85,972·6 ,,

The villages along the banks of the Ganga and the Yamuna are notorious for illicit distillation, some of which are Bamrauli, Newa, Chandpur, Arail, Jhusi, Saidpur and Bakshimodha.

Opium—Opium was consumed orally to alleviate pain and suffering and by habitual addicts in the form of *chandu* and *madak*. The income from opium for the 10 years ending with 1886-87 was Rs 39,268, when the sales amounted to 35·89 quintals. It rose to Rs 40,120 during the next 10 years, the quantity sold being 35·65 quintals annually and the average receipts from 1897-98 to 1906-07 being Rs 39,727 for 40·88 quintals. In order to eradicate this evil of using opiums as an intoxicant, the government promulgated the U. P. Opium Smoking Act in 1934 which provides for penal action against unregistered smokers. Under it permits for smoking *chandu* and *madak* are issued to addicts on grounds of health only. Opium is made available for medicinal purposes only to those who have obtained a certificate from the civil surgeon of the district. Before 1934 the surcharge-fee system for the retail sale of opium was in vogue which was replaced by the auction system. The oral consumption of opium has been stopped since 1957, only opium addicts being issued with special permits on medical grounds. In 1963-64 there was no registered opium smoker in Allahabad city.

The consumption of Opium from 1952-53 to 1961-62 was as under:

Year	Consumption (in kilograms)
1952-53	326·12
1953-54	384·44
1954-55	310·72
1955-56	241·68
1956-57	159·56
1957-58	29·40
1958-59	14·93
1959-60	2·34
1960-61	2·34
1961-62	1·67

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as ganja, charas and bhang constituted important items of excise revenue in the past. The income derived from this source during the decade ending with 1887 amounted to Rs 32,882 which rose to Rs 37,516 in 1897 and to Rs 63,762 in 1907. During 1906-07 the consumption of ganja was 261·27 kg., of charas 3041·90 kg. and of bhang 16396·43 kg.

There are 82 shops for the sale of bhang in the district, 9 being in Allahabad city, 10 in tahsil Phulpur, 14 in tahsil Handia, 6 in tahsil Chail, 12 in tahsil Soraon, 6 in tahsil Sirathu, 5 in tahsil Manjhanpur, 11 in tahsil Meja and 9 in tahsil Karchhana.

The consumption of bhang and ganja for the 12 years ending with 1963-64 was as under:

Year	Quantity in Seers/Kilograms	
	Bhang	Ganja
1952-53 ..	14,533 Seers	961 Seers
1953-54 ..	15,081 ,,	965¼ ,,
1954-55 ..	14,975 ,,	634½ ,,
1955-56 .	16,455 ,,	517½ ,,
1956-57 ..	13,956 ,,	46½ ,,
1957-58 ..	15,182 ,,	22 ,,
1958-59 ..	17,207 ,,	12½ ,,
1959-60 ..	17,690 ,,	8½ ,,
1960-61 ..	19,513 ,,	9 ,,
1961-62 ..	21,765 ,,	12½ ,,
1962-63 ..	16,361 kg.	11½ kg.
1963-64 ..	13,777 ,,	6½ ,,

Tari—Tari (*Borassus flabellifer*) which is extracted from the *tal* or toddy palm and is fermented, is also consumed in the district. During the 10 years ending with 1906-07 the average receipts from *tari* were Rs 2,322 per annum. As Allahabad is not a district under the tree-tax system, there is no record of the existing number of trees and of those actually tapped. There are 6 shops for the sale of *tari* in the district,

3 being in Allahabad city and one each in the tahsils of Phulpur, Soraon and Karchhana. The retail rates for *tari* are 25 paise per bottle for *Khajur tari* (toddy extracted from date palm) and 50 paise per bottle for *tari* extracted from the toddy palm.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue (realised in rupees from licence fees) for the last 13 years is as under:

Year	Revenue (in rupees)				
	Foreign liquor	Country spirit	Hemp drugs	Opium	Total
1952-53	41,777·69	7,45,200	3,14,750	2,07,900	13,39,627 69
1953-54	44,084·25	6,81,175	3,15,850	1,35,750	11,76,859 25
1954-55	35,791·37	5,80,075	5,82,850	1,04,650	13,03,366·37
1955-56	42,432·75	5,92,325	2,55,075	1,23,225	10,13,057 75
1956-57	39,331·15	7,81,550	1,49,630	1,39,075	11,09,586·15
1957-58	40,582·25	8,23,400	1,61,775	..	10,25,757·25
1958-59	41,451·27	8,67,725	1,69,460	..	10,78,636·27
1959-60	48,988·87	10,25,050	2,19,425	..	12,93,463·87
1960-61	49,209·94	10,51,550	2,41,375	..	13,42,134·94
1961-62	85,232·88	12,30,400	2,88,975	..	16,04,607·88
1962-63	1,21,101·01	15,04,160	3,49,700	..	19,74,961·01
1963-64	1,06,840·60	16,10,900	3,60,200	..	20,77,940·60
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..

Sales Tax

In this district sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, which came into operation in the district from April 1, 1948, and under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The The former has undergone several amendments some of which are the following: reduction of the limit of the taxable turnover from Rs 15,000 to Rs 12,000; enhancement of registration fees from Rs 6 to 10; imposition of a tax on certain foodgrains such as *atta*, *maida* and *suji* at the rate of 3 paise per rupee from 1956; and the exemption of sugar and tobacco from July, 1958; and of country spirit from April 1, 1959.

The number of assessable dealers and the total revenue from the important trades of the district in 1963-64 was as follows:

Commodity	Number of assessable dealers	Amount of tax in rupees
Kirana	156	3,69,890
Bricks	43	2 53,474
Bullion and ornaments . ..	71	83,238
Kerosene oil ..	2	96,456
Food-grains	137	2,87,288
Brassware	42	58,598
Cement	29	1,23,449
Excise goods	2	9,565
Cloth	33	21,340
General merchandise	94	1,71,553
Iron and Steel	78	1,57,330
Sweetmeats .. .	39	9,055
Cycle and cycle parts .. .	36	2,21,660
Oil-seeds	40	1,20,609
Timber	21	58,848

The net collections from 1959-60 to 1963-64 were as follows:

Year	Amount under U. P. Sales Tax Act (in rupees)	Amount under Central Sales Tax Act (in rupees)
1959-60 ...	35,68,350	1,95,956
1960-61 ...	36,18,690	1,00,100
1961-62 ...	39,50,657	3,44,048
1962-63 ...	49,89,865	3,47,931
1963-64 ...	54,91,055	5,57,415

Entertainment Tax

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from 12 cinema houses 2 clubs and other agencies of entertainment like touring talkies, circuses, etc. The district magistrate is in charge of collecting this tax although there is a separate entertainment tax officer under him, the subordinate staff consisting of a senior and a junior entertainment tax inspector.

The income derived from this source of revenue for the 6 years ending with 1963-64 was as follows:

Year	Income (in rupees)
1958-59	8,76,690
1959-60	9,18,100
1960-61	10,84,837
1961-62	11,31,075
1962-63	12,09,583
1963-64	12,00,655

Stamps

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non judicial, the former being affixed when court fees are to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange and other documents as specified in the Act and on receipts involving a sum exceeding 20 rupees. The income from these sources includes fines and penalties imposed under the Act. The annual average receipts for the 5 years ending with 1880-81 were Rs 2,83,388 for non judicial stamps and Rs 2,32,920 for judicial stamps, the total receipts for the 10 years ending with 1907-08 being Rs 4,57,372 of which Rs 3,54,875 was obtained from the sale of judicial stamps.

The receipts for the 5 years ending with 1963-64 were as under:

Year	Sale (in rupees)	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1959-60	16,03,894	5,85,167
1960-61	18 60,298	5,89,016
1961-62	18,34,996	6,19,957
1962-63	20,45,217	5,81,558
1963-64	20,88,537	6,06,137

There were 45 licensed stamp vendors in the district during 1963-64, of whom 2 were at the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. Supplies are received from the district treasury and the 7 tahsil sub-treasuries.

Registration

Certain documents, such as instruments of gifts, leases of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in a joint-stock company, wills, etc., are required to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. In 1925 the number of subregistrars' offices in the district was reduced from 9 to 8 when the Bara regional office was amalgamated with the Karchhana office. Of these 4 were functioning as *ex officio* regional offices under the tahsildars who were also *ex officio* sub-registrars, those at Meja and Soraon were connected with the departmental ones from April 1, 1939, and those of Karchhana and Manjhanpur from July 1, 1955, and April 1, 1960, respectively. The average receipts for the 5 years ending with 1907-08 amounted to Rs 10,243 and the expenditure to Rs 7,061. The district judge is the *ex officio* district registrar of the district.

The income from and the expenditure on registration in the district from 1959-60 to 1963-64 was as follows:

Year			Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1959-60	..	..	2,81,976	52,769
1960-61	..	...	2,79,879	66,808
1961-62	...	...	3,95,104	61,466
1962-63	...	..	2,77,152	62,470
1963-64	...	...	3,55,753	64,826

Tax on Motor Vehicles

The taxes on motor vehicles in the district are collected under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935. The regional transport officer (with headquarters at Allahabad) is in charge of this district and also has jurisdiction extending to

districts of Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Jaunpur and Ghazipur, the last three falling under the Varanasi subregion. In 1963-64 the net collections in the whole region amounted to Rs 30,44,818 of which Rs 2,96,542 was collected under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Income-tax

Income tax is the most important source of revenue. There are 5 income-tax officers at Allahabad who are in charge of dealing with this tax in the district. There is also an appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Allahabad who hears appeals against the orders of the income-tax officers of the districts of Allahabad and Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Mirzapur and part of that of Varanasi (comprising the tahsils of Bhadohi and Gyanpur).

The amounts of income-tax realised in the district during the 5 years ending with 1964-65 are given below:

Year	Under Rs. 5,000		Over Rs. 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1960 61	922	20,014·03	1,695	35,16,99 48	2,517	35,53,033·51
1961-62	1,098	24,751 50	1.874	37,54,965·04	2,977	36,69,673·45
1962-63	847	15,845 34	1,999	42,47,045·65	2,846	42,62,830·85
1963-64	1,045	1,03,092 18	2,232	56,35,598 91	3,277	92,38,691 09
1964-65	1,494	55,794 25	2,317	56,94,653 14	3,819	57,50,447·39

Estate Duty—For the purposes of estate duty levied under the Estate Duty Act, 1953, this district is included in the Allahabad region which comprises 19 other districts. This Act came into force in the district from October 15, 1953. The estate duty is levied on the property of a deceased person under the provisions of the Act. An assistant collector is in charge of the Allahabad circle with jurisdiction over the estate duty cases of the district (and of a few other districts as well).

The figures of assessment of estate duty for the 12 years ending with 1964 are as follows:

Year	Over one lakh		Below one lakh		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1953	..	..	7	..	7	..
1954	..	..	15	..	15	..
1955	3	7,000	7	..	10	7,000
1956	2	32,000	6	..	8	32,000
1957	3	12,354	13	21,728	16	34,082
1958	2	52,728	17	1,000	19	53,728
1959	36	1,82,209	26	29,000	62	2,11,209
1960	51	4,53,000	33	5,000	84	4,58,000
1961	6	94,394	29	2,000	35	96,394
1962	4	45,668	58	994	60	46,662
1963	14	30,000	66	34,000	88	64,000
1964	29	41,000	37	40,000	66	81,000

Central Excise

The assistant collector of central excise at Allahabad exercises jurisdiction over 8 districts and is assisted by 2 superintendents, 4 deputy superintendents, 22 inspectors and 13 subinspectors. The central excise range comprises Allahabad city, Naini, Kara, Sirsa and Phulpur. The commodities dealt with by the department are tobacco, gold, vegetable-oil, electric fans, radios, bulbs, soap, medicines, woollen yarn, cosmetics, copper and copper alloys, aluminium, gramophones, paper, tea, cycle parts, glass and glassware, iron and steel, cotton yarn, staple fibre yarn and power-looms.

The excise revenue for the 1963-64 was as under:

Commodity	Amount in rupees
Tobacco	37,59,630
Glass and glassware	4,79,191
Package tea	5,14,792
Paper	1,38 645
Cycle rims	56,340
Iron and steel	30,898
Cotton yarn	28,055
Matches	18,376
Medicines	8,138
Sodium silicate	3,415
Electric bulbs	1,424
Wireless receiving sets	1,153
Cosmetics	390
Gramophones	187

The excise revenue collected in the district from 1959-60 to 1963-64 was as under:

Year	Amount in rupees
1959-60	36,84,597
1960-61	39,95,503
1961-62	44,07,884
1962-63	46,73,765
1963-64	50,42,663

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

In the months preceding and following the partition of India in 1947, varied problems of law and order came into being which put a heavy strain on the resources of the local magistracy and police. In 1959 the students of the Allahabad University resorted to strikes and to rioting on 3 occasions at the Mansarovar and Moti Mahal cinema halls and the Chowk clock tower (all in Allahabad city) and the police had to resort to firing to quell the trouble. The students again indulged in rioting in 1961 in front of the Roopbani cinema. In 1962 two riots took place in front of the Kotwali police-station, one of which was in connection with the general elections. In 1964 demonstrations and public meetings were held and processions taken out in front of the Kotwali police-station against the rising prices and food scarcity. In September of that year the Praja Socialist Party launched an agitation known as the Ghera Dalo Andolan in which 777 persons (including 5 members of the State Legislative Assembly) were arrested.

The district is an important religious centre and attracts a large number of pilgrims from all parts of the country, particularly on the occasions of the Magh and Kumbh Melas, when the district police and magistracy are called upon to be specially vigilant, to ensure the safety of the pilgrims and to see that nothing untoward happens which might disturb the peace of the district.

Crime

There are two statements at the end of this chapter, statement I giving the number of cognizable crimes reported to the police, the number of non-cognizable cases which were tried in the courts and their results and statement II giving the figures of the important crimes and the results of prosecution. A brief account of the important crimes committed in the district during the 8 years ending with 1964 is given below:

Murder—The average number of murders committed was 62·6 per year, the motive generally being enmity or disputes over land, the highest number being 82 in 1964.

Dacoities-During 1957 some 5 gangs of dacoits operated in the district. The network of an inter-district gang headed by Nathu Beria, a Kabutri Nat, was finally liquidated in that year. Most of the members of 4 new gangs, which came to notice in 1958, were killed as a result of encounters with the police. During the next 2 years, 2 more gangs started operating in the district. In 1961 the police smashed 3 more gangs and recovered some looted property from the possession of those arrested and another 6 gangs were destroyed during 1963-64. The average number of dacoities committed was 27 per year, the highest number being 72 in 1964.

Robberies–The average number of robberies committed was 33.6 per year, the highest number being 80 in 1964.

Thefts–Thefts mostly occur in urban areas. The average number of thefts committed was 1,465·4 per year, the highest number being 2,121 in 1964.

Burglaries–The average number of burglaries committed was 907·5 per year, the highest number being 1,807 in 1964.

Kidnapping–The average number of cases of kidnapping was about 8·4 per year, the highest number being 12 in 1961.

Sex Crimes–The average number of cases of rape, adultery and unnatural offences was 3·7 per year, the highest number being 9 in 1964.

Organisation Of Police

The responsibility for maintaining law and order in ancient and mediaeval times was shared by the sovereign and the subjects. During the reign of Akbar the district of Allahabad fell in the sirkars of Allahabad and Kara, each being under the charge of a *faujdar* (military officer) who had the responsibility of maintaining order and the imperial law in his jurisdiction, keeping the roads free from robbers and thieves and enforcing the imperial regulations. He was assisted in the discharge of his duties by *thanedars* who were placed in charge of the police-stations (called *thanas*).

When the district came under British rule, the tahsildars were at first made responsible for maintaining an adequate police force but their failure to perform this side of their duties led to the establishment, in 1809, of a force of *barkandaz* (musketeers) who were stationed at the headquarters of the tahsils and other convenient points. This system was abolished after 1858 when the local police was replaced by a provincial constabulary. In 1861 the number of police-stations and out-posts was 35 and 21 respectively.

In pursuance of the Police Act of 1861 a reorganisation took place and a uniform system was adopted which became the basis of the police structure in the State and in the district which on the whole still obtains. The superintendent of police was made responsible for the police in the district but the district magistrate was placed in charge of law and order and was the head of the criminal administration. In this capacity he uses the police force and directs it when the law and order situation so demands.

In 1907, for purposes of police administration, the district was divided into 34 police-stations (and had 13 out-posts) but in that very year 6 police-stations were abolished: the area under the police units of Sirsa was divided between those of Meja and Manda and an out-post was set up at Sirsa; the police circle of Baraut was partitioned between those of Handia and Sarai Mamrez, that of Sikandra among those of Phulpur, Soraon and Mauaima; that of Karari among those of Manjhanpur, Pachhim Sarira and Kokhiraj; and that of Pipalgaon between those of Pura Mufti and Kotwali. The city police-stations of Kotwali, Cannington, Muthiganj, Kydganj, Daraganj and Colonelganj are in tahsil Allahabad; those of Kokhiraj and Saini in tahsil Sirathu; those of Manjhanpur and Pachhim Sarira in tahsil Manjhanpur; and those of Soraon, Mauaima and Nawabganj in tahsil Soraon. The other police-stations were at Sarai Inayat and Jhusi (both in tahsil Phulpur); at Handia and Sarai Mamrez (both in tahsil Handia); at Karchhana and Ghurpur (both in tahsil Karchhana); and at Kuraon, Kheri, Manda and Meja (all in tahsil Meja), the most remote *thanas* being those of Nawabganj, Sarai Aqil and Pachhim Sarira.

In 1909, the district police force comprised the superintendent, 2 assistant superintendents, a deputy superintendent, 2 (European) reserve inspectors, 3 (European) sergeants, a prosecuting inspector, a city inspector and some other visiting inspectors. The armed police was manned by 22 mounted men, 4 subinspectors, 43 head-constables and 282 men with 15 subinspectors, 29 head-constables and 167 men in the civil reserve. In addition to the regular police force there was the town police which consisted of 73 men, 3,270 village chowkidars and 134 road chowkidars (with the duty of patrolling all the metalled roads in the district). The number of police out-posts increased from 21 in 1861 to 34 in 1907.

District Executive Police

As on 1965, there were in the district police force, a senior superintendent, an assistant superintendent, 6 deputy superintendents, 7 inspectors, 137 subinspectors, 269 head-contables and 1,752 constables. The

expenditure incurred on the district police force amounted to Rs 30,79,872 in 1963 and to Rs 31,14,569 in 1964. It has 5 broad divisions; a brief account of each being as follows:

Civil Police—The strength of the civil police as on September 30, 1965, was 3 permanent inspectors, 98 subinspectors (of which 42 were temporary), 106 head-constables (21 being temporary) and 1,002 constables (190 being temporary). The responsibility for maintaining law and order and investigating crimes in the district rests with the civil police. The district is divided into 7 police circles each with its police-stations (8 in the city and 22 in the rural areas) and 34 out posts (26 in the city and 8 in the rural areas). Each out-post is in the charge of a head-constable who is answerable to the officer in charge of the police station under whose jurisdiction the out post falls and has a number of constables under him. The station officer of the police-station determines the duties of the staff of the out-post. The following statement shows the number and names of the police-stations and out-posts in the city and the tahsils of the district:

City/Tahsil	Police-station	Out-post
City		
Allahabad ..	Kotwali	Kotwali
		Khuldabad
		Attarsuiya
		Shahganj
		Badshahimandi
		Bahadurganj
		Rasoolpur
	Muthiganj	Mu.higanj
		Gaughat
	Kydganj ..	Kydganj
		Nai Basti
		Bairahna
	Daraganj ..	Daraganj
		Alopibagh
		Mori

[*Continued*

City/Tahsil	Police-station	Out-post
City		
Allahabad ..	Daraganj	... Sangam
	Colonelganj	... Colonelganj
		Katra
		George Town
		Pura Gareria
	Cannington	.. Cannington
		Thornhill Road
	Cantonment	. Cantonment
		Mau Sariyia
	Dhumanganj	... ...
Tahsil		
Chail ...	Pura Mufti	.. Bamrauli
		Chaiwa
	Sarai Aqil	...
	Kokhiraj	.. .
Manjhanpur ...	Manjhanpur	. Nara
	Pachhim Sarira	... ...
Sirathu ...	Saini	... ...
	Kokhiraj	. Bharwari
Karchhana ...	Shankergarh	... .
	Bara	.. ..
	Ghurpur	... ...
	Karchhana	... ..
Mej ...	Meja	.. Sirsa
	Manda	... ..
	Koraon	.. .
	Kheri	.. ...
Soraon ...	Soraon	.. Phaphamau
	Nawabganj	... Lal Gopalganj

[*Continued*

City/Tahsil	Police-station	Out-post
Tahsil		
Soraon	... Mauaima	.. Mauaima
		Kalyanpur
Phulpur	... Phulpur	... Phulpur
		Sikandra
	Sarai Inayat	. Jhusi
	Sarai Mamrez	... ...
Handia	... Handia	.. ...
	Sarai Inayat	.. ...
	Sarai Mamrez	.. ...
	Phulpur	... ...

Armed Police—This is the reserve police force of the district and is stationed at the reserve police lines. As on February, 1966, it consisted of 3 permanent inspectors, 4 subinspectors, 82 head-constables (24 being temporary) and 410 constables (98 being temporary). The services of the armed police are utilised for protecting government property and treasure, guarding government treasuries (both at headquarters and in the tahsils), escorting prisoners, patrolling duties and combating dacoits.

Mounted Police—The mounted police is that arm of the district police which patrols roads, escorts prisoners and government money and treasure, conveys communications of special urgency, helps in the supression of dacoities, provides ceremonial escorts and performs certain traffic control duties. In 1965 the strength of the mounted police in the district comprised a permanent inspector, a subinspector, 5 head-constables and 25 constables.

Prosecution Staff—As elsewhere in the State, the public prosecutors in the district are required to have at least a bachelor's degree in law. Their main duty is the prosecution of cases in the subordinate criminal courts of the district. In 1965, the prosecution staff comprised 2 senior public prosecutors, a public proscutor and 14 assistant public prosecutors. A special investigating squad, consisting of 4 subinspectors and 6 constables, functions in the district under the administrative control of the senior public prosecutor.

Flying Squad—Sinde 1962 the district police is being assisted by a flying-squad consisting of 4 subinspectors, a head-constable and 6 cons-

tables. It is provided with a motor vehicle and attends to urgent calls relating to the detection and prevention of crime.

Provincial Armed Constabulary—This force is an armed branch of the U. P. Police and was raised in 1947 to meet the needs of law and order arising soon after the attainment of independence by the country. Its members are trained and equipped on the lines of the army. Its services are requisitioned to render help in any part of the State when emergencies (such as the need of anti dacoity operations) arise and it lends assistance to the army when the defence of the country so requires. Its administrative and disciplinary supervision is under the control of a deputy inspector general of police (with headquarters at Lucknow). The commandant of the unit at Allahabad is an officer of the rank of a superintendent of police and is assisted by 2 assistant commandants and an adjutant, a quartermaster, 6 company commanders, 18 platoon commanders, a sub-adjutant, a mechanical transport officer and a sub quartermaster.

Village Police—The institution of village chowkidars, which forms the lowest rung of the police organisation, can be traced to ancient times when each village had its own chowkidar who assisted the village headman in maintaining law and order and in guarding the cultivator's produce from theft. The chowkidar was the servant of the entire village community and used to receive a share of the cultivators' produce as his remuneration. In course of time these functionaries were placed under the zamindars and were paid by them. Under the North Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, the district magistrate was given the power of appointing and dismissing them but the actual control over them was exercised by the superintendent of police, an arrangement that has continued since then. Now the chowkidar is a paid employee of the State Government and his main duty is to inform the nearest police-station of any cognizable crime that may have taken place in his area and it is through him that the police gets most of the information regarding the crime situation. He also acts as process server in the *nyaya* panchayats for which he gets some remuneration. In 1964, the sanctioned allocation of permanent chowkidars in the district was 1,327.

Village Defence Societies—These societies are non-official organisations set up to protect the villagers from the inroads of dacoits. It is the duty of the members to patrol the village at night and to alert the inhabitants in case the presence of miscreants is apprehended. In order to inculcate in themselves self-confidence and co-operative action, frequent meetings and rallies of these societies are held. At the close of 1964, such societies were functioning in 3,056 villages of the district.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal—This is a voluntary organisation for the mobilisation of manpower for carrying out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and organising the villagers for self-defence. In the district the paid staff consists of a district organiser and 27 development block organisers, and the unpaid staff comprises 305 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 2,349 group leaders, 10,495 section leaders and 1,02,592 *rakshaks* (guards). During the first 4 years of the Third Plan period (1961-62 to 1964-65), it organized 655 sports meets, arranged 560 wrestling bouts, constructed 681 *akharas* (wrestling rings) and formed 27 village defence societies. It also organised 50 development camps in which 10,362 persons participated in different development activities and trained 1,225 persons in the use of arms.

OFFENCES UNDER MOTOR VEHICLE ACT, 1939

The following statement gives the number of persons killed or injured in accidents caused by motor vehicles during the 11 years ending with 1964:

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number killed	26	14	24	27	25	35	38	38	50	54	79
Number injured	62	67	56	44	52	64	101	97	130	139	178

The strain on the traffic police has gradually increased on account of the growing population and an increase in the number of motor vehicles, cycle-rickshaws and bicycles now plying in the district. In addition to traffic constables on point duty, road patrolling for the control of traffic is also resorted to by constables. Special weekly checks are also done and surprise checks are made by police officers and other supervising officers. The magistrate who tries cases under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for the Allahabad region, has his headquarters at Varanasi but also holds court at Allahabad periodically.

Anti-corruption

A scheme to root out corruption from among government employees was adopted in the district in February, 1956, and a deputy superintendent of police (complaints) was appointed for investigation complaints made by the public regarding corruption and bribery among and extortion and harassment by the non-gazetted employees of the police or of any other department of the government. Complaints against police employees are investigated by him direct but those against the employees of

other departments are investigated only when referred to him by the department concerned. Since the inception of the scheme in February, 1956, till May, 1962, he investigated 582 case against police employees of which 150 were substantiated. There were 49 complaints against employees of other departments of which 33 were substantiated. This post was abolished and in June, 1962, a new scheme was adopted in the State under which, in respect of the district, a deputy superintendent of police (anti-corruption) was posted (at the range headquarters at Kanpur) to deal with complaints against the non-gazetted personnel of the police department and with complaints against the employees of other departments when referred to him by the district magistrate. Under this scheme 30 complaints were received during 1962-64 against the police personnel of the district of which 25 were enquired into and 5 were substantiated. No complaints were received against the employees of other government departments during this period.

Government Railway Police

The government railway police is a separate branch of the State police. One of the 5 sections over which it has jurisdiction is the Allahabad section which is in the charge of a deputy superintendent of police (designated section officer) and under which the railway police-station at Allahabad functions. This branch of the police is responsible for the safety of the travelling public, for escorting passengers and goods trains and for patrolling railway platforms. The main duty of the railway police at Allahabad is to maintain order at railway stations and in trains, control passenger and vehicular traffic in the station premises, deal with railway accidents, attend to security arrangements, etc., when important personages travel and the like. The jurisdiction of the government railway police at Allahabad is detailed below: Under the Northern Railway from Jhinjhak railway station to Moghalsarai; from Allahabad railway station to Varanasi (*via* Prayag), to Garhi Manikpur; to Jaunpur and to Mauaima; and from Shahganj to Moghalsarai (but excluding it) and the Badshahpur railway station (on the Varanasi-Pratapgarh line). Under the Central Railway from Naini railway station to Barwasagar (exclusive of the railway stations falling in Madhya Pradesh): and from Manikpur to Majhgawan. Under the North Eastern Railway from Allahabad city to Varanasi cantonment. The railway police-station at Allahabad is under the charge of a station officer and has on its staff 5 subinspectors (3 being temporary), 10 head-constables (one being temporary) and 99 constables (21 being temporary). There is also a squad for checking ticketless travellers in trains which consists of 2 head-constables and 12 constables (all being temporary).

Railway Protection Force

The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957, provides for the establishment of a protection force for the Indian Railways for protecting railway property and the life and property of passengers. An assistant security officer was appointed under this Act in August, 1962, with headquarters at Allahabad, who works under the supervision and direction of the security officer, Lucknow. The assistant security officer's jurisdiction extends from Allahabad to Karbigwan; from Rura to Tundla, Yamuna bridge Agra, Shikohabad and Farrukhabad; and from Tundla to Ghaziabad. In 1964, he had on his staff 3 inspectors, 19 subinspectors, 15 assistant subinspectors (one being temporary), 80 head *rakshaks* (guards), 84 senior *rakshaks* and 895 *rakshaks*. A fire-fighting squad also operates under him which is manned by 2 subinspectors, 3 head *rakshaks*, 20 *rakshaks*, 3 drivers and a fire extinguishing fitter.

Fire Fighting Service Organization

With the enactment of the U. P. Fire Service Act, 1944, the municipal fire brigade at Allahabad was taken over by the police force of the State, the service station being supervised by the superintendent of police, Allahabad. It comprises a chief fire officer, 2 fire station officers, 3 fire sub-station officers, 8 drivers, 6 leading firemen and 37 firemen. The chief fire officer of Allahabad is responsible for managing the State fire service training centre and he also acts as technical adviser to the deputy inspector general of police (at the range headquarters at Kanpur). During the 10 years ending with 1964, the brigade attended 1,100 calls to fight fires and 231 rescue calls as a result of which 174 human lives and 77 head of cattle were saved. The statement below gives the comparative figures relating to the fires occurring in the district and the loss sustained during the 10 years ending with 1964:

Year	Number of fires	Value of property involved (in rupees)	Value of property damaged (in rupees)	Value of property salvaged (in rupees)
1955	91	25,17,000	2,52,476	22,64,524
1956	91	3,51,100	76,430	2,74,670
1957	118	38,62,100	2,83,156	35,78,944
1958	106	3,52,47,200	9,53,358	3,42,93,842
1959	119	46,57,036	9,85,910	36,70,126
1960	108	13,79,385	4,23,852	9,55,533
1961	117	7,71,180	1,37,350	6,33,830
1962	111	8,29,990	2,25,883	6,04,107
1963	108	18,92,890	1,44,856	17,48,034
1964	131	12,36,905	2,07,718	10,29,127

Jails and Lock-ups

Central Jail

The central jail is situated south of the Yamuna at Naini, 9·6 km. from the district courts. It dates back to 1836 and was established with the object of accommodating only long-term prisoners. It now houses 2,500 prisoners. The daily average number of convicts during 1850 was 864. The daily average population of prisoners from 1959 to 1963 was as follows:

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of convicts	1499·58	1031·67	1385·22	1654·58	1964·94
Under trial prisoners	426·40	364·34	321·32	374·74	343·27

The central jail is under the charge and management of a whole-time superintendent. The executive and ministerial staff under him consists of a deputy superintendent, 3 jailors, 5 deputy jailors, 8 assistant jailors and 152 warders. The jail has its own medical officer and a teaching staff (technical and educational) for training the prisoners to take up employment in factories, for teaching carpentry and for imparting general education. The jail farm has its own supervisor who looks after the agricultural activities carried out by the prisoners. The main industries in which the prisoners are employed are durrie, *niwar* (thick broad tape used as webbing for beds, etc.) and mat making, spinning, weaving and manufacturing wire netting, buckets and kit-boxes.

Treatment of Prisoners

Under the old classification there were 3 categories of prisoners—A, B and C. In 1948 a new classification was introduced under which there are only 2 categories—superior and ordinary, allocation to the former being made in special cases by government on taking into consideration the prisoner's education, standard of living, etc. This classification applies to convicted and political prisoners and to those under trial.

The prisoners have been provided with better amenities in recent years. The punishment of wearing cross-bars with fetters has been abolished. The rules regarding interviews and correspondence have been liberalised and the prisoners are permitted to meet their friends and relatives

once a month in the jail. The prisoners of the latter category can receive as gifts in a month such things as jaggery, cigarettes, *biris*, soap, tooth powder, honey, ghee, dry fruits, etc., costing up to Rs 5, the limit being Rs15 in the case of superior class prisoners. Newspapers and books are provided for both classes of prisoners and they can also observe their religious practices with the permission of the superintendent. Moral instruction is also given to them periodically.

Non-official Visitors

The State Government has, in consultation with the district crime prevention society and the district magistrate, appointed 7 non-official visitors who visit the jail periodically to see that the rules and orders are being properly observed and they can visit all the wards and enclosures and can talk with prisoners within sight of but not out of the hearing of the jail authorities for a period up to 20 minutes. All the members of the State legislature from the district, all the members of the standing committee of the State legislature for jails, the secretary of the district crime prevention society, the mayor of the municipal corporation of Allahabad and the *adhyaksha* (chairman) of the Zila Parishad are *ex-officio* non-official visitors. Visits to the jail are made according to a roster prepared by the district magistrate and the observations of the visitors are recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

Revising Board

There is a revising board for the purpose of revising the sentences of convicts undergoing imprisonment in the central jail. The board considers the cases of all casual (non-habitual) convicts with a sentence of not less than 3 and not more than 4 years when 2 years of the sentence have been served and also of all casual convicts with a sentence of over 4 years when half the sentence has been served. The commissioner of the Division (who is in charge of the prison) is the chairman and the sessions judge and a non-official are the members. The board considers the conduct and work of the prisoners concerned and they can be released if deemed fit. Under the provisions of the U. P. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act, 1938, certain conditions have to be observed by the convicts upon release. The number of convicts released under the Act was 3 in 1963.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced in the district on October 1, 1938, under the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938, and it was further amended in 1958. Under the scheme 5 probation officers are

posted at Allahabad who visit or receive visits from offenders at such intervals as may be specified by the convicting court and they also endeavour to see that the offenders observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them. They make reports to the court about the behaviour of these released offenders and advise, assist and befriend them and when necessary try to find suitable employment for them. The number of first offenders released on January 1, 1963, was 245 and 200 more were released in the course of the year. Probationers, who were released on the completion of their period of probation, numbered 203. Reports against 9 who either relapsed or failed to observe the conditions of the bonds executed were submitted to the courts concerned for taking suitable action. The probation officers made 630 domiciliary visits and obtained first-hand information regarding the conduct and mode of life of the probationers and 1,546 visits were made by the latter to the probation officers, 39 cases being dismissed as they were acquitted in appeal. At the close of 1963 there were 212 probationers under observation, 9 offenders (below the age of 24 years) being let off after admonition.

Under the U. P. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act, 1938, except when convicted of certain specified offences, after undergoing one-third or 5 years of the sentence (whichever is less), a prisoner becomes eligible for release on licence under a guardian. The probation officers submitted 49 enquiry reports regarding the antecedents, environment and suitability or otherwise for release on licence under guardianship of the probationers to the government. An enquiry under section 8 of the Act was submitted and 3 for release on ticket of leave rules.

Justice

The judicial administration of the East India Company was introduced into the district in 1801 when it was ceded to the British (by the nawab vizir of Avadh) and a judge-magistrate was appointed in the district, who sat as judge in the civil court and decided criminal cases as magistrate. He was given an assistant called register (later termed registrar) to whom cases not exceeding Rs 200 in valuation could be referred by him (the judge-magistrate) for decision. Some Indian judicial officers such as *sadar amins*, *amins*, and *munsifs* were also appointed to help the judge. By 1827 the *munsifs* and *sadar amins* had become empowered to decide cases, the valuation of which did not exceed Rs 150 and Rs 1,000, respectively. A court of appeal and circuit was established in 1803 for the ceded territory with headquarters at Allahabad and appeals against the orders of the judge-magistrate of Allahabad lay to this court. It was under the jurisdiction of the *sadar diwani adalat* (civil court) and the *sadar nizamat adalat* (criminal court) at Fort William (Calcutta). It was

abolished in 1829 and the revenue commissioners were made circuit judges under the supervision of the *sadar nizamat adalat* but were guided in revenue matters by the board of revenue which functioned at Calcutta.

In 1831, independent *sadar diwani* (civil court) and *sadar nizamat adalats* (criminal courts) were established in the district and appeals from the judge-magistrate lay to these courts and he was invested with full powers to try sessions cases also and a new post of principal *sadar amin* was created (to be held by an Indian), the incumbent being empowered to decide cases up to the valuation of Rs 5.000, appeals against his decisions lying with the English judges. Under Regulation II of 1833, the court of appeals and circuit was abolished and all the pending cases were referred to the *sadar diwani adalat* of the district. All the criminal powers of the commissioner, except those relating to the police, were transferred to the judge, a change which made him both civil and sessions judge. In 1843 the *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats* were transferred to Agra and a general code of justice was enacted and adopted in 1859.

In 1866, the *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats* were abolished and on March 17, 1866, a separate high court of judicature was constituted for the North-Western Provinces in accordance with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. This court sat at Agra from 1866 to 1868 and was shifted to Allahabad in 1869

In 1909 the magisterial staff sanctioned for the district included a joint magistrate, 16 deputy collectors and a cantonment magistrate. There were 9 tahsildars and a bench of an honorary magistrate in the municipality of Allahabad and some other honorary magistrates The judicial courts comprised those of the district and sessions judge, the subordinate judge, the judge of the small causes court and the *munsif* of Allahabad, the last having jurisdiction in the trans Yamuna and doab tahsils, the original civil suits in the trans-Ganga tract being entrusted to the subordinate judge.

Established in 1866, the high court of judicature at Allahabad is the fourth oldest in India. In 1915, the number of civil and criminal appeals before the high court was 4,646 and 4,271 respectively and the number of the subordinate courts under its supervision was 1,276. In 1869, when the high court was moved to Allahabad from Agra, the number of lawyers on roll was 6. The sanctioned strength of judges now is 36 (including 12 additional judges) as compared with 6 in 1866. Now there are 393 subordinate courts spread throughout Uttar Pradesh under the supervision of the high court and the number of advocates on roll has gone up to 10,546. The number of civil and criminal cases pending before it in 1964 was 46,821 and 6,616 respectively.

The head of the civil and criminal judiciary in the district is the district and sessions judge who has territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the district and is subject to the superintendence of the high court. He is assisted by 3 temporary civil and sessions judges, a judge of the small causes court, a civil judge, 2 *munsifs* and 4 additional *munsifs*. The district judge has over-all administrative control over the civil judiciary and has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases decided by the *munsifs* and in cases up to the valuation of Rs10,000 decided by the civil judges. He exercises jurisdiction in matrimonial suits under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the civil judge, Allahabad, also being invested with powers to try such cases. The district judge exercises jurisdiction in cases under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, his being the principal district court of original jurisdiction for cases under these Acts.

He also exercises jurisdiction under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, and under the Indian Succession Act, 1925, for the grant of probate and letters of administration as well as the grant of succession certificates. He also hears election petitions relating to the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Samiti Tatha Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, and, if nominated by the election commission, those relating to the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad. He tries cases under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code and cases relating to the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. He has appellate jurisdiction in revenue suits in which a question of proprietary title is involved and also hears appeals under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. He is the *ex officio* district registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. As sessions judge he deals with criminal cases triable by the court of sessions and hears appeals against the judgments and certain orders of all magistrates working under him in the district. He also hears appeals against the judgments of the assistant sessions judges involving a sentence of imprisonment up to 4 years. The temporary civil and sessions judge is also invested with the same powers as the district and sessions judge in so far as the trial of criminal cases is concerned.

The territorial jurisdiction of the civil judge extends to the whole of the district and his pecuniary jurisdiction is unlimited on the original side. He has powers to try civil cases which exceed the valuation of Rs5,000 and to hear appeals against the orders of the *munsifs*.

The judge of the small causes court has territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the district and exercises powers similar to those of the civil

Judge. His monetary jurisdiction extends to Rs 1,000 in small causes suits and he is also competent to try insolvency cases.

The following civil courts were constituted under the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887: those of the district judge, the additional district judge, the civil judge and the *munsif*. Now the civil courts in the district are those of the district judge, the civil and sessions judge, the civil judge, the judge of the small causes court and of 2 *munsifs*. The number of civil courts in Allahabad is 16, of which 6 are permanent and 10 temporary. The territorial jurisdiction of the *munsif* west (Allahabad) extends to the tahsils of Chail, Manjhanpur, Sirathu and the whole urban area and that of the *munsif* east to the tahsils of Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Meja and Karchhana. There are 4 courts of temporary additional *munsifs* whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the district in respect of cases transferred to them from the permanent courts of the 2 *munsifs*. Original property suits up to a valuation of Rs 5,000 ejectment cases, succession cases up to a valuation of Rs 5,000 and cases under section 7(c) of the U. P. (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction Act, 1947 are tried by the *munsifs*. The monetary jurisdiction of the civil judge is unlimited.

Nature of Cases, Their Number and Special Features

The jurisdiction of the civil courts extends to all suits of a civil nature and their normal case work consists of suits involving property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage, specific relief, etc., in addition to ordinary money suits and suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

The number of suits pending at the beginning and end of 1964, the number instituted and the number disposed of in the civil court are given in the following statement:

Year	Pending from previous year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at close of year
1964	2,625	2,583	3,461	2,339

In that year the number of suits instituted in respect of cases involving immovable property was 881 and that in respect of movable property 1,702. The number of mortgage suits in 1964 was 90 and that of matrimonial suits 18.

The number of suits of different valuations that were instituted in 1964 is given in the following statement:

Not exceeding Rs 100	Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not Rs 20,000	Exceeding five lakhs of rupees
406	1,715	356	61	23	20

The number of suits disposed of after trial, dismissed for default, decided without trial, decreed *ex parte* and on admission of claims and settled by compromise or arbitration was as under:

Year	Disposed of after trial	Dismissed in default	Decided without trial	Decreed *ex parte*	Decided on admission of claims	Settled by compromise	Settled by arbitration
1964	1,091	324	648	874	156	363	7

The number of civil (regular, miscellaneous and rent) appeals instituted and disposed of in 1964 was as under:

Instituted			Disposed of		
Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Rent appeals	Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Rent appeals
713	148	..	821	179	..

The average duration of the regular and miscellaneous appeals contested was 40·3 and 30·1 days respectively.

Statistics of Sessions Courts—The number of cases committed to the court of sessions in 1964, was 302 of which 129 affected life, 16 were of kidnapping and forcible abduction, 14 of hurt, 11 of rape, 2 of

unnatural offence, 35 of robbery and dacoity, 19 of cheating and 12 of mischief, the number of persons tried being 1,003 of whom 652 were acquitted and 351 convicted. Of those convicted, 4 were sentenced to death, 125 to transportation for life and 222 to rigorous imprisonment.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions

The scheme of the separation of judicial and executive functions was introduced in the district in 1960, when an additional district magistrate (judicial) was appointed for doing all the judicial work formerly done by the district magistrate. He also conducts sessions enquiries, tries cases instituted against government servants as well as other important cases under the Indian Penal Code, disposes of transfer applications pertaining to the courts of the judicial officers and honorary magistrates, hears revisions in revenue cases against the orders of the tahsildars and *naib*-tahsildars and does only judicial work, independent of the district magistrate. Under him there are 8 judicial officers who try criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code and suits and proceedings under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) and other Acts. The subdivisional magistrates and other magistrates on the executive side (who are subordinate to the district magistrate) try cases under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and local and special Acts and in their capacity as subdivisional officers and assistant collectors hear proceedings under the U. P. Land Revenue Act, 1901. and all suits and proceedings triable exclusively by the assistant collectors in charge of subdivisions.

Juvenile Court

The juvenile court, Allahabad, was established in January, 1963, under the provisions of the U. P. Children Act, 1951. Its main object is to prevent crime and devise measures to reform children by giving them a better outlook on life, etc. It also seeks to arrange for their temporary shelter, food and at times suitable employment. The number of offenders brought before the court up to June 30, 1965, was 612, of which the cases of 159 offenders were disposed of; those of 71 were concerned with sending the offenders to approved schools; those of 96 with their release under the supervision of the reformation officer; those of 239 with their release; and those of 47 with their being sent to jail.

Nyaya Panchayats

Under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, panchayati *adalats*, which are now called *nyaya* panchayats were established in the district in 1949, their function being the entrusting of judicial work to the village people.

The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat extends over 5 to 12 villages depending on the population. Their number in each tahsil on August 15 of 1949 and 1964 was as follows:

Tahsil		No. of *nyaya* panchayats	
		No. in 1949	No. in 1964
Handia	.. ..	41	41
Phulpur	.. ..	42	42
Soraon	.. ..	46	43
Chail	.. ..	36	36
Sirathu	.. ..	29	28
Manjhanpur	.. ..	32	32
Karchhana	.. ..	46	46
Meja	.. ..	36	36
	Total ..	307	304

The district magistrate nominates (with the help of an advisory committee) 5 or less *panchs* according to the prescribed disqualifications as laid down under section 12(A) of the Act, the persons so appointed not to be members of the *gaon* panchayat. The *panchs* elect from amongst themselves 2 persons who are able to record proceedings, one of whom acts as *sarpanch* (presiding officer) and the other as *sahayak sarpanch* (assistant presiding officer). In 1964-65, there were 5,212 *panchs*, 304 *sarpanchs* and an equal number of *sahayak sarpanchs* in the district. The tenure of office of both the *panchs* and the *sarpanchs* is 5 years from the date of their election, the State Government having the right to extend the term for another year. Cases are heard by benches, each consisting of 5 *panchs*, constituted by the *sarpanch* for a year.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try criminal cases under the following Acts :

(*a*) U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947

(*b*) Indian Penal Code sections 140, 160, 172, 174, 179, 269, 277, 283, 285, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 352, 357, 358, 374, 379 (involving an amount up to Rs 50), 403, 411, 426, 428, 430, 431, 447, 448, 504, 506, 509 and 510

(*c*) The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 sections 24 and 26

(*d*) The U. P. District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926 sub-section (1) of section 10

(*e*) The Public Gambling Act, 1867 sections 3, 4, 7 and 13

In 1956 some changes were promulgated, the State Government reserving to itself the power of withdrawing from the cognizance of all or any of the *nyaya* panchayats the right to try any offences under the said Acts and empowering any *nyaya* panchayat to take cognizance of offences under sections 279, 286, 336 and 356 of the Indian Penal Code. Any criminal case relating to an offence under sections 143, 145, 151 or 153 of that Code pending before any court could also now be transferred for trial to the *nyaya* panchayat concerned if, in the opinion of the court, the offence was not serious The *nyaya* panchayats can try civil cases not exceeding Rs 500 in valuation and revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to such a course. The maximum sentence that these courts can award is a fine up to a hundred rupees but they are not empowered to award a sentence of imprisonment. The relevant appellate courts for civil, revenue and criminal cases are those of the *munsif*, the subdivisional officer and the subdivisional magistrate respectively. The number of criminal and civil cases filed before these courts during the 8 years ending with 1964 (including cases pending from the previous year) was 14,284 and 6,354 respectively, the number of criminal and civil cases disposed of being 13,998 and 6,132 respectively. The number of civil cases compromised during the 8 years ending with 1964 was 2,478 and that of criminal cases 4,548.

Bar Associations

The high court bar association, Allahabad, is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and was founded in 1957. Its main objects are the promotion of legal science, that of the interests of the legal profession, and the maintenance of high professional standards and conduct. Its members are the advocates of the Allahabad high court but it also has honorary members—persons who have distinguished themselves in the legal profession--and non-resident members not practising at the high court. The number of members as on December 31, 1964. was 396. The admission fee of the association is Rs 200. Resident members have to pay a monthly subscription of Rs 6 and those who are non-resident, Rs 2 per month. The association maintains a library containing 14,730 books and gets 15 legal and 12 non-legal journals for the benefit of its members.

STATEMENT I

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Crimes

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
				Cognizable Crimes				
1. No. of cases pending investigation at beginning of year	171/10	222/26	246/39	205/27	289/34	316/46	332/51	394/83
2. No. of cases reported to police during year	2,927/3,519	2,852/3,217	2,588/1,924	2,606/29	3,157/1,911	4,416/2,343	4,766/2,917	5,847/3,986
3. No. of cases investigated during year	2,715/3,529	2,714/3,243	2,504/1,962	2,514/3,905	2,884/1,945	3,676/2,389	4,194/2,963	5,239/4,069
4. No. of cases sent to courts during year	940/3,454	1,066/3,266	1,093/1,929	1,131/3,939	1,042/1,839	1,140/2,264	1,110/2,697	1,347/43,797
5. No. of cases pending in courts at beginning of year	648/407	622/337	597/328	535/3,934	606/317	662/359	752/476	910/504
6. No. of cases disposed of	2,812/3,464	2,846/3,273	2,642/1,943	2,575/3,951	3,042/1,858	4,284/2,291	4,414/2,755	5,243/3,845
A. Convicted ..	595/3,325	642/3,128	596/1,846	554/3,526	474/1,745	584/2,128	525/2,538	638/3,593
B. Discharged or acquitted	304/129	338/138	438/83	477/113	391/94	444/136	475/159	580/199
C. Compounded	41/-	86/-	59/-	100/-	177/-	112/-	110/-	129/-
				Non-cognizable Crimes				
1. Cases tried in court	0,869	7,789	8,607	5,385	7,148	6,707	5,059	3,605
2. Cases ending in conviction	4,679	5,143	6,126	7,219	5,318	4,828	3,177	2,509

N.B. Numbrator figures relating to offences under Indian Penal Code and Denominator offences under special and local laws

STATEMENT II

Important Crimes and Results of Prosecution

Year		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Murder—									
No. reported	..	41	48	61	60	63	67	79	82
No. convicted	..	8	16	9	13	10	20	14	20
No. acquitted	..	15	22	75	34	30	32	34	38
Dacoity—									
No reported	..	25	8	6	10	23	29	42	72
No. convicted	..	9	2	2	4	..	1	9	8
No. acquitted	..	5	..	3	4	1	1	16	25
Roberry—									
No. reported	..	16	16	7	9	18	62	61	80
No. convicted	..	3	8	2	2	1	7	8	10
No. acquitted	..	3	3	2	1	4	8	9	15
Riot—									
No. reported	..	134	134	135	120	159	242	198	228
No. convicted	..	22	24	27	24	22	29	33	34
No. acquitted	..	29	42	49	79	42	49	81	59
Theft—									
No. reported	..	1,245	1,248	1,126	1,150	1,322	1,712	1,799	2,121
No. convicted	..	179	224	212	202	161	161	143	181
No. acquitted	..	57	62	88	97	84	82	79	97

[Continued.

Year		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
House breaking									
No. reported	..	652	589	504	471	710	1,170	1,357	1,607
No. convicted	..	146	139	151	128	101	150	101	153
No. acquitted	..	67	43	87	77	65	93	101	116
Kidnapping									
No. reported	..	5	7	10	7	12	8	7	11
No. convicted	..	..	1	4	2	2	2	3	2
No. acquitted	..	..	4	4	2	2	1	..	1
Sex crimes									
No. reported	..	3	3	1	2	2	3	7	9
No. convicted	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
No. acquitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N. B. Figures shown above relate to whole district including city circle, rural and urban.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The departments in the district concerned with general and revenue administration and with law and order have been described in Chapter X, XI and XII and those dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, education, forests, industries and public works are dealt with briefly here in respect of their organisational set up, their activities having been discussed elsewhere in this volume. The district level officers in charge of the first three departments act as officers of the Zila Parishad (which performs the functions of the erstwhile district board and district planning committee) and are under the control of the Mukhya adhikari (Chief executive officer of the Zila Parishad), the officer-in-charge of the other 4 departments acting as advisors to the Zila Parishad.

Agriculture Department

The district is under the jurisdiction of the deputy director of agriculture, Allahabad region, who has a district agriculture officer under him and two additional district agriculture officers. He is responsible for looking after the agricultural activities of the district and for the execution of Government's agricultural plans in the district. Among others, who assist him are 28 assistant agriculture inspectors, who hold charge of the seed stores maintained by the department and arrange for the distribution of supplies to seeds, fertilizers, implements, etc., to the cultivators, a senior horticulture inspector, a vegetable inspector, an oil seed development inspector, 3 oil seed supervisors, a senior plant protection assistant, 2 junior plant protection assistants, 2 plant protection supervisors and 4 farm superintendents, each of whom is responsible for the work in his own sphere for the implementation of various schemes connected with agriculture.

Animal Husbandry Department

Allahabad is the headquarters of the circle deputy director who controls the work of four other districts as well. The district live-stock officer, who works under the deputy director, is in charge of the work of animal husbandry and veterinary development in the district, which includes treatment of animal diseases, castration of scrub-bulls and improvement in the stock of cattle in the district. He is assisted by an artificial insemination officer, 3 veterinary officers, 11 veterinary assistant surgeons,

9 assistant development officers (animal husbandry), 54 stock men, a poultry inspector and a fisheries inspector. There are 28 veterinary hospitals in the district, 2 at Allahabad and the remaining in the 26 development blocks, each being looked after either by a veterinary officer or a veterinary surgeon. There are also 8 artificial insemination centres one each at Bharadwaj (Allahabad city), Phulpur, Chail, Soraon, Shankargarh Handia, Sara Sawan, Manjhanpur, and is looked after either by a veterinary officer or a veterinary assistant surgeon. These centres aim at encouraging intensive cattle breeding and improving the live-stock of the area served.

Co-operative Department

The deputy registrar (co-operative societies) Allahabad, is in over-all charge of the co-operative work in the region, there being in the district an assistant registrar in charge of the general administration of the co-operative movement in the district, an assistant registrar (additional) to do work of a similar nature and another assistant registrar in charge of the Co-operative Consumers Scheme who is also the executive officer-cum-secretary for the wholesale consumer stores. 3 additional co-operative officers, 27 assistant development officers (each for the co operative work of development block), 15 circle officers (who hold charge of particular schemes at headquarters) and 125 supervisors who supervise the co-operative societies, some of whom are in charge of seed stores and co operative farming societies.

Education Department

The organisational set-up of the education department of the district is a part of that of the Allahabad region which is in the charge of the regional deputy director of education (for boys education) and of the regional inspectress of girls' schools (for girls' education) both of whom have their headquarters at Allahabad. At the district level, a district inspector of schools is the highest educational officer who is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions (for boys particularly) up to the higher secondary stage. He is assisted by a deputy inspector and a deputy inspectress (of girls' schools) both of whom are in charge of education up to the junior high school stage, the former also advising the local bodies on educational matters. The other supervisory staff under the district inspector includes 28 sub-deputy inspectors and 7 assistant inspectresses.

The district is also served by 4 regional inspectors, one each for Sanskrit-*pathshalas* (schools), Urdu-medium schools, Anglo-Indian schools and Arabic madrasas, the first two assisted by an assistant inspector and a regional deputy inspector respectively.

For organising military education and social service training in the district, there is a commandant, (Pradeshik Shikshak Dal) who is under the general supervision of the district inspector of schools.

There is a director in charge of the bureau of psychology at Allahabad who is under the administrative control of the director of education and is responsible for the technical inspection and supervision of the district psychological centres and for recording his opinion regarding the technical work of the district psychologist. There is also an assistant inspector of arts and crafts whose headquarters is at Allahabad. He is under the direct administrative control of the director of education. He supervises and inspect the arts and crafts classes of all recognised government and non-government institutions (including training institutions) in the State.

Forest Department

The forests of the district were classified as vested forests at the time of the abolition of zamindari in 1951 and were placed under the State forest department. The area of forests and waste land under the forest department is 4,019 acres and 3,502 acres respectively. The district which form a part of the Son forest division, Mirzapur, is the seat of the conservator of forest, southern circle, U. P., and the headquarters of the range officer (who works under the divisional forest officer, Mirzapur), is also located at Allahabad. The range officer is assisted by 3 foresters and 10 forest guards who look after the section and beasts respectively.

Industries Department

Allahabad is the zonal headquarters of the department of industry and is under the charge of the joint director of industries, southern zone, whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of the Allahabad and the Jhansi divisions. At the district level, the district industries officer looks after the industrial activities of the department and gives technical guidance and assistance, whenever needed, to industrial units in the private and co-operative sectors. To assist him there are 4 industrial inspectors who undertake surveys of industrial activities and conduct enquiries into matters relating to the development of industries. There are 14 assistant development officers (industries) who are posted in the development blocks of the district, their duties being the same as those of the industrial inspectors posted in the city of Allahabad. Of the other inspectors, the industrial inspector (co-operatives) and the textile inspector attend to the work relating to the industrial co-operative and the handloom weavers' co-operative societies respectively and the inspector of infringement of trade marks,

whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Mirzapur, is responsible for the detection of cases of infringement of trade marks and of the sale of spurious goods.

The district industries officer is also assisted by the following personnel: a superintendent (utilisation and recovery), whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of Allahabad and Fatehpur and who has his headquarters at Allahabad; a technical assistant and 5 leather tanning instructors, who lookafter the work of leather tanning co-operative societies; 2 industrial co-operative supervisors; a technical supervisor; an auditor; 3 supervisors-cum-accountants who look after the activities of textile and non-textile co-operative societies with regard to their formation, development, inspection etc.; jaggery development inspector and 4 jaggery demonstrators (who lookafter the work of this scheme); and 2 spinning supervisors and a spinning guide who provide technical help to the spinners and arrange the supply of cotton charka parts and charkas.

Some other activities of the department are carried on through the Phulpur cluster (in the charge of a project officer) where training is given in black smithery, carpentry, leather tanning, *tatpatti* weaving, blanket making, tailoring, etc.

Public Works Department

Of the thirteen circles in the State the district falls within circle V of the public works department of Uttar Pradesh which has jurisdiction over the adjoining districts of Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Ghazipur and Mirzapur as well and is under the charge of a superintending engineer with headquarters at Allahabad. The district forms part of the Allahabad provincial division, the Allahabad temporary division and the electrical and mechanical division, each under the charge of an executive engineer with headquarters at Allahabad. The executive engineer (Allahabad provincial division) assisted by 4 assistant engineers, is in charge of all the roads of the district and buildings save few. The executive engineer of the (temporary division) assisted by 4 assistant engineers, is in charge of some of the important government buildings as regards construction and maintenance. The electrical and mechanical division is under the charge of an executive engineer who, with the assistance of an assistant engineer, looks after the electrical and mechanical works in the whole circle. The department is concerned with the maintenance of all the roads except those that belong to the municipal corporation and the Zila Parishad, government buildings, the Beni, Buxi and Jamuna bunds, all the culverts and bridges and the temporary pontoon bridge at Rajghat on the Ganga.

CHAPTER XIV

Local Self-Government

The local self-governing bodies in the district have been established by various statutes at different times, the earliest—established in 1863—being the municipal board of Allahabad. From being fully or partly nominated these bodies have gradually come to be constituted through universal adult suffrage and wider and wider powers and responsibilities have been acquired by most of them in respect of the administration of the areas under their jurisdiction. There are in the district, a Nagar Mahapalika, a Cantonment board, 7 town areas, a Zila Parishad and 2,349 Gaon Panchayats.

NAGAR MAHAPALIKA

The municipal board of Allahabad was constituted in 1863, under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act XXVI of 1850 with the object of providing an adequate police force, improving the conservancy arrangements and promoting the welfare of the city. Prior to this the affairs of the city were looked after by an official committee known as the local agency, which provided for watch and ward, lighting and conservancy from the proceeds of a house tax. In 1867 the civil station and the city were amalgamated for municipal purposes. The first municipal committee was a nominated body and it was after the passing of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Improvements Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868) that the elective principle was introduced in 1868, the chief source of income then being an octroi tax on imports. In 1872-73 the total receipts of the board were Rs 2,43,406 and the expenditure Rs 4,97,672. In 1878, after the passing of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, new rules for the constitution of the board were passed which provided that the board should consist of 25 members, 8 of whom were to be nominated by government. In 1911, the board consisted of 28 members, 7 of whom (including the chairman) were appointed either by name or by virtue of their office and 21 elected. Of the elected members 6 were returned from the civil station, 6 from Katra and North and South Kotwali, 3 each from Daraganj and Colonelganj and 3 from Kyedganj and Muthiganj.

The progress towards popular representation was made by the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, which, for the first time, permitted the election of a non-official chairman. The board then consisted of 26 members, 21

of whom were elected and 5 nominated. The board had different committees for public works, education, finance, waterworks, octroi, public health, hackney-carriages, etc., each consisting of elected members. It had 41 elected and nominated members in 1953, when it was dissolved by the State Government, an administrator being appointed for the municipal board and the improvement trust under the U. P. Local Bodies (Appointment of Administrators) Ordinance, 1953, pending the establishment of a Nagar Mahapalika.

The Nagar Mahapalika was established on February 1, 1960, under the U. P. Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, and on its coming into existence the improvement trust ceased to function and is now known as the Vikas Vibhag of the Mahapalika, its functions being the same as before. The Mahapalika is divided into 27 wards and consists of 54 elected members (2 being returned from each ward) and 6 nominated members, 4 seats being reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The term of office of the members of the Mahapalika is 5 years and it has a Nagar Pramukh (mayor) and a Up Nagar Pramukh (deputy mayor) elected by the members in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote, the voting being by secret ballot. The terms of office of the former is a year and that of the latter is co-terminus. The Mahapalika also has an executive committee and a development committee. The total area under the Mahapalika is 62·68 sq. km. and it has a population of 4,11,955 (according to the census of 1961).

Finances—The main heads of income are rates and taxes, realisation under special Acts, revenue derived from municipal property and certain powers apart from grants and contributions and some other sources. The main taxes levied by the Mahapalika are those on vehicles and other conveyances, animals. house and water, pilgrims, etc. The major items of expenditure are on general administration and collection, public safety, public health and conveniences, public instructions and miscellaneous items. Table VIII in the Appendix gives the figures pertaining to the income and expenditure of the Nagar Mahapalika.

Water works—About 1880 water began to be supplied to the town from the Yamuna at Karela Bagh from where it was pumped to the filtering and distributing station at Khusru Bagh. The water-works in the town was established in 1891 (at a cost of Rs 16,24,000) when steam-driven pumping sets were installed, the total filtering capacity being 27,275 kilolitres per day. The first reorganisation scheme of the waterworks was undertaken in 1925 in order to supply 159·1 litres of water per head per

day for a population of 1,73,895. The old steam driven sets were replaced by electric-driven pumping sets at the unfiltered and filtered water stations, the filtering capacity also being increased to 41.823 kl. by adding 5 new units of mechanical filters. The second reorganisation scheme which cost Rs 15,69,332 was undertaken in 1942 to supply 181·8 litres of water per head per day, a new electrically driven pumping set of 15·2 kl. per minute being installed at the raw water pumping station and a 45·5 kl. per minute pumping set at the filtered water pumping station, 5 units of mechanical filters being added and the 3 old pumps (of a capacity of 13·6 kilolitres per minute) being replaced by 3 new pumps of that of 17 kl. per minute. In 1955 the third reorganisation scheme costing Rs 116·09 lakhs was undertaken in order to supply 205 litres per head per day. Under the first phase scheme (the cost of which was about Rs 18,56.631) a transformer of 350 k.w.a. was installed at the Karela Bagh raw water pumping station from which a 0·76 m. rising main was also laid to the Khusru Bagh waterworks. Two zonal stations were also set up at Mayo Hall and Daraganj. A 2,728 kl. semi-sunk reservior and a new pumping station were constructed at the Mayo Hall zonal station where 5 pumping sets each of 5·7 kl. per minute and one of 2·8 kl. per minute were also installed, provision for the sinking of a tube-well yielding about 1·4 kl. per minute also being made. A semi-sunk reservoir of the capacity of 1,818 kl. and a pumping station were constructed at Daraganj (in order to make it independent of the Khusru Bagh waterworks) which was provided with 5 pumping sets, 3 of 5·6 kl. per minute each and 2 of 2·8 kl. per minute each. A tube-well with a capacity of 2·3 kl. per minute was also sunk here. Distribution mains of different sizes were laid in the town. Under the second phase scheme (which cost Rs 97·53 lakhs to implement), 2 pumping sets with a discharge capacity of 11 2 kl. per minute were installed at Karela Bagh. A mechanical plant of the capacity of discharging 27.275 kl. per day was also installed which increased the total filteration capacity to 83.644 kl per day

The waterworks department has a *jal kal abhiyanta* (waterworks engineer) and an assistant waterworks engineer. There are 19,942 water connections, 1,309 stand posts and 3,918 water meters in the city. The rate of water-supply is 181·8 litres per head per day with a terminal pressure of 6·1 metres to 13·7 metres in the mains The waterworks has a total storage capacity of 1,637 kl. and 201·6 kl of pipelines have been laid in the city. Rs 14,88,220 was spent by the Mahapalika on the waterworks department during the year 1963-64.

Street Lighting—Formerly kerosene oil lamps were the only means of lighting in the town but now illumination is done by means of elec-

tricity which is supplied by the U. P. State Electricity Board except in some parts where kerosene oil lamps and petromax lamps still have to be used. There are 4,336 electric lamps, 69 fluorescent lamps, 75 mercury vapour lamps and 871 kerosene oil lamps in use in the city. The lighting department of the Mahapalika is under the supervision of the Nagar Abhiyanta who is assisted by 5 lighting inspectors and 50 lamp lighters. The expenditure on this department during 1963-64 amounted to Rs 2,03,490.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the Mahapalika is looked after by the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari who is a government servant. The Mahapalika has under its management 8 allopathic, 2 Ayurvedic, 3 Unani and 2 homoeopathic dispensaries, the number of patients treated in the first two during 1963-64 being 1,50,239 and 21,366 respectively and 24,236 and 13,788 respectively in the third and fourth and an infectious diseases hospital in which 955 patients were treated during 1963-64. The Mahapalika also maintains a veterinary hospital. Rs 4,71,112 was spent on public health and medical services during 1963-64.

Drainage—Owing to its situation the city had a natural drainage in early times except at places where there were tanks and hollows. Underground sewers were laid in 1916 at one pumping station to carry away sullage water from where it is utilised for irrigation purposes, the rivers thus being kept free from pollution. The total length of sewers in the city is 72·4 km. and they cover approximately half the area of the town. At various points the surface drains are connected with these sewers by gully pits. The major portion of the sullage is thus brought to the Gaughat pumping station for utilisation at the sullage farm. The total length of the pakka drains is 144·8 km., 64·4 km. of which are flushed daily. The sullage farm of the Mahapalika is situated adjacent to the Yamuna and 192·2 hectares of land are irrigated by the water obtained from it through the Gaughat pumping station, the pumping capacity of which is being increased by installing 2 more high power pumps. Laying a rising main of a greater diameter over the Naini bridge is also under consideration. After the completion of these works it is expected that 526·1 hectares of land will be irrigated. The rate of utilisation of sewage water is 22·7 to 45·4 kl. per 0·4 hectares per day. The refuse is dumped in the low-lying areas of the city and sold to farmers who use it as manure. The local self-government engineering department is preparing a comprehensive scheme for laying down sewers in the city and for utilising all the sewage water of the city for purposes of irrigation.

Education—The education department of the Mahapalika is looked after by an education superintendent. The city is divided into six circles

and each is under the charge of an assistant attendance officer who work under the education superintendent. The first municipal school was opened in the city in 1889. The number of schools now is 84 junior Basic schools and 6 senior Basic or junior high schools for boys and 76 junior Basic schools and 9 senior Basic or junior high schools for girls. The numbers of pupils in the junior Basic schools for boys and for girls is 16,861 and 13,020 respectively and those in the senior Basic schools 1,381 and 994 respectively; the number of teachers in the junior Basic schools for boys and girls being 400 and 368 respectively and in the senior Basic schools 54 and 64 respectively. The Mahapalika also maintains 12 night schools for adults, 2 nursery schools for girls with an enrolment of 218 and 252 respectively and a gymnasium. The number of aided junior Basic schools for boys and girls is 49 and 39 respectively with an enrolment of 11,319 and 9,832 respectively.

Compulsory junior Basic (Primary) education for boys was started in a part of the city from August, 1927, under the U. P. Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1919. The number of compulsory junior Basic schools in 1935-36 was 47 (with an enrolment of 6,578) the total expenditure then being Rs 71,648. Compulsory junior Basic education for boys was enforced in all schools of the municipal board in 1948. There are 75 junior Basic schools for boys where compulsory education is in force, the number of pupils and teachers in them being 13,566 and 395 respectively. For girls there are 76 junior Basic schools with 368 teachers and an enrolment of 14,022 pupils. The number of aided schools in the compulsory area for boys and girls is 49 and 29 respectively with an enrolment of 11,319 and 8,416 respectively, the number of teachers being 38 and 116 respectively. The Mahapalika has yet to enforce compulsory education in its newly extended areas of Naini, Phaphamau and Bamrauli.

Housing Scheme

A number of housing schemes, which have reached various stages of maturity, have been taken in hand. Under the 'old scheme', in Mumfordganj, land is available in Hanuman Bagh for construction of houses by those in the middle and low income group. In the south housing scheme part II, some isolated areas are being acquired for housing purposes. The Sultanpur Bhawa scheme has very small portions left for development. Under the 'current scheme' (the Hastings road housing scheme) covers an area of 14·2 hectares and was taken in hand in 1957, the estimated cost being Rs 2,18,483. The acquisition proceedings have been completed and the building sites have to be allotted. The Alopibagh housing scheme was proposed in 1952 and covers an area of 12·2

hectares of which 6·9 hectares have been acquired and are under development, the estimated cost (including development and acquisition) being Rs 4,93,386, there are 48 building sites in the developed area of which 42 have been allotted. The Fould Tank slum clearance scheme was proposed in 1959, its estimated cost being Rs 10,27,600. The government has advanced a sum of Rs 8,91,000 in the form of loans and subsidies for the construction of 241 single-room tenements and 144 quarters have already been built at a cost of Rs 5,35,000. The dangerous crossing scheme near the Allahabad junction station of the Northern Railway was proposed in 1943, the estimated cost being Rs 1,17,971; land in this area is under acquisition. For the refugee market near Kotwali, the government has sanctioned a sum of Rs 4,00,000 for the construction of 22 shops and building will commence when vacant possession has been obtained. The building of 27 shops in the Khusru Bagh is in progress. The Stanley road housing scheme, covering an area of 3·8 hectares, was proposed in 1962. The Muthiganj motor bus stand scheme and the slum clearance schemes of Muthiganj Mandi and Bahadurganj Hatia have also been approved by the development committee.

Cantonment Board

The cantonment in Allahabad is divided into three sectors, the new cantonment, the old cantonment and the fort cantonment. The last two were in existence before 1857. The first came into being later and lies close to the city and is situated on the north of the Yamuna. The old cantonment occupies a low-lying area near the Prayag railway station on the east of the Ganga. The new cantonment—which lies close to the Allahabad junction station is located on high ground lying south of the Ganga The cantonment board is administered under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924 by a board consisting of ex-officers and nominated and elected members. The officer commanding the station is the president of the board and the vice-president is elected by the elected members from amongst themselves.

Finances—In 1963-64 the board had an income of about Rs.4,30,560 and an expenditure of about Rs 4,24,648·48. The main sources of income are rates and taxes, revenue derived from property, etc., government grants and contributions and miscellaneous sources. The money is spent on general administration, collection of revenue, public works, public safety and conveniences, medical services, sanitation, education, etc.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board maintains a cantonment general hospital which is in the charge of an army doctor, 2 other doctors (a man and a woman) also being employed on the staff. The

number of patients (indoor and outdoor) treated during 1964-65 was 34,507, the total expenditure incurred in that year amounting to Rs 26,235.

Education—The board maintains a junior high school and a junior Basic school for boys and two junior Basic schools for girls, the number of teachers being 14 and 5 in the first two schools respectively and 9 in the last 2. The education department of the board is looked after by the cantonment executive officer. A sum of Rs 34,664 was spent by the board on educational activities during 1964-65.

Street Lighting—The streets in the cantonment area are lit by electricity which is supplied by the U. P. State Electricity Board. The number of electric lamp-posts is 283. The street lighting is looked after by a sanitary inspector. The board spent Rs 13,469 on street lighting during 1964-65.

Waterworks—Water to the residents of the cantonment area is supplied by the military engineering service department. A tube-well has been sunk in the Sadar Bazar to meet the shortage of water. The board spent Rs 7,220 on supplying water during 1964-65.

Drainage—The board has both kutcha and pakka drains which are looked after by an overseer. The board spent Rs 603 during 1964-65 on this head.

Town Areas

In 1860 there were five towns in the district, those of Sarai Aqil, Karma, Manjhanpur, Ismailganj and Karari, which were administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856, which was soon withdrawn from Karari owing to the threatened desertion of the place. It was applied to the towns of Kara, Bharatganj, Sirsa, Mauaima and Shahzadpur in 1867 and to those of Daranagar, Phulpur and Jhusi in 1872 but was withdrawn from Phulpur in 1908 as it became a notified area under the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act 1900 and from the towns of Shahzadpur, Manjhanpur, Sarai Aqil and Ismailganj in 1909. In that year they were only the 7 towns of Sirsa, Mauaima, Kara Daranagar, Bharatganj, Jhusi and Karma administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act. Subsequently when the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 was enforced, these places were classified as town areas. The town areas brought under this Act on April 1, 1916, were Sarai Aqil and Phulpur but the town areas of Daranagar, Karma and Kara were abolished in 1932. There are 7 town areas in the district, those of Sirsa, Mauaima, Bharatganj, Jhusi, Sarai Aqil, Phulpur and Bharwari, the last named having been established in 1960. Prior to 1953 the number of seats in each town area committee was 6 but now a town area is divided into wards to facilitate the elections and some seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The town

area committee are empowered to levy taxes on houses, on circumstance and property, on agricultural land situated within the limits of a town area, etc. Sources of income are government grants, the sale proceeds of manure, rents of *nazul* lands (where these exist) and taxes. The functions of each committee include the providing of sanitation, street lighting, public health and public works (such as drainage and roads). The pertinent details regarding the town areas in the district will be found in the following statement:

Town area	No. of wards	Number of members (including chairman) / Seats for Scheduled Castes	Area (in hectares) according to the census of 1961	Population according to the census of 1961	1963-64	
					Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sirsa	3	10/1	146·1	4,806	13 124	14,828
Mausima	4	11/1	518·0	6,385	11,202	11,712
Bharatganj	3	10/1	255·8	4,837	7,382	11,011
Jhusi	3	10/1	450·6	3,041	6,573	10,616
Sarai Aqil	3	10/2	165·4	4,967	24,798	20,342
Phulpur	4	11/1	259·0	6,849	0 558	15,039
Bharwari	3	10/1	138·4	3,892	26,165	29 784

PANCHAYAT RAJ

The Panchayat Raj system, which has ushered in the democratic decentralisation of power and responsibilities, has existed (as in other parts of the country) in a rudimentary form in the villages of the district for centuries. In its reorientated and reorganised form, evolved after independence, the most significant feature of the system is the structure of self governing bodies with its three-tier organisation, the Gaon Panchayats being at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. There is a *gaon* panchayat for every village, a Kshettra Samiti for every development block and a Zila Parishad for the district as a whole. The objective is the development of initiative in the people of the rural areas and the creation of opportunities for the emergence of local leadership so that the responsibility for the planned development of the rural areas may be taken over by the village folk themselves. The institutions within it are organically linked with each other to ensure a continuous two-way exchange of ideas, co-ordination and co-operation,

Gaon Panchayats

Under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, which was enforced in the district in 1949, there came into being 1,152 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats. In 1956 the number of the former was 2,369 but 19 were merged in the Nagar Mahapalika in 1960 and one with the town area of Bharwari. A *gaon sabha* is constituted for a village or group of villages with a minimum population of 250 persons and consists of all the adults of the village. The *gaon* panchayat, which is the executive limb of the *gaon sabha,* has a *pradhan* (president) and an *up-pradhan* (vice-president), the former and the members of the *gaon* panchayat being elected by the elders of the *gaon sabha* which controls finances, fixes the levy of taxes and co operates with government in the implementation of developmental activities. The *gaon sabha* is intended to constitute the fundamental basis of an active and conscious peasant democracy which will integrate all rural development policies and programmes. The number of members of a *gaon* panchayat (which is elected for a term of 5 years) is fixed between 15 and 30 depending on the size of the *gaon sabha.* The members elect the *up-pradhan* for a term of one year from amongst themselves. The powers and duties of the *gaon* panchayats relate to construction, repairs, cleaning and lighting of public streets; medical relief, sanitation and prevention of epidemics; upkeep and supervision of any public building or property belonging to the *gaon sabha;* registration of births, deaths and marriages; removal of encroachments on public streets and places; regulation of places for the disposal of the dead; regulation of markets and fairs; establishment and maintenance of junior Basic schools; establishment and management of common land and grazing grounds; construction and repairs of wells, tanks, ponds, etc., for the supply of water; regulation of buildings; assistance in the development of agriculture, commerce and industry; aid in fighting fires; administration of civil and criminal justice; maintenance of records relating to cattle and population censuses; maternity and child welfare; and allotment of places for storage of manure. The permissive duties of the panchayat relate to arboriculture and levelling and filing up of land; organisation of a village volunteer force for watch and ward and other public purposes; development of co-operative societies; establishment of improved seed and implement stores; famine relief, maintenance of public libraries, reading-rooms, *akharas* and playgrounds, public radio sets and gramophones; and promotion of social and communal harmony and good will. The main sources of the finances of the panchayats are government grants, voluntary contributions and taxation, Rs 12,05,175 having been collected in

taxes from 1962 and 1964. Details regarding the achievements of the *gaonsabhas* of the district are given in the statement that follows :

	Roads (in kilometres)		Culverts	Gandhi Plat forms		Pan-chayat *ghars*	Wells	Bridges	Kerosene oil lamp posts erected	Libraries and reading rooms opened
	Pakka	Kutcha		Pakka	Kutcha					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First Five-year Plan period :										
(a) Constructed	24·1	107·8	48	154	1,093	197	373	..	624	1,461
(b) Repaired	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	354	..	..	..
Second Five-year Plan period										
(a Constructed ..	33·8	881·9	324	96	96	108	1,558	5	483	83
(b) Repaired	25·7	1,635	..	..	..	..	1,049	..	..	..
Third Five-year Plan period : (From 1961-62 to 1963-64)										
(a) Constructed ..	10·3	486	621	..	..	153	2 589	9	.	233
(b) Repaired	..	1,137·8	..	..	..	..	1.837	..	..	..

Kshettra Samitis

There are 27 Kshettra Samitis in the district, each being meant for a development block. With the enforcement in the district of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the functions that had previously been the concern of the block development committee devolved upon the Kshettra Samitis. The membership of one such *samiti* consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, the chairman of the town area and notified area committees, members of the legislatures (Central and State) elected from the block area and 2 to 5 representatives of the co operative institutions in the block. A Kshettra Samiti has to have 5 women members. The *pramukh* (chairman) and *up-pramukh* (vice-chairman) are elected by its members from amongst themselves, the block development officer being the chief executive officer. The chief functions of each *samiti* are the achievement of the targets fixed in the plan schemes of the development block in the sphere of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, social education, public health, welfare programmes for children and women, etc., and the utilisation of the funds available in the block budget for these purposes.

Zila Parishad

Prior to 1871 there was no centralisation of functions and the administration of local funds, the proceeds of the road and ferry cess, the school and the rural police rate and other cesses were under several district committees formed at various times. In that year a central district committee was formed which continued to function till the district board, composed partly of officials and partly of members nominated by local or tahsil boards, was constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883. In 1906 the composition of the district board was modified as the local boards were abolished and the elected members of the district board were returned direct from each tahsil. It then consisted of 28 members, 18 being elected and 10 nominated. Its administrative functions included the management and upkeep of roads, buildings, dispensaries, ferries, cattle pounds, education, medical relief, roadside arboriculture, etc. The U. P. District Boards Act, 1922, enforced in the district on February 1, 1923, made some changes in the constitution of the board. The number of members was raised to 43 of whom 40 were elected and 3 nominated by government, the chairman being elected by the members of the board. The system of separate electorates for Muslims and non-Muslims was also introduced and of the 40 seats for elected members, 10 were reserved for Muslims. The constitution of the board was further amended in 1948, the strength of the members being

raised to 66, of whom 6 were to be nominated and 60 elected, the system of separate electorates was abolished and the chairman began to be elected and designated president.

The U. P. Antarim Zila Parishads Act, 1958, which was enforced in the district on May 1, 1958, brought into existence the local body known, the Antarim Zila Parishad. It consisted of all the members of the district planning committee and 5 members elected from among the members of the district board, with the district magistrate as *adhyaksh* (president). This was only an interim arrangement and on June 30, 1963, under the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the word 'Antarim' (interim) was dropped and the Zila Parishad came into its own. It comprises all the *pramukhs* of the Kshettra Samitis, the members of the Central and State legislatures elected from the district and the representatives of the co-operative institutions in the district. The *adyaksh* is elected indirectly for a term of 5 years by the members either from amongst themselves or from outsiders. The functions of the Parishad are the same as were the concern of the old district board and the district planning committee and also include the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes of the district and the utilisation of the funds allotted by government for this purpose in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, education, welfare of children, young people and women, etc., as well as the raising and expending of taxes levied by it for certain specific activities with which it is directly concerned.

Finances—The Parishad had an income of Rs.35,51,352 during 1963-64 which included an amount of Rs 31,89,290 received from the government as grants and Rs 74,042 from cattle pounds. The expenditure during that year amounted to Rs 35,81,432, of which Rs 27,76,967 was spent on education (industrial and technical), Rs 1,36,629 on general administration and collection of taxes and Rs 3,86,503 on public works.

Public Health and Medical Services—The Parishad maintains 10 allopathic and 6 Ayurvedic dispensaries, the number of patients treated being 1,22,806 and 54.721 respectively during 1963-64. The number of aided dispensaries was 3 and the number of patients treated was 35,374 during that year. The Parishad has a vaccination superintendent and 27 vaccinators who work under the district medical officer of health. An amount of Rs 1,62,385 was spent on medical and public health during 1963-64.

Public Works—The Parishad maintains 75.6 km. of pakka roads and 2,288.4 km. of kutcha roads in the district. The public works department of the Parishad is looked after by an engineer assisted by 4 overseers. It also has a public works committee consisting of 9 members.

Education—There are a deputy inspector, 28 sub deputy inspectors of schools, a deputy inspectress and 8 assistant inspectress for the supervision of 47 junior high schools for boys, 7 junior high schools for girls, 1,005 junior Basic schools for boys and 164 junior Basic schools for girls. The number of teachers in all these schools was 2,967 and 287 respectively during 1963-64. Compulsory education was enforced in the district in 1927 when 96 schools were opened under the United Provinces District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926. There are 92 schools in the district in which compulsory education is in force in which boys and girls of the age group 6—11 are educated free of charge.

Nazul

Nazul is land or property which is legally vested in the government of the State due to the death of persons leaving no heirs, confiscation, etc., the government having the right of management and utilisation which it entrusts either to one of its own departments or to a local body in the district. There are 2 categories of *nazul* land in the district, intra-municipal and extra-municipal, the former being under the management of the Nagar Mahapalika and the latter under the district officer (who looks after it through the tahsildars of the tahsils concerned), the town area committees of Jhusi and Phulpur and the Zila Parishad (formerly the district board). The first time such land came under the control of the Nagar Mahapalika was in 1910 and it was placed under that of the town area committees of Jhusi and Phulpur in 1912 and under that of the Zila Parishad in 1924. For the management of such properties the local bodies retain three-fourths of the gross annual rental and half of the premium and render to government a fourth of the gross annual rental and half of the premium. The pertinent details regarding the *nazul* property in the district will be found in the following statement:

Managing authority	Location	Area (in hectares)	1963-64	
			Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
District Officer	*Tahsil* Chail, Sirathu Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Karchhana	64·3	2,799·28	
Nagar Mahapalika	..	687·9	1,04,366·16	53,58·23
Zila Parishad	..	9·7	1,308·08	560
		Town Area		
Town Area Committee	Jhusi	14·6	520	3908
	Phulpur	0·1	125	93.75

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Allahabad reigon with Prayag (one of the most sacred places of the Hindus), Pratishthana or modern Jhusi—in tahsil Phulpur—and Kaushambi (in tahsil Manjhanpur), the two ancient capitals of the Purus and Vatsas respectively, has been a celebrated place since Vedic times. Some of the Vedic Aryans settled here and it developed into a permanent stronghold of Vedic culture and learning. A number of *ashramas* (hermitages) came into being near the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna where the Vedic Brahmanas lived and performed their rites, religious observances and austerities and one of the biggest and the most prominent was that of the sage Bharadvaja—one of the seven traditional Vedic rishis who is credited with having been associated with the compilation of the *Rigveda*.[1] When passing this *ashrama* during the course of his exile, Rama (prince of Ayodhya), found the learned preceptor surrounded by a large number of disciples.[2] In those days the *ashramas* were centres of learning and discipline where special teaching on the *Vedas*, Itihasa-Puranas (legends and ancient lore), Rasi (mathematics), Jyotish (astronomy), grammar, Ayurveda (medical science), the science of war, etc., was given to the students under the personal guidance of the guru.[3]

In the post-Mahabharata War period, the great kingdom of the Vatsas, with its capital at Kaushambi, rapidly grew into one of the premier states of the period. In the 6th century B. C. Udayana was the powerful king of this region. He was a great patron of the arts (including dancing and music) and learning.[4] In the time of the Mauryas the place was still a centre of culture as is evidenced by two inscribed Asoka pillars discovered there. From this time till about the 2nd century A. D. a number of Buddhist and Jain monasteries came to the established at Kaushambi and Prayag which imparted religious and secular education and they were still in existence in the 7th century

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[1] Mookerji, R. K.: *Ancient Indian Education*, p. 22

[2] Valmiki. *Ramayana*, p. 319

[3] Majumdar, R. C. and others: *An advanced History of India*, p. 71

[4] Kala, S. C. : *Terracotta Figures from Kaushambi*, p. 88.

when the Chinese traveller, Hieun Tsang, visited the plare, as mentioned by him in the account of his travels in India.[1] The famous Gupta king Samudragupta, patronised Brahminical learning, Harishen, who composed the panegyrics on the victories of Samudragupta (which were inscribed on the Asoka pillar now located in the Allahabad fort), was an eminent Sanskrit scholar and poet of his court.

In course of time the system of imparting education under the direct guidance and the personal contact of the teacher became traditional, the establishments, where no fees were charged, being called *gurukuls*. During the medieval period these institutions degenerated into private *pathshalas* and in those that were attached to temples in addition to the subjects that were taught, such as elementary Sanskrit and grammar, astrology, mathematics, etc., students were also initiated into preparation for priesthood.[2] There also came into being elementary and secular schools in which reading, writing and a little arithmetic was taught. When the Muslims settled in this region, they established their own schools (*maktabs* or madrasas) which were mostly for Islamic learning.

On the eve of the British occupation of this region children were still receiving their education (which was mainly religious in nature) in indigenous schools—the Hindus in *pathshalas* and the Muslims in *maktabs*. These institutions were privately owned and run, receiving no financial aid from the government. There were some 'bazar' schools of a commercial type for people of the business communities which taught in the Mundia and the Kaithi scripts and imparted a sort of practical arithmetic under paid teachers.[3] These indigenous systems of education gradually gave way to governmental institutions which were started by the British and came to be known as Tahsiii and Halqabandi schools.

In 1825 private efforts were successful in establishing a school at Allahabad and in January, 1826, there were 31 students in the Persian and 17 in the Hindi classes respectively. Later this institution was aided with a regular grant by the general committee of public instruction.[4]

In 1832 the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company observed that Allahabad had one school for every 300 children. A government anglo-vernacular school was established in 1836 but it was

[1] Watters, Thomas : *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, p. 366

[2] Rice, L.: *Appendix to the Report of Indian Education Commission of* 1882, p. 73

[3] Hunter, W. Sir: *Report of Indian Education Commission of* 1882, p. 78

[4] *Dharma Bhanu*: *History and Administration of the North Western Provinces*, p. 85

handed over to the American Mission in 1846 which, during the next two years, started a school for girls and seven 'bazar' schools in Allahabad city. The Halqabandi system was introduced in 1846 according to which a pargana was chosen and it was ascertained how many children of school-going age it had, what revenue it paid and what expenses it could therefore bear. A cluster of some 4 or 5 villages was then marked out and the most central of the villages was fixed upon as the site of the school. In that year a Tahsili school was opened at the headquarters of each of the nine tahsils. There were still 446 indigenous schools with 3,716 pupils in 1848. The uprising connected with the struggle for freedom in 1857 caused dislocation in the educational field but by 1859 Tahsili schools had started refunctioning at Bara, Chail, Karchhana, Sirsa, Kara, Karari, Handia, Phulpur and Ismailganj, that at the last-mentioned place being moved to Mauaima in 1860. In 1861 some village schools and other educational institutions were opened in Allahabad city and the first government school for girls was started there in 1863. Besides the schools maintained by the district board and municipal board, a large number of private institutions maintained by private subscribers and aided by government now gradually came into being. By 1908, besides managing the middle vernacular schools at Chail, Daranagar, Karari, Soraon, Jamunipur, Phulpur, Handia, Karchhana and Sirsa, the district board also maintained 51 upper primary, 66 lower primary and 13 girls' schools and aided by grants 109 indigenous schools of which three were for girls. There were still a number of unaided indigenous schools in which the *Quran* was taught in those of the Muslims and the rudiments of Sanskrit in those which belonged to the Hindus.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

In 1881, the percentage of males able to read and write was 5·4 per cent and that of females 0·26 per cent. In 1891, the percentage of literate males and females rose to 6·1 to 0·36 respectively and in 1901 that of the former was 7·96 and that of the latter 0·56. In the next decade the figures of the census of 1911 revealed that the percentage of literate males in the district was 7·0 and that of females 0·7. In 1921, the percentage of literacy among both males and females was 7·2 and 1·2 respectively. In 1931, the literacy of males was 10·2 per cent and of females 1·7 per cent. According to the census of 1951, the literate formed a percentage of 21·2 in the case of males and 5·2 in the case of females. The census figures of 1961 revealed that the percentage of literate and educated persons was 30·44 for males and 7·87 for females.

The following statement gives the number of persons of different educational standards and of literates and illiterates according to the census of 1961 :

Educational standard	Persons	Males	Females
Urban			
Total population	4,43,964	2,49,024	1,94,940
Illiterates	2,32,797	1,05,359	1,27,439
Literates without educational level	1,06,151	64,863	41,288
General Education			
Primary or junior Basic ..	52,178	35,847	16,331
Matriculation or higher secondary	27,762	21,614	6,148
Technical diploma not equal to degree	190	188	2
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	10,105	8,450	1,655
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	13,940	12,022	1,918
Technical professional			
Engineering	106	103	3
Medicine	200	195	5
Agriculture	20	20	
Veterinary and dairy	10	10	
Technology	8	8	
Teaching	439	296	143
Others	58	50	8
Total literates and educated ..	2,11,167	1,43,666	67,501
Rural			
Total population . ..	19,94,412	10,14,957	9,79,455
Illiterates	17,28,689	7,73,746	9,54,943
Literates without educational level ..	1,97,986	1,76,249	21,737
Matriculation or above ..	14,105	13,707	398
Primary or junior Basic ..	53,572	51,105	2,377
Total literates and educated ..	2,65,723	2,41,211	24,512

The foregoing figures also take into account those who are semi-literate and give an indication of the type of education the people of this place are able to receive.

General Education

Education now starts with the pre-junior Basic or the nursery stage and ends with the university stage or with vocational training. In 1963-64, the number of government aided and municipal pre-junior Basic schools in the district was 8 besides which there were a number of private pre-junior Basic schools. The number of junior Basic schools for boys was 1,005 and that for girls 164. Of the senior Basic schools, 185 were for boys and 14 for girls. There were 33 higher secondary schools up to class X for boys and 4 for girls. Of the higher secondary schools up to class XII, 36 were for boys and 13 for girls. The number of degree colleges was 6 of which one was a constituent and 5 associated colleges.

The statement below gives the enrolment for each type of institution as on March, 1964 :

Kind of School	Number of school	Number of students
For boys		
Pre-junior	8	1,030 (excluding government nursery school)
Junior Basic	1,005	1,16.835
Senior Basic or Junior high schools	185	13,200
Higher secondary (up to class X)	33	38,253
Intermediate colleges (or higher secondary up to class XII) ..	36	
Degree colleges	6	2,411
For girls		
Junior Basic	164	11,227
Senior Basic	14	389
Higher secondary (up to class X)	4	13,103
Intermediate colleges (or higher secondary up to class XII) ..	13	

Pre-junior Basic stage

Pre-junior Basic education, which is imparted to children up to 6 years of age, came into being in 1948 and was introduced into the district in Allahabad city probably in 1958. Apart from a government nursery school there are a number of private institutions (mostly Montessori or kindergarten) of this type, 2 nursery schools (run by the Nagar Mahapalika), the Adarsh Shishu Sadan, Lajpat Shishu Vihar, Jawahar V. Nursery School, Montessori Bal Bhawan and Prayag Balji Bari—all of which are aided by government, the enrolment in all of them (excluding that of the first) being 424 boys and 626 girls, the expenditure during the year 1963-64 being Rs 20,322.

Junior and Senior Basic stage

Basic education (which is also known as the Wardha scheme of education) owes its inspiration to the genius of Gandhiji and this type of education was adopted by the State Government in 1939 with certain modifications. In the district (as elsewhere in the State) Basic education consists of a course of education extending over 8 years, junior Basic school covering classes I to V and the senior Basic school classes VI to VIII. As a result of the reorganisation of the primary and the vernacular middle classes, the highest class at the end of the vernacular middle stage became class VIII, the final examination being equated with that held at the end of the class VIII of the higher secondary school. Education during both these stages is under the control of the local bodies in their own jurisdiction—the Nagar Mahapalika in the city of Allahabad, the cantonment board in the cantonment area and the Zila Parishad in the rural areas.

During the year 1963-64 the total sum spent by local bodies on education was Rs 3,05,476 and 3,406 men and 751 women teachers in all were employed in the junior Basic schools and 819 men and 285 women teachers in the senior Basic schools.

The municipal board of Allahabad organised an education department in 1889 to control the education provided by it in the areas under its jurisdiction. In 1927 it introduced compulsory primary education in two of its wards and twenty years later in all wards of the city. Compulsory primary education for girls was introduced in 1961. A superintendent, assisted by 6 assistant attendance officers, now supervises the education for boys and a woman superintendent, assisted by a woman supervisor is in charge of girls' education. In 1963-64 there were 151 junior Basic schools for boys with 28,170 students on roll, 84 with

16,861 students being managed by the board, 41 with 11,037 students being aided by government and 6 with 272 students being unrecognised. In 1964-65 there were 105 junior Basic schools for girls with 22,438 students of which 76 with 14,022 students were managed by the board and 29 with 8,416 students were aided by the government. There were 6 senior Basic schools for boys with 1,381 students and 9 for girls with 1,003 students. The total expenditure on education met by the board was Rs 5,86,714 on boys' and Rs 4,09,242 on girls' education in 1964-65.

Education in the cantonment area is organised by the cantonment board and is in the charge of the executive officer of the board. There is a junior Basic school for boys with an enrolment of 516 and 2 for girls with 332 on roll. There is a senior Basic school for boys with 211 students. The cantonment board spent a sum of Rs 34,665 on education during 1964-65 of which Rs 3,023 was contributed by the State Government.

The Zila Parishad is responsible for education in the rural areas of the district, the deputy inspector of schools being the officer in charge of boys' education and the deputy inspectress of girls' schools for that of girls. In 1963-64 the Parishad maintained 970 junior Basic schools for boys with 93,105 students and 132 for girls with 15,024 students. In that year there were 152 junior Basic schools for boys with 5,572 students and 9 for girls with 743 students which received aid from the Parishad. There was one State-managed school with 178 students. The number of senior Basic schools for boys, managed by the Parishad, was 47 (with 5,881 students on roll) and that for girls 7 (with 225 students on roll). In addition to these, 16 senior Basic schools (with 2,075 students on roll) for boys were aided by the Parishad. The State Government also had a senior Basic school for boys and 3 for girls with 57 and 323 students on roll respectively. The number of teachers in the junior Basic schools for boys was 2,525 and that in the girls' schools was 255. The number of teachers in the senior Basic schools for boys and girls was 247 and 16 respectively. In the year 1963-64 the Parishad spent Rs 23,330 on providing education for boys and girls.

Re-orientation Scheme—This scheme was introduced in the district with the object of training students in agriculture, creating in them a feeling for the dignity of labour and improving the finances of institutions. There are 52 institutions teaching agriculture with 11,056 boys on roll and 480·05 acres of land for farms. The Zila Parishad also maintains 13 schools with 2,021 boys and with 170·13 acres of land attached for farms. The teachers appointed in these schools are specially

trained in agriculture, rural economics, agricultural extension and veterinary science and receive their pay from the funds of the State Government.

Under the directive principles of the Constitution of India, as a step towards free and ultimately compulsory education for all boys and girls up to a certain age, Government has agreed to levy no tuition fees up to class VI in all schools. No difficulty arises in the government schools but in the case of non governmental institutions, the schools are compensated for loss in fees by an equivalent grant based on the standard rate of fees prescribed by the government

Secondary Education

Secondary education has been described by the Education Commission of 1882 as that which leads up from the primary to the collegiate course. At first secondary education was imparted in the Zila schools which were maintained by the government and prepared pupils for the School Leaving Certificate examination but it has undergone a number of changes in the district within the last forty years. With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., in 1921, the High School examination began to be held at the end of class X and the Intermediate examination at the end of class XII. Formerly, a high school started with class III but with the reorganisation of education in 1948, classes III to V were transferred to the junior Basic schools and the high school starting with class VI was redesignated a higher secondary school. Thus secondary education now covers education after the junior Basic school stage up to and including class XII.

The district has 69 higher secondary schools with 38,253 pupils, 36 providing education up to the intermediate stage and the rest up to class X. The number of girls' institution is 17 with 13,103 girls, 13 being intermediate colleges. These institutions, (except a few managed by the government or by local bodies) are managed by private agencies which receive financial aid from the government. To encourage female education, the State Government has made the education of girls up to the high school free since January 1, 1965. A brief account of some of these institutions is given below:

The Mahila Seva Sadan Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded in July, 1930, and has its own building. It also has a training section. It trains girls as social workers and as teachers for the Basic and middle schools and instructs them in such arts and crafts that they may be able to earn while they learn. Since 1962, it has also

prepared students for the examinations of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapith and for the B. A. examination. It started as a lower middle school and in 1964-65 had 900 students with 34 teachers. It has a hostel and gives 49 scholarships. The expenditure amounted to Rs 92,702.

The Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Prayag (womens' rural university), was founded in 1955 with the aim of diffusing education among girls and women of the rural areas and giving a rural bias to secondary and higher education and has made rural science a compulsory subject. It conducts the Gram Praveshika, Gram Vinodini, Mahavidushi, Bharti and Acharya examinations corresponding to the old Middle and the High School, Intermediate, B. A. and M. A. examinations, respectively, at which over a thousand students appear annually. Mahila Seva Sadan is an allied institution of this Vidyapith. In 1964-65 it had 82 teachers and 2,671 students, the income was Rs 1,49,359 and the expenditure Rs 1,15,917.

The Agrawal Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded in 1910 and is managed by a registered society. It was raised to high school standard in 1930 and recognised as an intermediate college in 1935. It imparts education in the literary, scientific and commercial groups. In 1964-65 it had 58 teachers and 1,500 students when the expenditure came to Rs 1,68,854.

The Colonelganj Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded as a primary school in 1889 by the Prayag educational society, was raised to the standard of a high school in 1932 and to that of an intermediate college in 1950. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 1,300 and 46 respectively. The annual expenditure was over Rs 1,00,000.

The Indian Girls' Higher Secondary School, Allahabad, the oldest in the city, was founded in 1882. Till 1930 it imparted free education when fees began to be charged. It is managed by the Allahabad Indian Girls' Education Society, a registered body. In 1947, it became a higher secondary school. These were 537 students on roll and 21 teachers in 1964-65 and the expenditure amounted to Rs 63,736.

The D. A. V. Intermediate College, Allahabad, was started in 1914 by the members of the local Arya Kumar Sabha, with 11 students. In 1915, it was raised to the standard. It became a high school in 1916 it was shifted to its own building. It became a high school in 1917 and an intermediate college in 1954. It is managed by the Aryan Education Trust, Allahabad. In 1964-65 it had 23 teachers and 500 students, the income was Rs 60,047 and the expenditure Rs 61,929.

The Saraswat Khattri Pathshala Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded in 1921, was recognised as a high school in 1938 and as an intermediate college in 1955. In 1964 65 it had an enrolment of 1,360 students, the strength of the teaching staff being 42. The expenditure amounted to Rs 1,07,260.

The Bala Prasad Kushwaha Intermediate College, (tahsil Handia), was founded in 1947 as an English middle school, was recognised as a high school in 1948 and as an intermediate college in 1958. It had an enrolment of 850 students and was staffed by 32 teachers in 1964-65.

The Seth Ramrishdas Parasram Puria National Intermediate College, Handia, was founded in 1946, was raised to the status of a high school in 1949 and to that of an intermediate college in 1952. During 1964-65 it had 26 teachers and 900 students.

The Jawahar Lal Nehru Higher Secondary School, Sarsawan (tahsil Manjhanpur), was founded in 1928, was raised to the status of a junior high school in 1954 and to that of a high school in 1960. In 1964-65 it had 18 teachers and 475 students.

The Yadgar e-Husaini Higher Secondary School, Allahabad, was founded in 1942 by the Yadgar-e-Husaini society and was recognised as a high school in 1948. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 650 and 19 respectively. The expenditure amounted to Rs 30,198.

The Sri Durgadevi Intermediate College, Osa (tahsil Manjhanpur), was founded in 1943, was raised to the status of a high school in 1949 and to that of an intermediate college in 1952. During 1964-65 it had 36 teachers and 1,200 students.

The Hamidia Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, was established in 1934 as an institution mostly for imparting religious (Islamic) education. It was recognised as a junior high school in 1951 and is now an intermediate college. It is managed by the Association for the Education of Muslim Women. In 1964-65 it had 46 teachers and 1,699 students and the expenditure was Rs 1,02,914.

The Vashisth Sewa Sangh Vidyapith Higher Secondary School, Maheva Kalan (tahsil Meja), was founded in 1952 as a junior high school and was raised to the status of a high school in 1956. In 1964-65 it had 9 teachers and 196 students.

The S. A. V. Intermediate College, Saini (tahsil Sirathu), was established in 1945, was recognised as a junior high school in 1948, as a

high school in 1949 and as an intermediate college in 1958. In 1965-66 the strength of teachers was 30 and the number of students was 760. The expenditure amounted to Rs 59,590 in 1964-65.

The Anglo Bengali Intermediate College, Allahabad, was established in 1875. Intermediate classes were opened in 1926. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 1,300 and 45 respectively. The income was Rs 1,47,674 and the expenditure Rs 1,47,401.

The City Anglo Vernacular Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded in 1869 and was raised to the high school and intermediate standards in 1886 and 1949 respectively. It is managed by the Allahabad Education Society. In 1964-65 it had 76 teachers and 2,462 students and the expenditure was Rs 2,82,960.

The Kailash Nath Katju Higher Secondary School, Allahabad, was established in 1931 as a middle school and in 1939 it was raised to high school status. The number of students in 1964-65 was about 1,000 and that of teachers 30.

The Public Intermediate College, Motihan (tahsil Handia), was founded in 1945. It was raised to a high school in 1948 and became an intermediate college in 1964. During 1964-65 it had 600 students and 21 teachers and the expenditure was Rs 40,155.

The Janata Higher Secondary School. Sikandra (tahsil Phulpur), was started in 1947 and was recognised as a high school in 1949. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 300 and 12 respectively. The expenditure amounted to Rs 28,652.

The Public Higher Secondary School, Manauri (tahsil Chail), was established in 1947 as a junior high school and was raised to the status of a high school in 1948. In 1964-65 it had 298 students and 16 teachers.

The Shervani Rural Intermediate College, Salehpur (tahsil Handia), was founded in 1943 as an Anglo-vernacular middle school, was recognised as a high school in 1947 and became an intermediate college in 1951. The number of students in 1964 65 was 584 and that of teachers 22, the expenditure amounting to Rs 68,865.

The Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad, was started in February, 1895, as a school (at Lucknow) with 12 girls but it was shifted to Allahabad where it was able to acquire its own building in 1906 and sent up the first batches of students for the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations in 1918 and 1921, respectively. In 1920 it started a hostel

which could accommodate 80 girls. The college is managed by a registered body. B. A. classes were started in 1923 but were abolished in 1935. The total number of students and teachers during 1964-65 was 1,127 and the income and expenditure was Rs 1,26,889 and Rs 1,26,689 respectively.

The Seva Samiti Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Allahabad, was founded in 1910 and was taken over by the All India Seva Samiti in 1920. It had 644 students and 24 teachers in 1964-65 and the income was Rs 61,522 and expenditure Rs 60,261.

The Dwarka Prasad Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded in 1931 as an anglo vernacular middle school. It became a high school in 1939 and an intermediate college in 1942. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 1,113 and 37 respectively, the income was Rs 1,19,268 and the expenditure Rs 1,28,711.

The Prayag Mahila Vidyapith Mahavidyalaya, Allahabad, was founded in 1922 as an examining body. In 1930 it became a teaching institution. It conducts the Vidyavinodini, Vidushi, Vidushi Honours and Saraswati examinations. In 1964-65 the number of teachers was 29 and that of students 1,200. The income was Rs 3,08,633 and the expenditure Rs 3,05,915.

The Government Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded in 1836 as an anglo-vernacular school. It became a high school in 1861 and an intermediate college in 1927. During 1964-65 there were 1,150 students and 67 teachers. The income was Rs 58,881 and the expenditure Rs 4,52,542.

The Arya Kanya Intermediate College, Allahabad, was established as a primary school in 1905, became a middle school in 1915, a high school in 1934 and an intermediate college in 1950. It had 1,604 students and 25 teachers in 1964-65, the income amounted to Rs 1,32 581 and the sum expended was Rs 1,32,541.

The New English Higher Secondary School, Allahabad, was established as a primary school in 1935 and was raised to an anglo-vernacular school in 1937 and to a high school in 1946. During 1964-65 it had 527 students and 18 teachers. The income was Rs 33,696 and the expenditure Rs 36,428.

The Rashtriya Shiksha Mandir Higher Secondary School, Meja, was founded in 1950 as a junior high school and became a higher secondary school in 1961. The number of students in 1964-65 was 265, that of teachers 12, the income was Rs 18,627 and the expenditure Rs 20,293.

The Indrabas Kumari Memorial Intermediate College, Anapur (tahsil Soraon), was started as an English middle school in 1937, became a high school in 1945 and an intermediate college in 1950. It had 1,060 students and 32 teachers in 1964-65. The income was Rs 1,24,114 and the expenditure Rs 1,23,540.

The Mangla Prasad Intermediate College, Bampur (tahsil Meja), was established in 1945. It was recognised as a junior high school in 1947, as a high school in 1949 and as an intermediate college in 1951 and in 1965 a Hindustani Teachers' Certificate section was attached to it. It had 1,132 students and 44 teachers in 1964-65.

The Gomati Intermediate College, Phulpur, was founded in 1904. There were 38 teachers and 1,200 students in 1964-65 and the sum expended in that year was Rs 1,26,501.

The Haihaya Kshatriya Intermediate College, Allahabad, was started as an anglo-vernacular middle school, became a high school in 1947 and an intermediate college in 1956. It had 800 students and 31 teachers in 1964-65, the income being Rs 88,310 and the expenditure Rs 75.485.

The Gauri Pathshala Intermediate College, Allahabad, was established in 1904 and is an intermediate college. There were 1,044 students and 42 teachers in 1964-65, the income being Rs 85,360 and the expenditure Rs 85,337.

The Karari Higher Secondary School, Karari (tahsil Manjhanpur), was founded in 1953 as a junior high school and became a high school in 1961. In 1964-65 it had 400 students and 11 teachers, the income and expenditure being Rs 11,045 and Rs 26,051 respectively.

The Tilak Mahavidyalaya Intermediate College, Kotwa (tahsil Phulpur), was established in 1951, became a high school in 1952 and an intermediate college in 1954. In 1964-65 it had 550 students and 22 teachers.

The Higher Secondary School, Mahgaon (tahsil Chail), was founded in 1943 recognised as a junior high school in 1946 and a high school in 1951. It had 307 students and 11 teachers in 1964-65, the income amounting to Rs 29,543 and the expenditure to Rs 30.800.

The Shivaji Intermediate College, Sahsaon (tahsil Phulpur), was started in 1953 as a junior high school and was raised to the intermediate stage in 1964. During 1964-65 it had 700 students and 26 teachers, the income being Rs 39,865 and the expenditure Rs 46,369.

The Shri Kesarwani Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Jasra (tahsil Karchhana), was founded in 1946 as a junior high school, became a high school in 1949 and an intermediate college in 1952. There were 858 students and 35 teachers in 1964-65, the income being Rs 77,508 and the expenses Rs 75,376.

The Agrasen Intermediate College, Allahabad, was started as an English middle school in 1933 and was recognised as a junior high school in 1936, as a high school in 1948 and as an intermediate college in 1951. During 1964-65 the strength of students and teachers was 1,800 and 45 respectively. The income and expenditure in that year was Rs 1,16,463 and Rs 1,24,269 respectively.

The Hindu Mahila Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Allahabad, was established in 1936, became a middle school in 1940, a high school in 1948 and an intermediate college in 1950. It is managed by the Prayag Education Trust. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 812 and 33 and the income and expenditure was Rs 94,317 and Rs 97,336 respectively.

The Lala Ram Lal Agrawal Intermediate College, Sirsa (tahsil Meja), was started as an English middle school in 1931, got recognition for high school classes in 1937 and for Intermediate classes in 1946. In 1964-65 there were 1,427 students and 62 teachers, the income being Rs 2,00,413 and the expenditure Rs 1,98 609

The Kesarwani Vaish Pathshala Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded as a primary school in 1912, became a junior high school in 1938, a high school in 1945 and an intermediate college in 1954. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 927 and 35 respectively. the income amounted to Rs 1,11,906 and the expenditure to Rs 1,12,602.

The Raja Kamlakar Higher Secondary School, Shankargarh (tahsil Karchhana), came into being in 1951 and is now a higher secondary school. In 1965 it had 13 teachers and 309 students and the income and expenditure in 1964-65 was Rs 24,439 and Rs 25,599 respectively.

The Radha Raman Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded in 1889 as a primary school, became a middle school in 1909, a high school in 1915 and an intermediate college in 1946. During 1964-65 it had 910 students and 32 teachers, the income was Rs 1,05 301 and the expenditure Rs 1,04,760.

The Sarayuparin Intermediate College, Allahabad was started as an anglo-vernacular middle school in 1934, became a high school in 1948

and an intermediate college in 1953. The strength of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 604 and 26 respectively, the income being Rs 68,388 and the expenses Rs 70,468.

The Madan Mohan Malaviya Intermediate College, Karchhana, was founded in 1947 as a junior high school, was recognised as a high school in 1949 and as an intermediate college in 1951. The number of students in 1964-65 was 800 and the strength of the teaching staff was 33, the income being Rs 83,599 and the expenditure Rs 70,035.

The Sangram Singh Higher Secondary School, Ismailganj (tashil Soraon), was founded in 1952 and was raised to a junior high school in 1953 and to a high school in 1954. There were 317 students and 15 teachers in 1964-65, the income amounting to Rs 21,139 and the expenditure to Rs 22,279.

The Mary Wanamaker Girls' Higher Secondary School, Allahabad, was established in 1885 and was affiliated to the Calcutta University for the School Leaving Certificate examination in 1900. In 1952 it became an intermediate college. It had 526 students and 23 teachers in 1964-65 when the income was Rs 69,916 and the expenditure Rs 71,787.

The Kulbhaskar Ashram Krishi College, Allahabad, was founded in 1930 and is managed by the Kayastha Pathshala Trust of Allahabad. There were 743 students and 28 teachers in 1964-65 when the expenditure amounted to Rs 1,14,822.

The Jumna Christian College, Allahabad, was established in 1842 by the Presbyterian Mission. In 1923 its high school classes were transferred to the Ewing Christian College which was established in 1902 in the same compound but in 1932, the high school classes were transferred back and the intermediate classes in 1960. During 1964-65 it had 45 teachers and 1,158 students, the income being Rs 1,71,346 and the expenditure Rs 2,59,283.

The Majdia Islamia Intermediate College, Tulshipur (tahsil Chail), was founded in 1917. The number of students in 1964-65 was 1,275 and that of teachers 42, the income being Rs 1,13,920 and the expenditure Rs 1,24,225.

The Sri Tilak Uchchatar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Kanaili (tashil Manjhanpur), was established in 1949 and became a higher secondary school in 1956. It had 267 students and 9 teachers in 1964-65.

The Jagat Taran Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, was started in 1930 and is an intermediate college. In 1964-65 it had 811 students and 29 teachers, the sum expended in that year being Rs 66,800

The Ishwar Saran Intermediate College, Allahabad, was founded in 1933 for Harijan boys and girls. High School classes were started in 1947 and intermediate classes in 1955. During 1964-65 the strength of the students, which included 32 girls, was 816 and the number of teachers 42, the income being Rs 95,051 and the expenditure Rs 98,454.

.The Central Higher Secondary School, Jhusi (tahsil Phulpur), was founded in 1933. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 216 and 9, the income and expenditure being Rs 19,500 and Rs 22,000 respectively

The Mahila Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Allahabad, was established in 1938. It had 569 students and 17 teachers in 1964-65 when the income and expenditure was Rs 28,984 and Rs 34,920 respectively.

The Doctor Ghosh Modern College, Allahabad, was founded in 1912 as a primary school and became a high school in 1913. It had 584 students and 18 teachers in 1964-65. the income amounting to Rs 43,667 and the expenditure was Rs 47,464.

The Kali Prasad Intermediate College, Allahabad, was established as a primary school in 1873, was recognised as a high school in 1890 and as an intermediate college in 1910. It had 1,685 students and 70 teachers in 1964-65, the income being Rs 2,12,000 and the expenditure Rs 2,15,000.

The Motilal Nehru Intermediate College, Jamunipur (tahsil Phulpur), was established in 1946 as a junior high school and became a high school in 1949 and an intermediate college in 1954. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 635 and 23 respectively and the income and expenditure Rs 49,454 and Rs 48,843 respectively.

The National Higher Secondary School, Bharwari (tahsil Chail), was started in 1946 as a primary school, was recognised as a junior high school in 1951 and as a high school in 1953. The strength of students and teachers during 1964-65 was 554 and 16 respectively, the income being Rs 36,614 and the expenditure Rs 36,603.

The Janata Shiksha Sadan Higher Secondary School, Bharatganj (tahsil Meja), was founded in 1950 as a junior high school and was raised to a high school in 1952. In 1964-65 it had 248 students and 11 teachers, the income being Rs 30,296 and the expenditure Rs 27,578.

The Government Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, began as a junior high school in 1946, became a high school in 1948 and an intermediate college in 1951. In 1964-65 it had 537 students and 35 teachers, the income amounting to Rs 24,076 and the expenditure to Rs 1,36,508.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The following statement shows the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes who were receiving education in the district in 1964-65:

Type of school	Number of students of Scheduled Castes	Number of students of Other Backward Classes
Junior Basic	59,744	10,268
Senior Basic .. .	12,384	17,022
Higher Secondary (up to Class X)	1,831	2,880
Higher Secondary (up to Class XII)	432	544

Higher Education

The Allahabad University, the oldest university in the State, was established by Act XVIII of 1887, as an examining body but had no teaching staff except that of its school of law (which was established in 1907 and had a good library) till 1914. In 1922, it was reorganised as a unitary teaching and residential institution. The jurisdiction of the university extends to a ten-mile radius. It has the faculties of arts, science, commerce, law, medicine and engineering. There is a separate department for women students studying for the B. A. degree. In 1955, the following categories of colleges came into existence: colleges of the university, associated colleges and a constituent college. In 1963-64 the number on roll was 6,353 and the annual expenditure Rs 55,25,235.

The Chaudhari Mahadev Prasad Degree College, Allahabad, was founded as an associated college of the Allahabad University in 1950 for teaching mathematics and biology to B. Sc. students. In 1955 it was recognised for B. A. classes. It is under the management of the Kayastha Pathshala Trust, Prayag. The strength of students during 1964-65 was above 850 and that of teachers 61.

The Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, (which got its name in 1912 though it was formerly known as the Allahabad Christian College) was

founded in 1902 by the North India Mission of the Presbyterian church. It is now a degree college. During 1964-65 it had 47 teachers and 952 students of whom 84 were women. The annual expenditure was Rs 2,77,265 in that year.

The Agrawal Degree College, Allahabad, was started as an associated college of the Allahabad University for B. A. classes in July, 1956, and is managed by a committee. The number of students on roll in 1964-65 was 250 (which included 25 girls) and the number of teacher was 15. The income was Rs 64,048 and the expenditure Rs 70,056.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Mahila Shilp Bhawan, Allahabad, was established in 1938. It runs a diploma course of the duration of two years, an advance training diploma course of one year and a preparatory class of a year's duration for those who do not have the requisite educational qualification for admission to the diploma course. The number of students and teachers in 1964-65 was 81 and 8 respectively. The income was Rs 11,565 and the expenditure Rs 32,771 in that year.

A training-cum-production centre and a bakery were opened for giving training in bookbinding, knitting. tailoring and making bread, etc., to destitute women from East Bengal, 54 women so trained being employed in the bookbinding section of the government press at Allahabad.

The Government Wood-working School, Allahabad, is a technical institution (with its own hostel) under the control of the director of technical education, U. P., Kanpur, who is assisted by a local advisory committee. As the name implies, it runs a technical High School class and also trains teachers (for technical schools) in wood-work, upholstery, etc., the duration of the course being 2 years. the number of scholarships and stipends given in 1963-64 being 109. In 1964-65, it had 107 students and 28 teachers, the income being Rs 22,162 and the expenditure Rs 18,343.

The Government Industrial Training Institute, Allahabad, which imparts free technical training, was established in 1952 and is under the control of the directorate of training and employment, U. P. It awards a National Trade Certificate after the training, which is of the duration of a year and a half for men followed by a six-month apprenticeship in some factory as black-smith, carpenter, draughtsman, electrician, fitter. grinder, wireman ,etc., and of a year for women in non-engineerng trades such as tailoring, embroidery, knitting (hand and machine), stenography, etc. Hostel accommodation exists for the trainees, a third of whom are awarded a stipened of Rs 25 per month each. It had 768 students on roll

and 56 men teachers and 15 women teachers in 1964-65. The expenditure amounted to Rs 4,45,764.

The Allahabad Polytechnic, Allahabad, was established in 1955 and was called the Civil Engineering School. It was taken over by the government in 1962 when it was given its present name. It imparts training in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering according to the national certificate syllabus of the All India Council for Technical Education and Training, U. P. The period of studies is 3 years. In 1964-65 the number of students and teachers was 420 and 40 respectively and the expenditure Rs 2,40,371.

The Handia Polytechnic, Handia (formerly known as the Technical Institute), was established in 1957 with civil engineering classes. Mechanical and electrical engineering classes were introduced in 1963 (when it was given its present name). The duration of the course is 3 years after which a diploma is awarded by the Board of Technical Education, U. P. During 1964-65 the number of teachers was 33 and that of students 262 The income was Rs 2,82,231 and the expenditure Rs 1,84,576.

The Northern Regional School of Printing Technology, Allahabad, was established in 1957 with the object of training skilled and qualified technicians in printing. It is financed by the Central and the State Governments and is administered by the director of technical education, U. P. It offers a three-year full-time and a four-year part-time National Certificate course and awards a diploma in printing technology, letterpress printing and lithography. Part-time course are meant for employees and apprentices already engaged in the work. The hostel can accommodate 69 students The number of students in 1964-65 was 90 and that of teachers 24. In that year it incurred an expenditure of Rs 2.45,000.

The Leather Working School, Allahabad, was established in 1926 and is managed by the Nagar Mahapalika. As its name implies, it gives a systematic training in leather work. No fees are charged. It had 84 students and 5 teachers in 1964-65 when the expenditure amounted to Rs 20,000.

The Girls' College of Arts and Crafts, Allahabad, was established in 1949, and was recognised by the department of industries, U. P., in 1954. It imparts training in tailoring, embroidery, toy making, leather work and painting. The duration of the course is 3 years. In 1964-65 there were 7 teachers and 75 students. The expenditure was about Rs 22,000.

The Government Secondary Technical School, Allahabad, was established in 1959 and is managed by the director of technical education, U. P. The duration of the course is 3 years. The number of students in 1965

was 96 and that of teachers 17 when it incurred an expenditure of Rs 1,01,849.

The Industrial Training Institute, Naini, was founded in 1962 and is functioning under the State directorate of training and employment. department of labour. It imparts training in the technical trades of turner, fitter, electrician, etc., to boys mostly of the Fatehpur district. After 18 months a further six-month training is arranged for in a factory. The strength of the staff and students in 1964-65 was 27 and 230 respectively and the annual expenditure amounted to Rs 1,70,752 in that year.

The Central Training College, Jhusi, was established in 1933, under the name of the Central Training School with the object of training the untrained teachers of the district board. In 1948, it was raised to the status of a college. The course is of 2 years' duration after which a Junior Teachers' Certificate is awarded. A practising school (of higher secondary school status) is attached. In 1964-65 the number of teachers and students was 6 and 59 respectively and the expenditure acounted to Rs 12,000.

The Government Normal School for Girls, Allahabad, is a training school which was established about 1922 and awards the Hindustani Teachers Certificate to pupil teachers. A junior high school is attached to it as a practising school. The course is of 2 years' duration. In 1964-65 the number of trainees was 581 and that of teachers 31. A stipend of Rs 30 per month is given to each trainee. The expenditure was Rs 1,84,980.

The Government Nursery Training College for Women, Allahabad, was started in 1943 at Mirzapur and was called the Central Training School but after a year it was shifted to Allahabad. In 1949, it began to award the Nursery Hindustani Teachers Certificate. In 1951 it was upgraded and became the Government Nursery Training College. A certificate of teaching is awarded after the completion of a two-year course. In 1964-65 the number of students was 62 and that of teachers 27.

The Government Normal School for Boys, Mauaima, was founded in 1957 and is managed by the director of education, U P., Allahabad. It awards the Hindustani Teachers Certificate. A practising school is attached. In 1964-65 the number of pupil teachers was 134 and that of teachers 9. It incurred an expenditure of Rs 87,308 in that year.

The Government Normal School, Allahabad, is a training institution which was established in 1959 and awards the Hindustani Teachers Certificates. A junior high school is attached to it as a practising school.

The number of pupil teachers in 1964-65 was 126 and that of teachers 10. The duration of the course is 2 years. The expenditure during 1964-65 amounted to Rs 57,265.

.The Mahila Seva Sadan Junior Training College, Allahabad, is a training institution which was founded in 1930 and admits candidates who have passed the High School examination. The duration of the course is of two years. The number of students in 1964-65 was 54 and the number of teachers 5.

The Kayastha Pathshala Training College, Allahabad, is a training college which was founded in 1951 and awards the degree of B. Ed. In 1964-65 the number of students was 97 and that of teachers 12. The income was Rs 49,724 and the expenditure Rs 64,887.

The Government Training College for Women. Allahabad, which started as a C. T. College, for women in 1944, was upgraded to L. T. standard in 1948. It was shifted to Agra for 2 years but was brought back to Allahabad in 1952. It is the only government post-graduate training college in the State for women. The period of training is one year. The number of trainees was 102 in 1964-65, the number of lecturers being 12. It also has a research unit and an extension centre. The expenditure Rs 1,69,026 in 1964-65.

The Government College of Home Science for Women, Allahabad, was founded in 1948 and awards the Teachers Certificate in Home Science, the period of training being two years. In 1965-66 the number of students was 70 and that of teachers 17, the income amounted to Rs 5,329 and the expenditure to Rs 1,36,661.

The Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad, the first of its kind in the country, grew out of the Government Training College which was established in 1909 and prepared graduate teachers for the Licentiate in Teaching examination instituted by the Allahabad University but later the State Government department of education began to conduct the examination and to confer the certificate. The institution acquired its present name in 1948 and started a research unit and an extension centre, the former conducting pedagogical research in the fields of syllabii, methods of teaching, improvement of text books and techniques of evaluation and the latter refresher courses, seminars, study circles and demonstration lessons for teachers. It runs a library service, an educational forum, science clubs, etc. About 120 students are admitted every year In 1964-65 it had 34 teachers.

The Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad, is a constituent college of the Allahabad University and was founded on May 5, 1961 had

500 students at the start and received Rs 4·87 lakhs as grant in 1961-62 from the State Government under whose control it functions. The departments of pathology, pharmacology and social and preventive medicine, medical jurisprudences, medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynaeology were added in 1964. The course of studies extends over four and a half years. The Swaroop Rani Nehru, Kamala Nehru and Manohar Das Eye Hospitals are attached to it for teaching purposes, the first named being directly under the control of the college and having 176 beds. It had approximately 80 persons on the staff and 224 students on roll in 1964-65 of which 46 were girls. The income was Rs 8,41,976 and the expenditure Rs 7,58,082 in that year.

The Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, is one of the 8 regional engineering colleges established in 1961 by the Government of India and is a joint enterprise of the Central and the State Governments. It is a residential institution and is affiliated to the University of Allahabad. It is administered and managed by a registered society. It has its own buildings, laboratories and hostels and a library (with 10,000 books). The course of studies is four years leading to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. Facilities for research work are also provided. The college gives about 60 scholarships and some freeships. The State Government also awards loans, stipends and other kinds of monetary help to students of the State who join the college. The admission is by competitive examinations held on an all-Inlia basis There were 602 students on roll of which 3 were research scholars. The number of the teaching staff (including the principal) was 56. In 1964-65 the income was Rs 32,14,531 and the expenditure Rs.11,57,904.

The Unani Medical College, Allahabad was founded in 1904 with the object of training Indian physicians on modern lines (education being free). It is equipped with modern electro-medical appliances. The Hakim Ahmad Husain Republic Day Memorial Hospital, which has 25 beds, is attached to it for teaching purposes. It has provision for research work, clinical tests of indigenous drugs and training in medico-legal cases. In 1964-65 it had 28 teachers and 134 students of which 129 were studying for the degree course and 5 for the course of Sahayak Hakim. The expenditure for 1964-65 was Rs 1,09,053.

The Allahabad Homoeopathic Medical College, Allahabad, was established in 1955 for preparing students for the examinations conducted by the State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine and is aided by the State Government. The duration of the course is 4 years after which a diploma is awarded. In 1963-64 the number of students and teachers was 101 and 17 respectively and the expenditure Rs 31,000.

The Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Naini, was founded in 1910 by an American (Sam Higginbottom) with funds secured in the United States of America, as a department of the Allahabad (now Ewing) Christian College for teaching agriculture and animal husbandry It is a privately managed institution sponsored co-operatively by a number of church missions. In 1926 a diploma course (Indian Dairy) of 2 years was added. In 1932 it became an associated college of the Allahabad University for teaching B. Sc. (Agriculture) classes. Home Economics for women students was introduced in 1936 and it was recognised for the Intermediate examination in 1944 and for the B. Sc. in 1960. The B. Sc. (Ag.) Engineering course was introduced in 1942 and it is the first institution in south-east Asia to offer a degree course in this subject and a B. Sc. degree in Home Economic (extension). It started preparing students for the M. Sc. (Ag.) Engineering and M. Sc. in Agriculture (extension) in 1964. It offers facilities for research in new and improved crops, cattle breeding (leading to increased milk production) and development of improved farm implements. Extension work to communicate the findings to the villages is an important development of the work. In 1964-65 the number of students and teachers was 510 and 58 respectively, the income being Rs 5,66,000 and the expenditure Rs 8,26,200.

Oriental Education

Sanskrit

There are four Sanskrit *pathshalas* (schools) in the district which, with some variations, impart education in Sanskrit and certain other subjects. The oldest institution of these in the district is the Dharm Gyanopadesh Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Allahabad. It was founded in 1810 and is managed by a registered managing committee. It prepares students for the degree of Acharya (equivalent to the M. A. degree) of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. Other subjects that are taught are Sahitya, Nyaya, Hindi, English, mathematics, history and geography. It had 6 teachers and 175 students in 1963-64. The income was Rs 36,009 and the expenditure Rs 36,008 in 1964-65. The Shri Kishori Lal Benimadho Sanskrit Pathshala, Allahabad, was founded in 1905 and is managed by a trust committee. It had 4 teachers and 117 students in 1963-64. In 1964-65 the income was Rs 5,418 and the expenditure Rs 6,691. The Gauri Shanker Sanskrit Smarak Mahavidyalaya in Sringverpur (now known as Singraur in Soraon tahsil) was founded in 1923 with an endowment of property valued at Rs 80,000 (with an annual income of Rs 10,000). In 1925 the school built its own buildings. There were 6 teachers and 202 students in 1963-64. The income was Rs 28,204 and the expenditure

Rs 20,770 in 1964-65. The Ram Deshik Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and Vaishnawasram, Allahabad, was founded in 1934. It is managed by a registered managing committee. It has 8 teachers and 100 students in 1963-64 of which 40 were given free board and lodging. The education in this institution is given free the subjects taught being the Vedas and Vedanta, grammar, Vaishnava literature, etc. It is affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. In 1964-65 the income was Rs 23,019 and it incurred an expenditure of Rs 27,544.

Arabic and Persian

There are 7 Arabic madrasas at Allahabad which are maintained by government grants and public subscriptions. They prepare candidates for 3 Arabic examinations—Maulvi, Alim and Fazil and for 2 persian examinations—Munshi and Kamil. The duration of the course for each of these examinations being 2 years. All these madrasas teach the traditional course of study. The Dass-i-Nizami Madrasa Arabia Madinatul Ilam was founded in 1939 and is looked after by a registered managing committee. It imparts free education in Arabic. It was recognised by the State Government in 1959 and receives aid from it. During 1964 65 it was staffed by 7 teachers and had 195 students on roll, the income being Rs 8,942 and the expenditure Rs 10,376. Madrasa Alia Misbahul Oloom (founded in 1917 and aided by the State Government) also imparts free education. The number of teachers was 7 and that of students 212 in 1964-65, the income being Rs 9,309 and the expenditure Rs 9,203. Madrasa Mohammadia Imdadia (founded in 1922) has a library with 2,000 books. It receives an annual government grant amounting to Rs 1,548 During 1964-65 it had 7 teachers and 78 students, the income being Rs 4,511 and the expenditure Rs 4,893. Madrasa Arabia Azezia was established in June, 1923. It imparts Islamic education and also prepares students for the Arabic and Persian examinations conducted by the registrar, departmental examinations, U. P. The strength of students during 1964-65 was 162 and that of teachers 5. Madrasa Ishatul Ulum (founded in 1930) prepares students for the Munshi, Maulvi, Alim and Fazil examinations and also runs elementary classes according to the special curriculum followed by the madrasa. There were 4 teachers and 119 students in 1964 65. Madrasa Jame Nezamia (one of the biggest oriental institutions in the district) was founded in 1937. It prepares candidates for the Arabic and Persian examinations set in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Arabic and Persian Examinations, U. P. It awards scholarships amounting to Rs 300 annually to poor students. During 1964-65 it had 7 teachers, the income was Rs 11,425 and the expenditure Rs 11,417. A girls' institution. Niswan School, Mahgaon

(founded in 1946) prepares girls for Arabic and Persian examinations conducted by the registrar, departmental examinations, U. P. In 1964-65 it had 4 teachers and 141 students, the income and expenditure being Rs 4,106 and Rs 4.096 respectively.

ADULT EDUCATION

The Allahabad municipal board was the first local body in U. P. to start night schools for adults in 1919 and in 1922-23 it had 2 such schools. By 1963-64 the number had gone up to 12, the number of students being 21,851.

EDUCATION FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The U. P. Deaf and Dumb Institute, Allahabad, which was started in 1929, is one of the few institutions of its kind. In addition to teaching children how to communicate with others, Hindi, English, history, geography, mathematics and science are also taught to handicapped children and to enable them to earn their livelihood they are given training in carpentry, calico-printing and tailoring. A hostel is attached to the institute. Grants are received from the State Government and the Nagar Mahapalika, Allahabad. Deserving students are granted freeships. The institution had 65 students on roll in 1964-65 and a staff of 8 teachers.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is given to boys and girls in almost all types of institutions. The scheme of compulsory physical training was started in the district in 1948. In some of the intermediate colleges, higher secondary schools and junior high schools, training in accordance with the national defence scheme is also afforded. Training under the National Cadet Corps, Prantiya Shikshka Dal and Auxiliary Cadet Corps is given in some other institutions of these types. Training under the auspices of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is given in all types of schools and Yuwak Mangal Dals have also been organised in all junior high schools.

The State College of Physical Education for Women, Allahabad (the only government women's institution of its kind in the State), was established in 1946 for both men and women, the men's section being shifted to Rampur in 1954 and the women's section being attached to the Government Training College for Women at Allahabad itself. It awards a diploma in the Physical Education Course to graduate and a certificate to under-graduate students. The duration of the course is one year. No

fees are charged. A few stipends of Rs 30 per month are also given.

The Prantiya Rakshak Dal started in 1948 and has its activities all over the district.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

Fine Arts

Allahabad has been rich in fine arts and music since ancient times as revealed by the Sanskrit literature and epigraphical evidence of the excavations and other remains at Kaushambi. The Ashokan pillar standing in the fort bears testimony to the skill of monolithic craftsmanship of the period. The fort itself built by Akbar at the confluence of the two major rivers the Ganges and the Yamuna is a rare specimen and the precursor of the entire subsequent Mughal architecture. The red sandstone Baradari of the Zanana Palace is elegantly carved with an artistic arrangement of pillars and successful combination of the horizontal and peristyler form of construction. During Jahangir's reign three mausoleums were built in Khusrau Bagh. Each is terraced with vaulted apartments. The tomb of Khusrau is like a stone coffin richly carved with paintings on the ceiling.

Music—Udayan, the king of Kaushambi, is known as the greatest singer and musician of his era. Many legends are current about his accomplishments specially his mastery over the vina with which he could tame even the wildest elephant. He and his art are the theme of Bhasa's Swapnavasavadattam. Allahabad has been the seat of Kathak style of dance for a very long time. One of its great exponents was Ishwari Prasad who was succeeded by his sons and grandsons. Kathak dance is popular among the citizens even now. Folk songs are sung in the villages at different times of the year--Kaharwa at Dipawali, Phaag during Holi, Alha, Barahmasi and Kajari during the rainy season and Birha during winter nights. Purbi is sung by the people coming from the Bhojpuri area The Kols in the hill areas of Karchhana sing Koldanankee in chorus to the accompaniment of drum Men and women sing it together. Allahabad has also been the centre of classical music of north Indian style. V. A. Kushalkar, (1883—1968) V. R. Patawardhan (1895—1946) and S. D. Apte (1906--1966) have been some of the exponents of all-India fame.

CULTURAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

The Prayag Sangit Samiti was founded in 1926. Its chief aim is to popularise and propagate the Indian music and dance. Besides the

local college of music it has its branches and 400 examination centres not only in this State, but in the whole of north India, a large number being in Delhi. The Samiti organises an annual music competition and a conference of all-India level.

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammellan was established in 1910-11. Since 1922 it has been awarding the Mangala Prasad Paritoshik of Rs 1,200 to the best Hindi author every year. The reward is financed from the endowment made by Mangala Prasad a business-man of Calcutta. The Sammelan is one of the two major institutes of the State who have rendered great service to Hindi language and literature. It conducts its own examinations since 1916 for the certificates for Prathma, Visharad and Sahitya Ratna which have been recognised by the government. As many as 25,839 students appeared in the examinations in 1964-65. There are 9,000 manuscripts and 51,786 books in its library. It has its own printing press and publishes the monthly journal *Sahitya Patrika.*

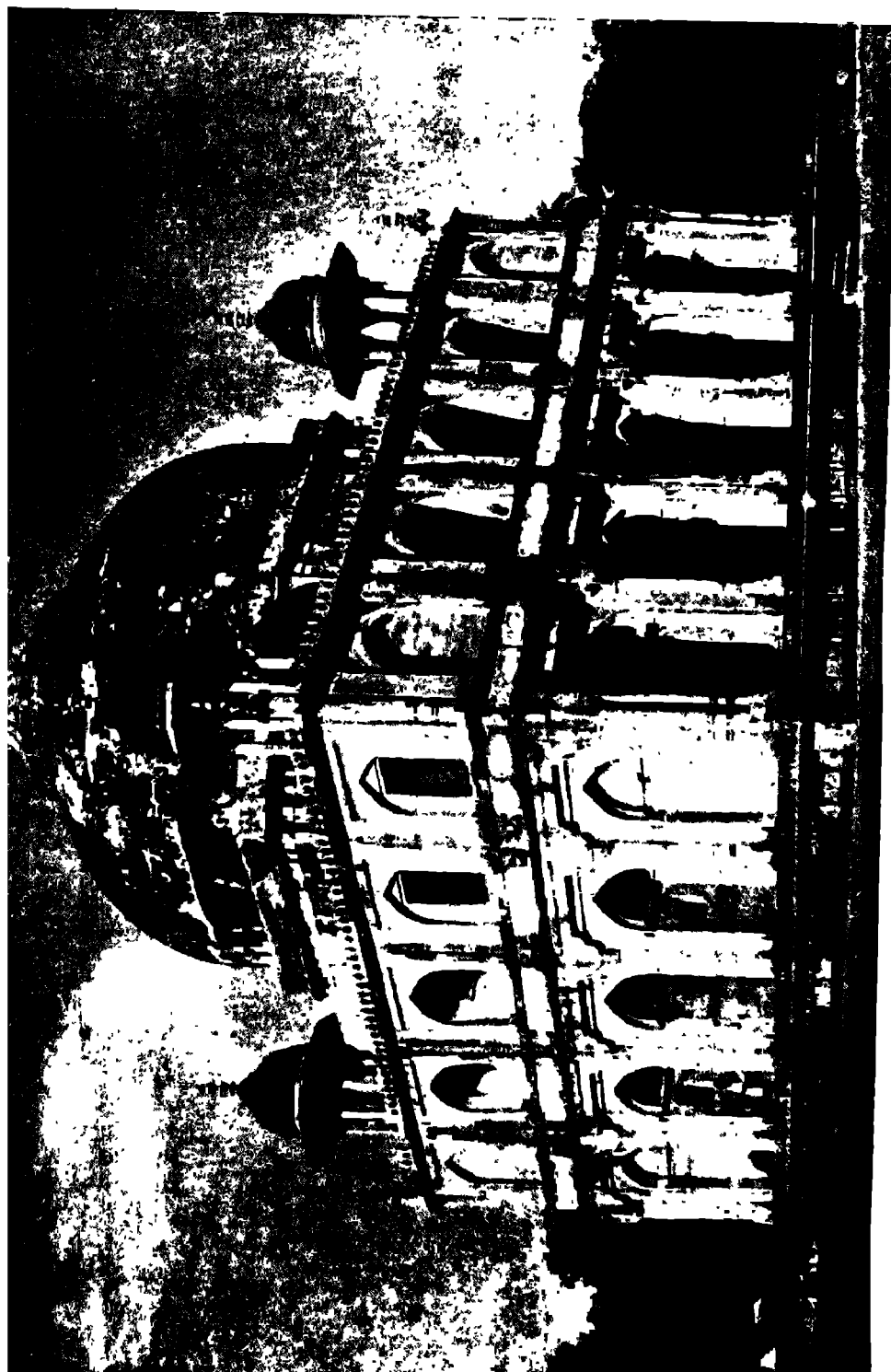
The Ganga Nath Jha Research Institute, established in 1943, for study and research in oriental learning, has a library containing 8,000 books and 7,000 manuscripts.

Museum—The Allahabad museum maintained by the nagar mahapalika has rare exhibits of great artistic and archaeological importance, the gold coins of the Gupta kings being particularly noteworthy. It has a research and reference library.

Libraries And Reading Rooms

The Bharti Bhawan Library (28,867 books) was established in 1889 by the joint efforts of Madan Mohan Malaviya and Bal Krishna Bhatt. It caters mainly to the readers of Hindi having 19,327 Hindi books. It subscribes 10 dailies and 81 journals, and 1,93,463 persons visited the library in 1963-64.

The Ram Krishna Mission Library (7,975 books) was established in 1940. It subscribes 35 dailies and journals.

The Public Library in the Alfred Park, now renamed Azad Park after the freedom fighter Chandra Shekhar Azad, is the oldest and biggest public library of the district. It was founded in 1863-64 by government as a library-cum-museum. The museum was removed to Lucknow in 1879. The library building itself situated in the midst of a beautiful garden is a piece of fine architecture. It has 95,000 books and has a rare collection of old books, government publications, parliamentary papers and the blue books of the nineteenth century. It subscribes 48 Indian and 90 foreign periodicals besides the dailies.

Tomb of Prince Khusrau
(Courtesy, Archaeological Survey of India)

The State Central Library U. P. was established at Allahabad in 1949 as a copyright library of books received by the State Government under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. During the Second Five-year Plan period it started a children's section and branch libraries at Agra, Bareilly, Meerut, Mathura, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Almora and Jhansi. In the third Plan the branches at Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi were opened. It has 33, 547 books English being 17,436 and Hindi 9,883.

The Besant Memorial Library (7,000 books) is run by the Theosophical Society, Allahabad.

The Triveni Bhawan Pustakalaya (4,572 books) and the Shri Gyan Pustakalaya (3,608 books) were established in 1925. The Maulana Azad Memorial Library (2,140 books) came up in 1956.

There are smaller libraries and reading-rooms in every locality for the local public. The libraries attached to the individual offices and institutions have restricted use.

Men Of Letters

Sanskrit and Hindi

The district has been reknowned since ancient times for its Sanskrit and Hindi scholars. The earliest known Sanskrit literary figure is Bharadvaja, the learned Vedic sage of Prayag, who wrote (about 3,000 B. C.) *Tantra, Bharddvajiyam* and *Bheshajakalpa*, all dealing with Ayurveda. Ramanand (1359—1493), the exponent of the Bhakti cult, was another prominent Sanskrit scholar known for his *Vaishnavamatantar-Bhaskar* and *Sri Ramarchan Paddhti*, two other books, *Yogachintamani* and *Ramrakshastotra*, also being attributed to him. Shiva Sharma Soori, a Nepali writer, who settled in Allahabad city wrote *Vasudevanasanand* in 1883; among his other well known books are *Vishnu Mahimnah-stotra*, *Govindgunanand* and *Ramayanarthprakash*. The most noted modern scholar of Sanskrit, Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Ganganath Jha (1871—1941) was head of the Sanskrit department in the Muir Central College since 1902 and vice-chancellor of the Allahabad University from 1923 to 1932. In 1909 he started, with professor Thibqut, the quarterly magazine *Indian Thought* which published translations of Sanskrit texts untranslated till then. He was knighted in 1941. Some of his important works are *Kalipayadivasodgamprarolia*, *Velamahatmayam*, *Bhakti Kallolini*, *Bhavbodhini*, *Khadvot*, *Mimansa Mandanam*, and *Prabhakar Pradeep* in Sanskrit. *Vaisheshik Darpan*, *Nyaya Prakash*, *Kavi Rahasya* and *Bhartiya Dharmshastra* in Hindi and *Prabhakar School of*

Purva Mimansa, Philosophical Discipline, Hindu Law in its Sources, Manu-Smriti with Medhatithi's commentary, Shankaracharya and *Purva-mimansa in its Sources in English.* His translations of difficult and abstruse Sanskrit philosophical works into English brought them for the first time within the reach of western scholars. Chandra Shekhar Ojha (born 1884) came to Allahabad in 1911 and started the monthly magazine *Sharda.* He translated Valmiki's *Ramayana* and four chapters of the *Mahabharata* into Hindi. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr P. K. Acharya (1888—1960) was the worthy successor of Ganganath Jha as an eminent Sanskritist of the present century. He remained head of the Sanskrit department in Allahabad University from 1920 to 1950. He edited in six volumes the *Mansar Shastra* which is a well known text of ancient Indian architecture. He also constructed a house according to the specifications given in the *Mansar Shastra.* His other works are *A summary of Mansar*—a treatise on architecture and cognate subject, *Indian Architecture according to Mansar-Shilp Shastra, Glories of India on Indian Culture and Civilisation, Encyclopaedia of Hindu Architecture, Elements of Hindu Culture and Sanskrit Civilisation, A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture, Brief Introduction and Some Opinions and Reviews on Mansar Series, Architecture of Mansar*—Illustrations of Architecture and Sculptural Objects with a Synopsis and *Architecture of Mansar translated from original Sanskrit.* Mahamahopadhyaya Umesh Mishra (1895—1967) was a renowned Sanskrit scholar of Indian philosophy. He wrote articles in Sanskrit, Hindi and English. His important works are *Conception of Matter in Nyaya-Vaisheshika, History of Indian Philosophy* (3 volumes). *Khawas, Ansfas-ul-Khawas, Risala-i Wajud-i-Mutlaq, Risala-i-Seh Rukni, Vidyakar Sahasrakam* and *Vijnani Dipika.* Mahamahopadhyaya Harihar Kriplu Diwedi (1927—1949) wrote *Rameshwar Kirti Kaumudi,* and translated into Hindi the *Madhusudni Tika.*

Among the distinguished Hindi scholars, the earliest known is Malukdas (Samvat 1631—1739) of Kara, who was a poet and wrote *Gyanbodh, Maluka Ramayana, Ratan Khan, Bhakta-Bhasal, Bhakta-Vachhali, Bhakti-Vivek, Brajlila, Sukh Sagar, Dhruv Charit, Vinay Vibhuti, Ramavatar Lila* and *Varah Khadi.* His disciple, Sutra Das, wrote his biography *Maluk Parichaya.* The important works of poet Tosh of Singraur are *Vinayashatak, Nakh-shikh* and *Sudhanidhi.* Sridhar (born 1680) wrote *Rag Ragini, Nayika Bhed, Chitrakavya Jangnama* and *Jain Muniyon Ka Varnan.*

Bal Krishna Bhatt (1844—1914) edited the monthly magazine Hindi *Pradip,* was a dramatist, critic and essayist. His works include 13 plays of which *Padmavati, Chandrasen, Kaliraj Ki Sabha, Rail Ka Vikat*

Khel, Balvivah Natak are famous and two novels *Sau Ajan Ka Ek Sujan* and *Nutan Brahmachari*. He was the founder of the Hindi Vardhini Sabha. Chaturvedi Dwarika Prasad Sharma (died 1954) settled at Allahabad in 1910. He wrote *Warren Hastings Ki Jiwani* and *Bhartiya Charitambudhi (Charitakosh)*. Avadhvasi Lala Sita Ram 'Bhoop' (1858—1937) was a critic and poet. He edited *Awadh* newspaper, wrote *Hitopadesh* and *Praja Kartavya* and translated the Sanskrit epics and some dramas into Hindi. Sridhar Pathak (1859—1928) translated the poetical works of Goldsmith into Hindi and wrote among others *Jagat Sachai Saar, Kashmir Shushma, Bharatgeet, Manovinod, Vannashtak, Ekantvasi Yogi, Gopika Geet. Gokhle Gunashtak, Gokhle Prashasti, Swargiya Vina* and *Tilasmati Sundari*. Madan Mohan Malaviya (1861—1946) succeeded in getting Hindi in Devanagari script recognised as court language by the British Government in 1890. He was the editor of *Hindustan* Published from Kala Kankar, and the weekly *Abhyudaya*. He started the monthly magazine *Maryada*, weekly *Sanatan Dharma* and daily *Bharat*. He was the founder and vice-chancellor of the Kashi Hindu Vishvidyalaya. He is associated with the establishment of the Kashi Nagari Pracharni Sabha and the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Jagannath Prasad Shukla, "Ayurveda Panchanan" (1879—1967) wrote on Ayurveda and history. His main works are *Singhgarh Vijay, Bharat Men Dutch Rajya, Niti Kusum, Adarsh Balika, Bhartiya Rasayan Shastra, Ahar Shastra, Ras Vigyan* and *Arogya Vidhan*. He edited *Hindi Kesri, Prayag Samachar* and *Sudhanidhi*. Ganga Prasad Upadhyaya (1881-1968) wrote on religion, philosophy and culture. His famous works are *Sarv Darshan, Siddhant Sangrah, Aastikvad, Aitareya Brahman* (translation), *Angrez Jati Ka Itihas* and *Advaitvad*. He was awarded the Mangala Prasad Paritoshik. Brij Mohan Vyas (1885—1963) wrote mainly on Indian art and archaeology in Hindi. He wrote a biography of Madan Mohan Malaviya and Bal Krishna Bhatt and translated into Hindi the Sanskrit drama *Parvati Haran*. Purushottam Das Tandon (1883—1963) was editor of *Abhyudaya*. He wrote a number of poems and essays in Braj Bhasha published in Hindi *Pradeep* and *Abhyudaya*. The designation of Hindi as Rashtra Bhasha in the Constitution of India is ascribed to his efforts. Lakshmi Dhar Bajpai (1887—1953) was editor of *Rashtramat* and *Tarun Bharat*. He wrote on religion, education and ethics, the well-known works being *Bhautik Dharma, Sadachar Aur Niti, Grihastha Shastra* and *Shiksha*. Ram Naresh Tripathi (1889—1962) was editor of the children's monthly magazine *Vanar*. He wrote several dramas, poems and reminiscences. He introduced folk culture and rural songs in Hindi literature. He is well-known for his poetic works *Gramya Geet, Kavita Kaumudi* (6 Vols). *Milan, Pathik,*

Mansi and *Swapna* and novels *Veerangana, Veerbala* and *Lakshmi* and dramas *Subhadra, Jayant*, and *Premlok*. Bhagwan Das Kela (1890—1957) extended Hindi to economics and political science. The representatives of his 73 books are *Bhartiya Shasan, Bhartiya Chintan, Bhartiya Arthashastra, Sarvodaya Arthashastra* and *Manav Sanskriti*. Surya Kant Tripathi (1896—1961) known as Mahakavi "Nirala" belonged to the Chhayavadi School of Hindi literature. His main poetic works are *Anamika, Parimal, Gitika, Kukurmutta, Bela, Apara* and *Sandhyakakali*. His well-known novels are *Chaturi Chamar, Nirupma* and *Billeysur Bakariha*. Gorakh Prasad (1896—1961) a famous mathematician was the editor of *Hindi Vishwa Kosh* and wrote *Saur Pariwar, Niharikaen* and *Bhartiya Jyotish Ka Itihas* in Hindi and books on mathematics in English. Daya Shanker Dube (1896—1961) wrote a number of books on economics and is known for *Bharat Men Krishi Sudhar, Narmada Rahasya, Arthasastra Ki Rup Rekha, Ganga Rahasya* and *Saral Rajaswa*. Anandi Prasad Srivastava (born 1899) a poet, dramatist and novelist wrote in *Saraswati, Madhuri* and *Vishal Bharat*. His main works are *Achhut, Atmaghat, Ablaon Ka Bal* and *Makrand*. Vishambhar Nath Jijja (1905—1968) wrote *Striyon Ki Swadhinta, Patrakarita Ka Parichayak, Rus Men Yugantar, Turk Taruni, Prem Ki Purnima* and *Ghunghatwali*. He was a humorous satirist and a commentator on international events. Ganga Prasad Pandey (1918—1968) wrote *Maha Pran Nirala, Mahiyasi Mahadevi, Chhayavad* and *Rahasyavad*. Among his poetical works are *Parnika, Vasantika* and *Naveena*. Kesni Prasad Chaurasia (1930—1961) was author of *Hindi Sant Sahitya Ki Sadhna Paddhati*, wrote critical treatises on *Saket, Ghananand* and *Kamayani* and Hindi translation in verse of *Meghdoot* and *Ritu Sanghar*.

English

Having one of the oldest universities of India and the High Court of Uttar Pradesh, and having been the headquarters of the State Government till 1934, Allahabad has had many learned scholars in the field of law, literature and public administration. Since it is not possible to give place to them all in this small volume, only the more eminent ones of all India or international repute have been mentioned.

Dr. Narain Prasad Asthana (1874—1968) was an embodiment of past traditions and culture. A great educationist he was one of the founders of the Agra University. He was the first Advocate General of U. P. (1937—1945). He was the author of the Agra Pre-emption Act. He worked as President of the Kayastha Pathsala for several terms and the institution acquired a high position largely due to his associations. He started his career as a jurist in 1895 and pursued it till his last.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (1878—1949) was a renowned jurist. He was also a member of the Privy Council and the Governor General's Executive Council.

Sir C. Y. Chintamani (1880—1941) was a veteran scholar of English and one of the greatest journalists that India has produced. He was editor of "*The Leader*" since its inception till his last and the first state minister for education and industry (1920—1933). He has written *Indian Politics Since Mutiny*. His *Indian Constitution at Work* was written jointly with Minoo Masani.

Dr Kailash Nath Katju (1887—1968) was an educationist and scholar of Law. He was minister of Justice in the state in 1937 and 1947. He was Governor of Orissa and West Bengal and chief minister of Madhya Pradesh. He wrote *My Parents*, *The Days I Remember*, and *Reminiscences and Experiments in Advocacy* His autobiography is yet to be published. His speeches have been published by the Government of West Bengal.

Dr Panna Lal (1883—1967) was an able administrator and the only Indian adviser to the Governor of U. P. from 1938 to 1944. He has written *Kumaon Local Customs* which is considered to be a standard work, *The Dates of Skandgupta and His Successors*, the biography in Hindi of Ma Anandmoyee, *The Handbook for the Guidance of Junior Collectors* and a memorandum on the Franchise Problem highly acclaimed by the Franchise Commission. He translated the *Swapnavasavadattam* of Bhasa in English.

Jawaharlal Nehru (1889—1964) who was the Prime Minister of India from 1947 to 1964, wrote in English, some of his outstanding works being. The *Discovery of India*, *Letters from a Father to His Daughter*, *Glimpses of World History* and his autobiography.

Amarnath Jha (1897—1955) was the second son of the Sanskrit scholar Dr Ganganath Jha. Besides being a profound scholar and a loving teacher, he was also an upright administrater, an eminent writer, a forceful speaker and an educationist of international repute. He was appointed professor of English in the University of Allahabad at the age of twenty-seven before he passed his M. A. examination, to teach undergraduate classes simultaneously with his study for M. A. He was the first Indian to be appointed a university professor for English. He was vice-chancellor of the Allahabad University (1938-47) and of the Banaras Hindu University (1948-49). He was the vice-chairman of Allahabad municipality when the late Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman. He

was chairman Public Service Commission, U. P. from 1947 to 1953 and thereafter of Bihar when he died.

Dr Jha was the pro-chancellor of Rishikul University since 1949. He presided over the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Abohar in 1941 and at its U. P. session in 1946. He was chairman of the Inter-University Board in 1936 and 1945. He presided over the All-India Educational Conference in 1941 and the first University English Teachers' Conference. He was president of the All-India Federation of Educational Association and the All-India Adult Education Association. In 1945-46, he was the vice chairman of the National War Academy Committee and also worked as the chairman of its Syllabus and Establishment Committee. He was the chief architect of the National Academy, Kharagvasala. He was member of the Central Advisory Board of Education as also its standing committee, the Central Board of Film Censors, the executive committee of the World Organisation for the Teaching Profession and the 90th district of Rotary International in 1948-49. He was the State chief commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, U. P. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, London, since 1936 and also the vice-president of the Poetry Society, London. He was elected a member of the Iranian Academy in 1950.

He was a member of the League of Nations Committee on the Education of Youth held at Geneva in 1934; delegate to the International Universities' Conference at Oxford in 1934; represented India at the preparatory commission of UNESCO at Paris in 1949; led the Indian delegation of UNESCO at Bangkok in November 1951; was a member of the Indian cultural mission to China in April-May 1952 and was the sole member of the commission appointed to inquire and ascertain the wishes of the citizens of Chandernagore in regard to the future administration of that territory in 1953.

He was awarded the Padmavibhushana in the very first batch of awardees on the Republic Day in 1955.

He was the author of *Shakespearean Comedy, Studies in Literature, Occasional Essays and Addresses, Sarojini Naidu, Vicharadhara* and *Urdu Poets and Poetry*. He also edited *Selections from Morley, Essays of Frederic Harrison, Hamlet, The Merchant of Venice, Realms of Gold* and *Padyaparaga*. Some of his works are yet to be published.

Though a master of English literature, Dr Jha was also well versed in the Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Maithili and Bengali languages.

Moti Lal Nehru, (1861—1931) father of Jawaharlal Nehru was a great parliamentarian besides being an orator and scholar of English. He wrote several articles and poems which were published.

Dr Meghanand Saha and Dr N. R. Dhar were eminent scientists widely known in their fields of work.

Arabic and Persian

Allahabad became also the seat of Arabic and Persian learning under the patronage of the Mughals who resided there at different times. Shaikh Muhib Ullah (died 1648) had settled down in Allahabad. He was an erudite scholar of Arabic and Persian both. Among the large number of his works are *Sir-il-Khawas*, *Ibadat-ul-Khawas*, *Taraq-ul-Khawas*, *Anfas-ul-Khawas*, *Risala-i-Wajud-i-Mutlaq*, *Risala-i-Seh Rukni*, *Risala-i-Taswivah* and commentaries on *Ibn-i-Arabis'*, *Fasus-al-Hakam*. He also wrote *Tarjamat-al-Kitab*, a commentary in Arabic on the *Quran*, and its glossary the *Hashiyat Tarjamatil Quran*. Shaikh Muhammad Afzal (died 1712) also settled down at Allahabad. His commentaries in Persian in verse on Rumi's *Masnawi-i-Manawi*, *qasidas* of 'Khaqani' and 'Sadi's *Gulistan* and *Bostan* are quite famous. *Fawzun Najat ani'l Khizlan*, *Sharhul Fusus* and *Fath'l Ighlaq* are his mystic works in Arabic

Shah Khub Ullah whose real name was Shaikh Muhammad Yahya (died 1731) is the author of *al Kalam-ul-Mufid*, *al Kalimattul Mutalifah*, *Khulasat-ul-Aamal*, *Makhazul-i-Itiquad* and *al Qawlus Saleh* in Arabic. He wrote *Wafait-ul-Alam* in Persian after the model of *Nafhat-ul-Uns* of the Sufi poet Jami. Shaikh Muhammad Tahir (died 1730) who wrote the commentaries on *Fusus-ul-Hakam* and *Tafsir-i-Baizawi*, Shah Muhammad Nasir 'Afzali' (died 1749) was well-known as an extempore poet whose works in prose include *Muntakhab ul-Aalam*, *Azkar-i-Ashra* and *Jawahia-un-Nafisah*, and Shah Mohammad Fakhir 'Zair' (1708—51) who wrote *Qurrat-ul-Ain fi Rafa-al-Yadain*, *Nur-i-Alsonah* and *Durut Tahqiq*, were his three sons. Shah Ghulam Qutub-ud-din 'Musib' author of a *Masnawi*, *Nan-wa-Qalia* was his grandson.

Five thousand verses in Persian are ascribed to Mir Muhammad Afzal 'Sabit' (died 1738) who belonged to Allahabad but shifted later to Delhi. His son, Mir Azim 'Sabat' (born 1708) also composed four thousand verses. He is also associated with the compilation of the *tazkira*, *Riaz-ush-Shoara*. Khairuddin (1751—1827) wrote *Tazkirat-ul-Ulema* and *Tahfa-i-Taza*.

Ali Kabir (born 1797) commonly known as Saiyad Shah Muhammad Miranjan, translated Abdul Aziz Delhavi's *Sir-al-Shahadatain*. He

wrote several *masnawi* poems and the *Khazinat-ush-Shoara*, a *tazkira* of 190 contemporaries of Shah Khub Ullah. Fakhr-ud-din Ahmad (died 1885) is known for his works *Manasik-ul-Hajj* and *Izalat-ush-Shukook*.

Urdu

Urdu poetry flourished in Allahabad towards the second half of the 18th century. Shah Alim ud-din 'Betab' composed in Persian and Urdu. Shah Muhammad Ali 'Najaf' his son, Shaikh Muhammad Rafi 'Raffat', Shaikh Ghulam Qutub-ud-din 'Musib' (died 1773). Khawaja Bakhsh Ullah 'Muntazir', Mirza Ali Bag 'Farhat' whose verses were sent to Ali Ibrahim 'Khalil' in 1782 for inclusion in the latter's *tazkira*, Bhikari Das 'Aziz' (a pupil of Mir 'Dard') who was entrusted with writing a *shahnama* (chronicle of a king) during the period of Shah Alam II's visit to Allahabad, Shaikh Ghulam Murtaza 'Junun', Saiyad Ghulam Husain 'Mahzoon', Kazim Ali 'Maftoon', Shaikh Muhammad Moin 'Moin', Raja Shiva Kumar 'Wafa' (died 1805) of Kara, Shah Muhammad Waris 'Waris' and Shah Muhammad Ajmal 'Ajmal'.

The poets of the first half of the 19th century were Shaikh Imam Bakhsh 'Nasikh' (1825) said to be the most prominent poet of the time, Shah Abul Maali 'Aali' a pupil of Mir Taqi 'Mir'; Moin-ud-din Khan 'Moin', a pupil of Mirza Rafi 'Sauda'; Shaikh Amir-ud-din 'Shaghil' who belonged to Kara and was a pupil of 'Mushafi'; Shah Kamal-ud-din 'Kamal' who also belonged to Kara; Mirza Ali Raza 'Raza', another poet of Kara; Azim Ali 'Azam' (born in 1800) a leading poet of his age whose diwan was published in 1855; Muhammad Jafar 'Tabish', who came to Allahabad in 1825; Shah Ghulam Azam 'Afzal', a son of Shah Abul Maali 'Aali' and a pupil of Shaikh 'Nasikh', the author of 4 diwans and a *masnawi* poem; Saiyad Muhammad Akbar 'Qudsi', a grandson of Shah Muhammad Ajmal and a pupil of 'Aatash', the author of a diwan; Ashraf Husain Khan 'Ashraf', a pupil of Mehdi Hasan Khan 'Tasdeeq'; Saiyad Ali Asghar 'Asghar' who was born at Allahabad; Saiyad Haider Ali 'Tahsin', Shah Fath Ali 'Zafar'; Saiyad Turab Ali 'Aiyar'; Fasih Ullah, a brother of Shaikh Amir-ud-din 'Shaghil'. who wrote poetry under the pen-name 'Qail'; Mirza Muhammad 'Fida'; Saiyid Akbar Ali 'Hashmi'; and Moti Lal 'Jatmal'.

The important poets of the second half of the 19th century were Muhammad Jan Khan 'Hairat' (died 1875) a pupil of Azam Ali 'Azam' and the author of a printed diwan; Janki Bibi 'Ahl' (died sometime after 1885) a Hindu who was a good poet of her time; Shah Amin-ud-din 'Qaisar' (1837—1916), pupil of Azam Ali 'Azam'; Mir Saiyid Ali 'Sajjad' of village Kahra (in the district and was a pupil of 'Rashk' and the author of a diwan; Mir-Ali Ibad 'Naisan', who belonged to Kahra and

was a pupil of 'Munir' and one of the foremost poets of his time; Waheed-ud-din 'Waheed' who belonged to Kara and was a leading poet of the times; Shah Muhammad Bashir 'Bashir', another pupil of 'Munir'; and Akbar Husain 'Akbar' Allahabadi (1846—1921), said to be the greatest of all the poets of Allahabad and to hold an important place among the Urdu poets of all times, whose poems are often written in a satirical and witty vein. The other important poets who flourished in the district from 1850 to 1900 were Ghulam Mustafa 'Assim'; Ahmad Ali 'Ahmad'; Nur-ud-din Husain 'Ahmadi'; Sahej Ram 'Aasan'; Baqir Khan 'Baqir'; Zain-ul Abidin 'Bimar'; Mahmud Khan 'Pateshan'; Muhammad Jafar 'Jafri'; Asrar Ali 'Jawad'; Mir Jalal 'Jawan'; Qudrat Ali 'Jaulan'; Mirza Jan 'Habib'; Muhammad Jan Khan 'Hairat'; Alahdad 'Khawahish'; Zakir Ali 'Zakir'; Ahmed Husain 'Raqam'; Bedar Ali 'Sakhi'; Kamal-ud-'Zau'; Makhan Lal 'Aqil'; Madar Bahksh 'Aiyash'; Natanand 'Hairat'; Abdul Qadir 'Qadir'; Aziz-ud-din Haider 'Afsar'; Ghulam Imam 'Shaheed'; Khub Ullah 'Qasir'; Ahmad Jan 'Kamil'; Path Ali 'Kaiwan'; Mubarak Ali 'Mubarak'; Basit Ali 'Mahwi'; Ali Baksh 'Muztar'; Mirza Mehdi 'Mehdi'; Muhammad Askari 'Nadeem'; Burhan-ud-din 'Nuzhat'; Zamin Ali 'Wajid'; Wazir Ali 'Wazir'; Shankar Lal 'Wata'; Muhammad Murad Khan 'Wila'; Muhammad Mehdi 'Hadi'; Kundan Lal 'Munshi'; Chandan Sahai 'Alam'; and Deokinandan 'Hunar'.

The well-known Urdu poets of the present century have been the following: Khalil Hasan 'Khalil' (born 1859), belonged to Manikpur, was a pupil of 'Amir' Minai of Lucknow and is the author of a diwan and a few masnavi poems: Jalil Hasan 'Jalil' (died 1935) 'Khalil's brother (on whom the Nizam bestowed the title of Fasahat Jang), was the author of a number of poems which have been collected under the title *Tajji-Sukhan;* Wahid Husain Khan (1860—1936) was a pupil of 'Saib'; Abdul Basti Khan 'Tufta' (1863—1933) belonged to Rajapur and was a pupil of 'Akhgar'; Nawazish Husain 'Sajjad' (born in 1868) is the author of some books in prose and poetry which have been published; Rahmat Ullah 'Rahmat' (born *circa* 1871) compiled a diwan; Mir Sajjad Ali 'Sajjad' (died 1932); Shah Muhammad 'Muhib' (18877—1927) was a Sufi poet; Bisheshwar Prasad 'Ruh' (born 1881); Muhammad Ali 'Qasir' (born 1883) was among the distinguished pupils of 'Naisan'; Asghar Husain 'Asghar' (1884—1936) was the author of a number of poems, 2 collections of his poems having been published under the titles of *Nishat-i-Rooh* and *Sarod-i Zindagi.* Divan Radhe Nath Kaul 'Gulshan'; (a Kashmiri who settled down in Allahabad) (where he was generally called Sadi-i-Hind), a collection of his poems having been published; Mehdi Hasan 'Nasri' (1885—1931), was a poet and a prose writer, his poems having been published in 3 collections; Mirza Muhammad Mohsin (died 1941);

Saiyid Mehdi-uz-Zaman 'Mehdi' also wrote a book entitled ***Sher-o-shairi***; Muhammad Nuh (died 1962) belonged to Narah and became a pupil of the famous Delhi poet 'Dagh', two collections of his poems beings entitled ***Safina-i-Nuh*** and ***Tufan-i-Nuh***; Alahyar Khan 'Biryan' (died 1936) compiled a diwan which has been published under the title ***Yadgar-i-Miryan***; Saiyid Abul Hasan 'Tawakkul' belonged to village Karari; Saidyid Hamid Ali 'Hamid' is the author of a number of prose works some of which are ***Majma-ul-Fawaid***, ***Bahr-ul-Fawaid*** and ***Dastan-i-Ajam***; Chiranji Lal wrote ***Misbah-ul-Masahat*** in 1854 and ***Talim-un-Nafs*** (a translation, a psychological work from English into Urdu); Aziz Ahmad Khan, the editor of ***An-in ul-Akhbar***, wrote ***Jawahir-i-Asl*** after John Bunyan's ***Pilgrims Progress***; Zakaullah wrote a history of India in 3 volumes under the title ***Tarikh-i-Hind***; Maqbool Ahmad Samdani is the author of ***Tarikh-i-Allahabad***, ***Hayat-i-Jalil*** and ***Hayati-i-Azad Bilgrami***; Saiyad Jalal-ud-din wrote ***Tarikh-i-Qasaid-i-Urdu*** and ***Tarikh-i-Rekhtagoyan***; Hakim Ahmad Husain translated ***Tarikh i-Ibn-i-Khaldun*** from Arabic into Urdu; Muhammad Ashraf wrote ***Musalmanun ke Siyasi Rujhanat***; and Hafiz Saiyad is the author of ***Gautam Budh*** and ***Ashok-i-Azam***.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN EARLY TIMES

Bharadvaja, the great seer and sage of Prayag, is said to be the first rishi to have acquired the knowledge of Ayurveda—*ayuh* (life) and *veda* (to know or attain) or the science of health or medicine from the god, Indra.[1] Two works, ***Bharaadvajiyam*** (concerning urinary diseases) and ***Bheshaj Kalpa*** (dealing with the preparation of medicaments), have been attributed to this learned preceptor.[2]

Since then Indian medical lore has passed down from generation to generation through individual training imparted by practitioners well versed in this knowledge.[3] A pupil had to undergo probation for 6 months during which his physical and moral qualities were tested and if found fit he was initiated into the study of medical science. He had to acquire proficiency in both theory and practice and had to undergo some sort of apprenticeship before becoming a physician.[4]

It was this system that obtained in early times in the district and it made great progress in the preventive and curative sides of medicine.[5] The physicians practising it were known as *vaids* or *bhishaks* and they used herbal medicines for curing physical diseases and had knowledge of surgery as well. Patients were usually treated free of charge by these practitioners as they considered the art of healing to be a sacred trust, they themselves depending on the support extended by rich and generous persons. People had an awareness of personal hygiene and were expected to observe great cleanliness (as enjoined by Hinduism on its followers), their dwellings being disinfected by fumigation of dried *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*) leaves when there were infectious diseases. Immunity to smallpox which cowpox gives was known even to these early physicians.[6] In the 5th century B. C., Udayana, the celebrated king of Kaushambi, had a *rajvaid* (state physician), the tradition being that kings had their

[1] Charak: *Charak Samhita*, p. 5

[2] Mukhopadhaya, G. N.: *History of Indian Medicine*, Vol. II, pp. 264-65

[3] Kutumbiah, P.: *Ancient Indian Medicine*, p. XIII

[4] Mookerji, R. K.: *Ancient India*, p. 846

[5] Charak: *op. cit.*, p. 7

[6] *Report of the Committee on Indigenous System of Medicine*, (Ministry of Health, Government of India, 1948), Vol. I, p. 1

own physicians. There was a provision of teaching medical science in *viharas* (monasteries), a number of which were found in Kaushambi by Hieun Tsang,[1] the Chinese traveller who visited the place in 635 A. D.

The Muslims (who came to the district in the 13th century) brought with them the Unani system of medicine, the practitioners of which were called hakims. Both the Ayurvedic and Unani systems flourished side by side. Surgery of a rough and ready type was practised by *jarrahs* who were mostly barbers.[2] When the British took over the reins of government in the district in 1801, they introduced the western system of medicine known as allopathy which, being patronised by the government, became more and more popular and threw into the background the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The first public hospital was established at Allahabad city some time before 1865, branches being opened at Katra, Daraganj and Kydganj and at tahsil Phulpur and Shahpur (tahsil Manjhanpur). Dispensaries controlled and maintained by the district board and financed by the local fund were started, one each at Bara (tahsil Karchhana) and Meja (both in 1865), Handia (1875), Soraon (1883) and Karchhana (1900). The Mohan Das Eye Hospital for opthalmic treatment was established in the city in 1892. The European civil hospital (established in 1872 and shifted in 1908 to the Phaphamau road) was the only State managed public institution for rendering medical aid. The Sarah Seward dispensary, founded in 1873 by Sarah Seward, the then only woman doctor in Allahabad, who came to India as a missionary from the United States of America and a female dispensary (established in 1889) were amalgamated in 1891 with the Dufferin Hospital for women which had come into existence in 1891. There were also in the district a police, a jail and 2 railway dispensaries.

In order to revive the Unani system of medicine and to train Indian physicians on modern lines, Hakim Ahmad Husain established the Madarsa-e-Tibbia in 1904 at Allahabad which was raised to the status of a Unani Medical College in 1939.

Among the well-known medical practitioners in the district who practised one or the other of the indigenous systems in the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries were Vaid Lakshmi Narain Vyas, Allama Hakim Ahmad Husain and Shifaul Mulk Hakim Ahmad Usmani.

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[1] Watters, Thomas : *On Yuan Chwang's Travel in India*, p. 37

[2] *Report of the Committee of Indigenous System of Medicine*, (Ministry of Health, Government of India, 1948), Vol. I, p. 2

VITAL STATISTICS

A perusal of the vital statistics of the district indicates that in normal years the birth-rate is higher than the death-rate. The death-rate exceeded the birth-rate in 1891 and 1892 when famine, fever, bowel complaints and cholera claimed a heavy toll of life, the death-rate then being 36·68 and 32·69 per thousand as against the birth rate of 29·20 and 30·75 per thousand respectively. The district was again afflicted with these diseases in 1894 and 1897 bringing the deah rate to 41.75 and 44·08 per thousand as against the birth-rate of 35·60 and 23·99 per thousand respectively. From 1900 to 1920, due to the outbreak of cholera, plague, smallpox, fever and influenza, the death-rate in 1903 rose to 50·77 per thousand as against the birth rate of 42·96 per thousand; to 56·55 per thousand in 1905 as against the birth rate of 39·01 per thousand: and to 42·45 and 38·19 per thousand in 1908 and 1910 respectively as against the birth-rate of 38·00 and 37·51 per thousand respectively. An acute form of influenza broke out in the district (as in the whole country) in 1918 accompanied by plague and cholera which caused a large number of deaths in the district and raised the death-rate to 40·29 per thousand, the birth-rate being only 18·90 per thousand. The next 2 years recorded a rise in the death-rate which was 47.22 in 1919 and 36·38 in 1920 as against the birth-rate of 32·40 and 34·10 per thousand respectively, the cause of deaths being attributed to diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and plague.

Given below is a statement showing the mean decennial registered birth rate and death-rate per thousand of the four decades ending with 1960, for the rural and urban areas of the district as well as for the district as a whole:

Decades	Rural		Urban		District as a whole	
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Death-rate
1921—30	30·0	21·8	32·3	24·3	30·3	22·2
1931—40	27·3	14·0	34·2	21·8	28·4	15·9
1941—50	12·0	7·8	27·6	18·6	13·1	9·7
1951—60	11·54	5·16	27·73	9·84	14·38	5·98

As the births and deaths are not always reported upon quite exactly and accurately, the above data can only indicate certain trends

in respect of the population that is, whether the birth-and death-rates fell or rose, etc.

DISEASES

Common Diseases

Among the diseases that occur in the district are mainly fevers with varying symptoms, diarrhoea, dysentery, respiratory diseases, cholera, plague and smallpox.

Fever—Fever (which includes malaria, typhoid and other ailments that are accompanied by a large number of unidentified and undiagnosed symptoms marked by great bodily heat and quickening of the pulse) is responsible for a large number of deaths in the district (as elsewhere in the State). The average number of deaths per annum attributed to fever from 1881 to 1890 was 31,651, the largest number of deaths recorded being 43,792 in 1889. During the next decade the average rose to 36, 153. the increase being attributable mainly to a great number of deaths claimed by fever during the rainy season of 1894. when 50,771 deaths were recorded. The deaths claimed by fever numbered 38,543 in 1903 to 39,217 in 1905 and went up to 42,204 in 1908. The number of deaths was very high in 1918 when 87,207 persons died of fever but the number receded to 32.489 in 1920, and 25,619 in 1924, the number being 25,094 in 1931 and 14,025 in 1936. This decrease continued in subsequent years and from 1941 to 1963, the highest number of deaths caused by this disease was 7,019 in 1951.

Respiratory Diseases—Such diseases are usually not an immediate cause of death in the district but they often cause permanent or temporary infirmity and in some cases even premature death. The highest number of deaths attributed to these in the recent past was in 1957 and 1958 when 2,322 and 2,316 deaths occurred.

Diarrhoea and Dysentry—Bowel complaints such as diarrhoea and dysentery, usually cause a great number of deaths, the worst ever affected year in the district being 1897 when 5,024 deaths occurred. The number was below a thousand almost every year till 1918 but the intensely affected years were 1919 with 1,981 deaths and 1920 with 2,263. These diseases did not assume alarming proportions during the 1 decades ending with 1960, the deaths being always fewer than 500 except in 1921 and 1927 when there were 1,963 and 1,317 respectively, the year 1950 registering the lowest number, that of 117. The disease once again accounted for a high incidence of death when 1,121 died in 1963.

Other Diseases—Leprosy, tuberculosis, cancer, diptheria, bronchitis, gastro-enteritis, enlarged spleen and pneumonia are among the other diseases responsible for deaths in the district Recourse is taken to mass B. C. G. vaccination and rendering special curative treatment in the T. B. hospital and in T. B. clinics in order to combat the tuberculosis menace, leprosy usually being treated in the leprosy hospital.

Epidemics

Epidemics of cholera, plague and smallpox usually account for a higher incidence of death. It is the primary duty of the local self-governing bodies to control such epidemics and the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari assisted by the health and sanitary staff attends to the provision of special medical facilities in the urban areas when such epidemics break out. The district medical officer of health, who is assisted by a team of qualified and trained persons including epidemic assistants, sanitary inspectors and an assistant superintendent of vaccination, is responsible for taking necessary steps to prevent and control the epidemics in rural areas. The services of the medical officers of the State. Zila Parishad State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and the primary health centres are requisitioned for helping in the prevention and control of an epidemic. The district magistrate is empowered under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to adopt measures to check the spread of epidemics in the district, to remove patients to hospitals, to disinfect infected places, to close schools and colleges and to evacuate infectious houses and localities. Cases of cholera, plague and smallpox, notifiable in rural areas, are reported to the district medical officer of health by the *pradhan* (president) and *up-pradhan* (vice-president) of the *gaon sabha* (village assembly). Since 1951 (under the Panchayat Raj Act, 1947) this responsibility has become obligatory on the head of the household and he has to make the report within 3 days of the occurrence of the disease. A register of births and deaths is maintained by the *pradhan* of the *gaon sabha*. The information is passed on to the panchayat inspector of the circle who forwards it to the district medical officer of health. Within the municipal area of Allahabad, the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari is the mortuary registrar.

Cholera—Cholera is one of those uncontrollable diseases that sometimes assume an epidemical character and takes a few lives almost every year, especially in the summer. Dissemination of infection by a large number of pilgrims returning from the Kumbh (or Magh) *mela* (fair). insufficient insanitary conditions prevailing in fairs and the consumption of the newly harvested crop mainly account for its spread in this region.

The annual average death-roll attributed to it during 1881—90 was 1,688, the outbreak being the severest in 1887 when it took a toll of 7,237 lives. The most affected years were 1891 which recorded 8,183 deaths, 1892 with 5,596 deaths and 1894 and 1897 with a death-roll of 3,024 and 3,203 respectively. The number of deaths in 1902 and 1903 was 1,703 and 1,824 respectively but in 1906 and 1910 it was 3,518 and 4,729 respectively. There were 6,613 deaths in 1918. In 1930 and 1931 there were 2,546 and 2,823 deaths respectively in 1918. In 1930 and 1931 there 2,546 and 2,823 deaths respectively and in 1941 the deaths numbered 2,378, the years recording deaths over a thousand being 1938 with 1,092 deaths, 1943 with 1,922 deaths, 1945 with 1,982 and 1949 and 1957 with 1,217 and 1,502 deaths respectively. The lowest number of deaths recorded in 1959 and 1962 was 22 and 38 respectively. The district was free from the disease in 1963.

Plague—This disease is reported to have made its first appearance in the district in the town of Manaima in the winter of 1899-1900 when it claimed 121 lives. During the decade beginning with 1901 the number of deaths attributed to it in the district was 643, the years when it claimed the largest number of lives being 1905 and 1907 with 29,784 and 10,781 deaths respectively. In 1910 the number of deaths was 1,778 but in the decade ending with 1920, as many as 12,012 people succumbed to it in 1917 and 9,151 in 1918. During 1921—50 its incidence was lowered considerably by the extermination of rats, the administering of inocculations and the use of insecticides like D. D. T. and the number of deaths did not exceed 1,000 except in 1921 and 1924 when it was 1,185 and 1,975 respectively. The district was once again severely hit in 1951 when 1,089 lives were lost. Since 1952 the district has been free from it but for 1957 when it took one life.

Smallpox—Smallpox is yet another formidable disease that carries away a large number of lives. No severe smallpox epidemic was recorded during the latter half of the 19th century except that of 1878 when the death roll was 10,787. The average mortality rate during the decades ending with 1890 and 1900 was respectively 1,034 and 877 per year. During the decades beginning with 1901 and 1911 the district was never intensely affected except in 1903 and 1904 when 2,068 and 1,234 deaths were reported and in 1914 when 3,529 deaths occurred. The disease subsided considerably during the 3 decades ending with 1950, the highest number of deaths being 781 in 1941. The district was again seriously affected in 1951 when the number of deaths in the decade ending with 1960 rose to 2,372.

Both curative and preventive measures are adopted by the State Government to check various diseases by launching a number of schemes and adopting various measures such as the enforcement of a district health scheme, the successful implementation of the malaria eradication programmes in the urban and rural areas, vaccination and inoculation (including the compulsory inoculation of pilgrims against cholera specially at the time of the Kumbh and Ardh Kumbh fair), observation of anti-fly weeks, destruction of pests by insecticides, prohibition of the sale of cut fruits and of sweets and edibles exposed to dust and flies, improvement of environmental sanitation, provision of better medical facilities both in urban and rural areas, etc. No disease assuming an epidemical character occurred from 1951 to 1965 except for some cases of smallpox, measles and gastro-enteritis; the death-rate receding to 4·75 per thousand in 1963 from 25·05 per thousand in 1951.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION

Organisational set-up

In 1948, the medical and public health services in the State were jointly under the control of a director of medical and health services, who supervised the allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines but in 1961 the last two were placed under a separate director.

The civil surgeon is in charge of the entire medical organisation of the district, all the State hospitals and dispensaries (including those controlled by the Zila Parishad but excluding those converted into primary health centres) being under his control. He also supervises the Employees' State Insurance dispensaries, urban family planning centres, T. B. clinics, etc. He is also the medicolegal head of the district. The primary health centres, maternity centres and allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries are administratively controlled by the district medical officer of health.

The following statement gives the relevant details in respect of the hospitals and dispensaries in the district:

Name of hospital	Year of establishment	Strength of staff	Number of beds	Number of patients treated (with year)		Expenditure (with year)	Remarks
				Indoor	Outdoor		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Managed by State Government—				(1963)		(1963) Rs.	
Motilal Nehru Hospital, Allahabad	1857	39	78 (8 for females)	4,349	57,463	25,633	
Managed by Police Department—				(1964)		(1964-65)	
Police Hospital, Allahabad ..	1886	5	38	517	5,875	28,400	
Managed by State Government—							
Dufferin Haspital, Allahabad..	1891	46	94 (all for females excluding 7 for children).	11,322	23,606	2,71,234	Family planning instruction given.
Manohar Das Eye Hospital, Allahabad	1892	19	72 (36 for females)	1,492	49,912	87,000	Department of Ophthalmology, Motilal Nehru Medical College, is housed here.
Managed privately—				(1963)		(1963)	
Naini Leprosy Hospital and Homes, Naini	1906	6	300 (77 for females)	437	2,371	2,51,969	Founded on site of leper asylum (started in 1875); managed by Mission to Lepers in India and East; by 1935 third in size in India with over 5,000 patients.

[Continued

Managed by State Government—				(1963)		(1963) Rs.	
Tej Bahadur Sapru Hospital, Allahabad	1907	15	64 (6 for females)	3.111	40,117	24,354	Converted in 1947 to a general hospital (from being for Europeans only).
Managed privately—							
The Seva Samiti Hospital, Allahabad	1923	8	40 (6 for females)	1,347	29,412	16,036	Has family planning clinic, gynaecic section. pathological laboratory. treats eye. ear, nose, throat and dental diseases; lends appliances against nominal refundable deposits.
Managed by Animal Husbandry Department—				(1964-65)		(1964-65)	
City Veterinary Hospital, Allahabad	1940	2	..	..	6,471 (animals)	2,000	
Managed privately—				(1964)		(1964)	
Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	1941	59	126 (113 for females)	10,908	41,2[illegible]3	6,45,765	Pathological department, dental clinic and out-patient department; X-ray unit and electro therapeutic apparatus, mobile dispensary with small X-ray unit (created in 1956); cancer wing—male, female and wards with 18 beds each, 75 beds are at disposal of Motilal Nehru Medical College for teaching obstetrics and gynaecology; Sarojni Naidu Children's Hospital (founded April, 1963) is attached.

[Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Managed by Municipal Corporation—				(1964)		(1963-64)	
						Rs.	
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Allahabad	9148	17	60	395	..	20,910	
Managed by Eye-relief Society—				(1963)			
Baldevram Saligram Mehta Eye Hospital, Allahabad	1951	14	100	1,522	34,887	67,540	
Privately managed—				(1964)		(1964-65)	
Allahabad Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Allahabad	1955	5	6 (2 for females)	53	2,169	5,437	
Managed by State Government—				(1963)		(1963)	
Tuberculosis Hospital, Allahabad	1956	11	35 (6 for females)	303	1,007	13,691	
Managed privately—				(1963-64)		(1963-64)	
Hakim Ahmad Husain Republic Day Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	1957	4	26	600	18,100	24,967	Trains students of Unani Medical College and offers research in Unani system.
				(1964)			
Swaroop Rani Nehru Hospital, Allahabad	1961	65	176 (54 for females and 24 for children)	4,712	10,279	5,30,586	Attached in 1961 to Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad.

Name of dispensary	Year of establishment	Strength of staff	Number of persons treated (with year)		Expenditure (with year)
			Indoor	Outdoor	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs
Allopathic—					
Managed by State Government—				(1963)	(1963)
State Rural Dispensary, Sirsa	1948	2	33	18,090	7,814
State Rural Dispensary, Jhusi	1952	2	209	12,036	11,456
State Rural Dispensary, Barokhar	1952	2	..	11,104	5,113
Female Dispensary, Anapur	1954	2	141	8,973	9,724
Female Dispensary, Kara	1954	2	281	6,197	15,629
Mau-Aima Outdoor Dispensayr, Mau Aima	1955	2	..	11,301	1,666
Employees' State Insurance Dispensary, Allahabad	1956	11	..	1,59,876	1,10,455
Employees' State Insurance Dispensary, Adalphi, Allahabad	1956	6	..	24,419	
Employees' State Insurance Dispensary, Naini	1956	9	..	1,05,321	
State Rural Dispensary, Zaribazar, Allahabad	1959	2	..	11,769	7,814
Managed by the Zila Parishad—				(1964-65)	(1964-65)
Handia Dispensary, Handia	About 1918	5	1,123	29,765	9,760
Manjhanpur Dispensary, Manjhanpur	,,	4	355	14,338	5,042
Soraon Dispensary, Soraon	,,	4	103	12,361	6,205

[*Continued*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Managed by the Zila Parishad—				(1964-65)	(1964-65) Rs
Phulpur Dispensary, Phulpur	about 1918	4	611	18,607	9,547
Meja Dispensary, Meja	,,	3	457	10,249	5,803
Karchhana Dispensary, Karchhana	,,	4	605	21,237	9,793
Sirathu Dispensary, Sirathu	1922	3	412	2,976	8,166
Sarai Aqil Dispensary, Chail	1927-28	3	532	16,629	6,234
Anapur Dispensary, Soraon	1935-36	3	195	8,239	5,367
Pacchim Sarira Dispensary, Manjhanpur	1958-59	3	133	7,647	3,801
Managed by Municipal Corporation—				(1964)	(1963-64)
Daraganj Dispensary, Allahabad	1924	2	..	32,403	11,850
Katra Dispensary, Allahabad	1937	2	..	25,917	8,800
Kydganj Dispensary, Allahabad	1942-43	2	..	14,578	11,620
Kalyani Devi Dispensary, Allahabad	1944	2	..	23,273	14,560
Rajapur Dispensary, Allahabad	1949	2	..	15,585	9,500
Khuldabad Dispensary, Allahabad	1950	2	..	22,129	10,500
Dhumanganj Dispensary, Allahabad	1961	2	..	9,043	4,416
Muthiganj Dispensary, Allahabad	1963	2	..	2,883	6,432
Civil Lines Dispensary, Allahabad	1965	3	..	..	..

[*Continued*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Homeopathic—				(1964)	(1963-64) Rs
Naini Dispensary, Naini	1961	2	..	7,649	2,832
Telyarganj Dispensary, Allahabad	1961	2	..	9,782	2,698
Ayurvedic—					
Managed by State Government—				(1964-65)	(1964-65)
Jasra Dispensary, Jasra	1939	2	..		
Balrampur Dispensary, Bahadurpur	1939	2	.		
Baraut Dispensary, Handia	1949	2	..		
Tilhapur Dispensary, Newada	1949	2			
Sikandra Dispensary, B Juria	1951	2			
Bharatganj Dispensary, Meja	1951	2			
Sarai Mamrez Dispensary, Pratappur	1953	2			
Manpur Dispensary, Shankergarh	1960	2	125	2,19,890 (including Unani Dispensary)	Rs. 54,040 (Including Unani Dispensary.
Rampur Kalan Dispensary, Koraon	1962	2			
Ghinpur Dispensary, Mau Aima	1962	2			
Subsidised Dispensaries—					
Naini Dispensary, Naini	1957	2			
Birapur Dispensary, Behoria	1958	2			
Managed by the Zila Parishad—				(1964-65)	(1964-65)
Hanumanganj Dispensary, Phulpur	1951-52	2	..	22,138	4,700
Sujatpur Dispensary, Sirathu	..	2	.	13,905	4,890
Bhagwatipur Dispensary, Soraon	..	2	..	6,720	4,427
Kasipur Dispensary, Sirathu	1955 56	2	..	6,008	5,015
Bashi Dispensary, Karchhana	1956-57	2	..	8,965	4,944

[Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6
				1964-65	1964-65 Rs
Karehda Dispensary, Chail	1956-57	2	..	9,546	4,890
Subsidised Dispensaries—					
Amepur Dispensary, Handia	1948-49	2	..	8,663	1,939
Khain Dispensary, Karchhana	1956-57	2	..	15,638	1,939
Managed by Municipal Corporation—				(1964)	(1963-64)
Katra Dispensary, Allahabad	1934	2	..	13,442	3,395
Mamfordgang Dispensary, Allahabad	1951	2	..	7,111	4,390
Unani					
Managed by State Government—					
Chail Dispensary, Chail	1939	2		(Included in those for Ayurvedic)	(Included in those for Ayurvedic).
Mandara Dispensary, Baburibar	1939	2			
Managed by Zila Parishad					
Ajhua Dispensary, Sirathu	1941-42	2	..	12,252	1,798

Primary Health Centres—There are 16 primary health centres in the district, each having a dispensary, a maternity centre and 3 to 5 sub-centres. The places where they are located and the date of establishment in respect of each are mentioned below:

> Sarsawan (1953); Manda (1955); Dahiawan (1957); Shankergarh (1958); Chail (1959); Kara (1959): Koraon (1959); Phulpur (1959); Karchhana (1962). Kotwa (1962); Mau Aima (1962): Newada (1962); Pratappur (1962); Saidabad (1962); Manjhanpur (1963) and Handia (1964).

The sanctioned staff of each centre consists of a medical officer, a compounder, a sanitary inspector, a health visitor, 4 midwives and some others.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Organisational set-up

The department of public health was created in 1868 in the State and the civil surgeon was given the over-all charge of all the health activities in the district. In 1927 the district health scheme was introduced in the district with the object of controlling epidemics, giving vaccinations, collecting vital statistics, attending to environmental sanitation, preventing food adulteration, making sanitary arrangements in fairs and organising health exhibitions, the health activities of the district becoming the concern of the district medical officer of health who also became the inspecting officer of factories and other industrial concerns, the district registrar for vital statistics, the superintendent of vaccination and the licensing authority for food and drug establishments. He is assisted by 4 doctors, 27 vaccinators and 8 epidemic assistants and by health visitors, midwives, *dais* and some other employees. He is in over-all charge of the 16 primary health centres (one in each development block) and all the State Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district.

The Nagar Swasthya Adhikari (who is the medical officer of the municipal corporation), is in charge of all preventive and curative work, and is responsible for maintaining public health and sanitation in the city. For curative work he is assisted by 10 medical officers, 25 compounders, 15 nurses and 55 other assistants, the preventive work being rendered by 8 chief sanitary inspectors, 22 sanitary inspectors, 22 vaccinators and some other assistants. He is entrusted with the work of sanitation, control of epidemic and infectious diseases, supervision of vaccination, inspection of food stuffs (under the U. P. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954) and acts as the *ex officio* additional factory inspector in the urban areas. In addition to the usual work of sanitation (conservancy and removal and disposal of rubbish and night-soil), he also looks after the control of communicable diseases in the urban areas. Education of the masses (particularly in slum areas) regarding health matters, prevention of adulteration of food and family planning are some of the other activities undertaken by him. He also acts as mortuary registrar. The Nagar Mahapalika runs 16 allopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries and an infectious diseases hospital in Allahabad city.

The planning department also undertakes the improvement of public health in the district by adopting various curative and preventive activities. The following statement giving the number of dispensaries

maternity centres, primary health centres, eye-relief camps, family planning clinics established and medicine chests distributed from 1961 to 1964:

Year	No of dispensaries established		No. of maternity centres established	No. of primary health centres established	Family planning clinics established	Eye relief camps organised	Medicine chests distributed
	Ayurvedic	Unani					
1961-62	1	1	18	..	2)	16	73
1962-63	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
1963-64	.	..	4	1	6	6	3

To look after environmental sanitation it has placed a sanitary inspector in each development block, who supervises the work of epidemic control, imparts health education in the villages in his beat, supervises the work of vaccination and sanitation at village fairs and market and examines and checks the figures of vital statistics.

The following statement gives certain particulars about the activities undertaken by the planning department during 1961—64:

Year	No. of wells repaired	No. of new wells sunk	No. of washing and bathing platforms built	No. of smokeless chuhas (fire places made)	No. of sanitary latrines constructed	No. of hand-pumps installed	Length of pakka drains made (in metres)	Length of pakka lanes made (in metres)
1961-62	672	941	935	1,140	376	160	24,806·64	22,184·6
1962-63	618	886	686	211	189	206	22,184·8	29,445·28
1963-64	547	732	..	.	..	249	..	..

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare work is carried out in the city under the control of the district branch of the Red Cross Society. The medical superintendent, assisted by a health visitor and 4 midwives, holds clinics once a week at the Bahadurganj headquarters centre (at Allahabad) for ante-and post-natal cases and once a week for infants and

pre-school age children, supplies of medicines being free. It has 6 sub-centres in the city—one each at Nakhaskona, Kydganj, Daraganj, Katra, Rajapur and Teliyarganj—each being served by a midwife and supervised by a medical superintendent and a health visitor, the last two also holding clinics in the municipal corporation dispensaries at Rajapur, Katra, Daraganj and Nakhaskona and attending, with the area midwife, ante-natal and post-natal cases. Normal delivery cases are attended to by midwives but abnormal cases are attended to at hospitals. The Society organised a rest camp for expectant and nursing mothers and a creche for children during the Magh Mela in the area of the fair in January, 1965. The cases conducted by its staff numbered 1,370 in 1963 and 1,385 in 1964. In rural areas maternity service is rendered through 16 primary health centres (each attached to one of the 16 development blocks of the district), the work being supervised by the district health visitor (under the district medical officer of health) assisted by health visitors who impart health education and attend to clinics and maternity cases. Each maternity centre has one or two midwives or *dais* and health visitors trained at the primary health centres, 13 village *dais* having received such training in 1964. The trained staff of these centres pays domiciliary visits and affords post-natal care till a child attains the age of 5 years. In 1963 and 1964 the number of maternity cases attended to by trained *dais* was 6,734 and 7.300 respectively and they paid 7,686 post-natal visits in 1963 and 52,087 in 1964. In 1963 the Kamla Nehru Hospital conducted 4.074 cases and the Women's Hospital, Anapur 37. The Health School for the training of health visitors has been functioning in the city since 1956. The duration of the course is of one and a half years after the completion of which the trainees are sent to the Silver Jubillee Health School, Lucknow, to complete the final health visitors course. Up to 30 students are admitted in each session. In 1964-65 the Red Cross Society also trained 30 students as midwives and 3 as *dais*.

Milk Scheme—The scheme of free distribution of whole milk to expectant and nursing mothers was introduced in January, 1956, by the Nagar Mahapalika and milk evaluated at Rs 25,151 in 1963 and Rs 45,429 in 1964 was distributed by the government to mothers coming from the low income groups. The district branch of the Red Cross Society, Allahabad, distributed milk daily to 100 benificiaries (expectant and nursing mothers, infants and small children) in 1964. Under a scheme sponsored by the medical and public health services department, milk powder was distributed in the flood areas and among the children of goldsmiths during 1963 and 1964 (when the profession was economically disturbed as a result of the Gold Control Order of 1962) and to 30 expectant and nursing mothers daily.

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration—In accordance with the Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration Act, 1954, the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari has been appointed a licensing authority for the area under the jurisdiction of the Nagar Mahapalika, Allahabad, and the district medical officer of health for the rural area, the sanitary inspectors being appointed as food inspectors.

The following statement gives the number of samples collected, those found adulterated and the number of cases prosecuted in 1963 and 1964:

Year	Samples of food collected	Samples found adulterated	Cases prosecuted
1963	1,687	578	628 (including 110 of the pending
1964	1,070	439	328

There is a drug inspector for the Allahabad region who is a State Government employee and works under the medical officer of health of the district but in respect of the municipality, under the supervision of the medical officer of health of the Nagar Mahapalika. During 1964 he collected 69 drug samples of which 13 were declared adulterated leading to 9 prosecutions.

Vaccination—Many persons died of smallpox in early times as they were averse to any medical treatment and to vaccination but gradually people began to realise the benefits of vaccination. The Vaccination Act, 1880, was enforced in the municipal areas in 1891. A smallpox eradication programme was launched in the district (as in 16 other districts of the State) in 1962-63 An educational and publicity unit has also been raised which is in the charge of trained health educators. The district is divided into 27 blocks, each having a vaccinator. An assistant superintendent, assisted by 3 paid apprentices, supervise the work of the vaccinators in the rural areas. Though adherence to the Act is not obligatory in rural areas, the government has the power to declare it to be so as and when required. Village level workers, midwives and health visitors also give vaccinations. In the Nagar Mahapalika area. the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari is the head of the vaccination department and is assisted by 22 vaccinators. The city is divided into 14 vaccination centres. Primary vaccinations numbering 1,75,052 were administered from 1958 to 1960 of which 1,70,951 were successful and 1,07,150 were administered from 1961 to 1964, the number of re-vaccinations being 2,55,836.

Malaria Eradication Programme—Under the national malaria eradication programme, an anti-malaria office (central) unit was established at Allahabad in May, 1959. It has an assistant unit officer, 4 senior malaria inspectors, 4 malaria inspectors, 27 surveillance inspectors, 108 house visitors and some other workers. D. D. T. spraying has been carried out since its inception and in 1963 both active and passive surveillance operations were launched in the former by the unit (the staff making fortnightly domiciliary visits) and in the latter with the help of hospitals and dispensaries. Under the active surveillance operations the number of cases of fever detected was 88,762 (of which 18,976 received anti malarial treatment) and that of blood smears collected 87,657 of which 84,928 were examined. The number of cases of fever detected under the passive surveillance operations was 22,551 of which 13,603 received treatment and that of blood smears collected 22,551 of which 22,534 were examined. In 1961-62 spraying was done in 2,016 villages having a population of 10,95,485 persons. No spraying was done during 1962-64. Other anti-malarial measures to check the breeding of malarial mosquitoes, to make arrangements for anti-fly measures and to disinfect places of public entertainment once a fortnight, are taken by the Nagar Mahapalika as anti-larval measures throughout the year. It arranges for the draining out of stagnant or accumulated water and carries out D. D. T. spraying for which it employs a malaria supervisor, 2 assistants, a driver and some others. The Zila Parishad also distributed 3,000 anti-malarial tablets in 1962-63 in the areas under its jurisdiction.

B. C. G. Scheme—For eradicating the menace of tuberculosis in the urban and rural areas of the district, a B. C. G. team consisting of a medical officer and some technicians from UNICEF visited the district in 1965 and tested 85,167 persons with tuberculin of whom 22,646 were vaccinated.

T. B. Seal Sale Campaign—In order to raise funds to fight tuberculosis, the Tuberculosis Association of India launched a T. B Seal Sale Campaign in the district on October 2, 1950, the sales amounting to Rs 857 in 1963 and to Rs 450 in 1964.

School Health Service—This service was instituted in order to maintain the health of school going children from their very childhood. The school health work is looked after by a school health officer under the administrative control of the municipal corporation health officer. There are 26 schools and colleges under this scheme. The central school dispensary and clinic at Allahabad distributes free medicines to poor students. The personnel which looks after this work consists of the school health officer, an honorary dentist, an eye specialist and a compounder.

District Red Cross Society

This unit (a branch of the Indian Red Cross Society) started functioning at Allahabad in 1923 (with the commissioner, Allahabad Division, as the *ex officio* president). Its main centre is at Bahadurganj and it has 6 subcentres in the city. It holds clinics for family planning and maternity and child welfare and distributes milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children. It also gives training in midwifery. It derives its income from the municipal corporation and government grants, medical and nursing fees, subscriptions, donations from the public and through the sale of tokens such as flags. The income and expenditure in 1964 were the same (Rs 24,627).

St Johns Ambulance Association

The association started its activities in the district by a warrant of appointment on May 26, 1915. It provides facilities for imparting training in first-aid, home-nursing and the Mackenzie School course (an elementary course of instruction for school children including physiology and hygiene). In 1963 and 1964 it issued certificates to 1,480 persons in first-aid to 301 persons in home-nursing and to 271 in the Mackenzie School course.

Family Planning

The work of family planning in the district started with the opening of a family planning centre at Chail in 1956 and later in the year 3 more were opened at Kara, Manda and Phulpur. In 1961 one each was set up at Handia, Sarswan, Bahadurpur, Pratappur, Karchhana and Holagarh and 6 more—one each at Newada, Manjhanpur, Mauaima, Saidabad, Shankargarh and Koraon in 1962. A year later 5 more were set up at Soraon, Sirathu, Khaka, Jasra and Kanaili. Each is looked after by a man and a woman social worker.

The statement given below indicates the activities of the family planning centres of the district from 1961 to 1964:

Activities	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of persons contacted ..	15,246	21,194	50,842	32,225
Number of cases in which advice given	1,028	1,895	3,946	5,054
Number of cases actively following methods	360	1,731	3,915	5,5[illegible]8

[Continued

Activities		1961	1962	1963	1964
Sterilisation cases referred to hospital	Men	5	59	56	39
	Women	13	32	60	28
Number of meetings held	.	362	403	1,159	1,056
Attendance (number of persons)	..	5,395	5,054	15,379	15,112
Number of films shown	..	..	1	1	..
Cost of contraceptives distr buted	..	Rs.1,990	Rs.4,635	Rs 7,189	Rs.6,689

Of the six mobile vasectomy teams in the State which were raised in 1961-62 to provide facilities of sterilisation amongst men, Allahabad is under the team which has its headquarters at Kanpur. Facilities for operations are forthcoming at the following places or through the following agencies: primary health centres, district headquarters, tahsil headquarters, specially organised camps (attached to certain hospitals), a mobile vasectomy team, certain hospitals and dispensaries and in camps organised by private doctors. The number of vasectomy operations performed during 1964 was 12 at the Saidabad camp, 15 at Handia, 25 at Kotwa, 34 at the Newada block and 80 at Manjhanpur. To accelerate the surgical work, a vasectomy team (consisting of a medical officer, a compounder and attendants) tours the district in a vehicle and slides on family planning are exhibited in local cinema houses.

The Dufferin Hospital and Seva Samiti Hospital also do family planning work and give free advice on the subject. The district branch of the Red Cross Society holds family planning clinics in co-operation with the staff of the family planning centre of the Allahabad medical association. A training centre for family welfare and family planning in the Kamala Nehru Hospital trained 44 family planning workers in 1964. This hospital also established family planning clinics in the rural and urban areas in the district where 2,407 persons received advice in 1963.

Eye-relief Society

The eye-relief society established in 1951 at Allahabad was registered in 1956. It runs an eye hospital (the Baldevram Saligram Mehta Eye Hospital) which was established in 1951. The society organises eye-relief camps in which eye operations are performed and treatment and other facilities are offered. From 1961 to 1964 it organised 69 camps,

the number of operations performed in 1961 and 1962 being 755 and 977 respectively and 1,671 and 1,090 in 1963 and 1964 respectively. The amount expended by the society during 1964 was Rs 77,560.

Nutrition

Usually the diet of the common people is not evenly balanced. Though it contains carbohydrates, starch and at times adequate calories, it is generally deficient in protein, the consumption of animal protein being low both in urban and rural areas. On the whole it is deficient in calcium and the vitamin 'A' and vitamin 'B' complex groups. The vitamin 'C' intake is also deficient on the whole though it is marginal in some parts of the district. In some parts of tahsil Karchhana, *khesari dal* (*Lathyrous sativa*) is eaten which causes lathyrism and in 1959 a survey of 322 families revealed lathyrism in 397 cases.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

Allahabad is one of the seven regions into which the State has been divided for the administration of labour laws and for the implementation of labour welfare measures. The enforcement of labour laws is looked after by the labour inspectors, assistant trade union inspectors, housing inspectors and factories inspectors, who are under the over-all charge of the regional assistant labour commissioner (with headquarters at Allahabad). He is assisted by a regional conciliation officer and an additional regional conciliation officer who also settles conciliation proceedings under the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The labour welfare work is looked after by an assistant woman welfare officer who works under the supervision of the regional assistant labour commissioner, Allahabad, and is assisted by a welfare inspectress and some other workers.

The activities of the labour department in the district follow the pattern obtaining in the other regions of the State and are mainly concerned with the administration of labour laws, the opening of welfare centres and the extension of auxiliary measures in the labour organization.

The labour laws generally follow the principles prescribed by the conventions of the International Labour Organisation and relate to the working conditions, safety, hygiene and welfare of industrial workers inside and outside the factory, minimum wages, industrial relations, provision of a machinery for arbitration of disputes between industrial workers and employers, trade unions and social security.

A brief account of the labour Acts in operation in the district follows:

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the district magistrate is the *ex officio* commissioner for determining the amount of compensation that is payable to injured persons who sustain permanent or temporary injuries while at work.

The Indian Boilers Act, 1923, makes provision for registration and inspection of boilers and prohibits the use of unregistered or uncertified boilers. It applies to 87 boilers and 6 economisers in the district. The number of prosecutions launched against owners was 7 in 1964.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provides for the registration of trade unions and empowers the registrar of trade unions (whose headquarters is at Kanpur) to scrutinise the working of the trade unions, to call for returns and to consider applications for registration or for cancellation of the unions. The trade union inspector and an assistant inspector keep in touch with the trade unions and advise them when necessary.

The 12 trade unions in the district (which are registered under the Act) have an approximate membership of 12,547. They are Symond Co-operative Karamchari Sangh, General Fibre Dealers Mazdoor Union, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Biri Karigar Union, Hume Pipe Mazdoor Union, General Electric Company Mazdoor Union, Allahabad Glass Works Mazdoor Union, Kanch Udyog Karamchari Sangh, Allahabad Tailoring Shops Employees' Union, Allahabad Automobile Workers Union, Vayu Sena Karamchari Sangh, Manauri and Metal Containers Mazdoor Union.

In addition to these there are units of the All-India Defence Medical Employees' Association, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and 21 others. They are corporate bodies which function in the interest of their members and aim at furthering good relations between the employers and the employees. They strive to improve the economic, moral, social and living conditions of the labourers and to ensure that fair wages, healthy living and working conditions, proper medical and educational facilities to their children, etc., are made available by the employers. Most of these are affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and are governed by the Code of Discipline in Industry and Labour drawn up by the Government of India.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, deals with the payment of wages to persons employed in factories and other establishments who earn below Rs 400 a month and fixes a time limit for the payment of wages from which no unauthorised deductions can be made. Out of 11 cases in which prosecution was launched from 1960 to 1964, only 2 have been decided.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mail by railways. It also prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in workshops and small-scale industries (such as *biri*-making, tanning, cloth printing, dying, spinning, weaving, etc.).

The U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938, provides for the payment of cash benefit to women before and after childbirth and for a compulsory periods of rest.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, applies to factories and establishments in the district employing a hundred or more workmen. It regulates the conditions of service of employees, the employer being required to define the terms and conditions of employment which are then certified by the labour commissioner. Disputes relating to the conditions of service between workers and employers are settled by the assistant labour commissioner through mediation, failing which the regional conciliation board decides the case or sends a report to the government (under the provisions and amendments of the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947).

The labour inspector (who has been notified as the inspector under the Act) ensures that the provisions of the Act are implemented. In case of the contravention of its provisions the employer concerned is liable to be prosecuted. From 1961 to 1964 no complaint was received under this Act and no prosecution was launched for any violation of its provisions.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provide for the settlement of industrial disputes and allied matters and for the equipping of government with the power to prevent lock-outs and strikes in the State. The regional conciliation board first tries to settle amicably industrial disputes through the persuasion and mediation of the labour inspector but if this endeavour fails, the disputes are referred by government to the adjudication machinary of a labour court or an industrial tribunal, where also an amicable settlement of the disputes is attempted initially. It is obligatory on government to implement the decisions of these courts. Under the Act the labour inspector is required to conduct enquiries and to implement the awards given by the labour court and the industrial tribunal in respect of the industrial establishments of the districts.

The statement below gives the number of prosecutions (under the Act) and their disposal from 1960 to 1964:

Year	Cases launched during year	Cases available for disposal	Cases decided during year	Fine imposed during year (in rupees)	Cases pending at close of year
1960	1	3		..	3
1961		3	1 (acquitted)	..	2
1962	..	2	2	2,000	..
1963	1	1	.	..	1
1964	..	1	1*	..	..
Total	2	10	4	2,000	6

*Fine of Rs 200 imposed but remitted (in appeal) by the sessions judge

The Factories Act, 1948, incorporates rules and regulations regarding the working conditions inside the factories, including the hours of work, leave and wages, occupational diseases, safeguards for health and hygiene, promotion of safety and welfare of workers, special provisions for young persons and women, welfare measures such as first-aid, canteens, creches, supply of cool drinking water in summer, etc., for workers.

In the district, 191 factories are registered under the Act, some important ones being Allahabad Milling Company (Private), Ltd, U. P. Electric Supply Company, Ltd, Triveni Desi Sugar Works (Naini), Prayag Ice Factory and Cold Storage, Sammelan Mudranalaya, Geep Flash Light Industries, Ltd, Leader Press, Allahabad Law Journal Company, Ltd, Allahabad Glass Works, the Government Central Press, Indian Hume Pipe Company, Ltd, Sri Ayodhiya Iron Foundry, Saraswati Publishing House, Ordnance Depot (Allahabad), Lipton (India), Ltd, (Naini), Nagari Press, Naini Glass Works. Aksir Dandan Chemical Works, Allahabad Patrika (Private), Ltd, Champion Cycle Industries (Naini), Government Pilot Sand Washing-cum-Service Laboratory (Shankergarh), Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company, Ltd, (Naini), Bharat Straw Board and Paper Mills (Private) Ltd, Naini, Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan (Private) Ltd, (Naini), Allahabad Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd, Allahabad Agricultural Institute Maintenance Research and Student Workshop, Allahabad Glass Works, Meerut Scissors and Electroplating Works, Government Training-cum-Production Cluster (Phulpur) and Kesarwani Industries.

The statement below gives number of prosecutions launched from 1960 to 1964 and the amount, imposed as fines under the Factories Act, 1948:

Year	Prosecutions launched	Fine imposed (in rupees)	Remarks
1960	12	660 (in 7 cases)	Result of 4 cases awaited. Accused released in fifth after admonition.
1961	14	350 (in 10 cases)	Result of 2 cases awaited. In third accused admonished and remaining case dismissed due to death of accused.
1962	11	1,200 (in 8 cases)	Result of 3 cases awaited.
1963	13	300 (in 5 cases)	Result of 7 cases awaited. Remaining case not filed for want of whereabouts of accused.
1964	18	910 (in 14 cases)	Result of 4 cases awaited.
Total	68	3,420 (In 44 cases)	Result of 20 cases awaited.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, applies to agricultural and allied employments and other industrial concerns of the district. According to its provisions, Rs 26 per month or a rupee a day for an adult and Rs 16·25 per month or 62 paise a day for a child are the minimum wages for various types of employment, the working hours being laid down in respect of rice, flour, dal and oil mills, building and road construction companies, public motor transport service, agriculture, cattle and horticulture farms and in respect of employees of local bodies. Provision for a weekly holiday has also been made in the Act. From 1962 to 1964 there were 76 cases of contravention of the provision of the Act but no prosecution were launched.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, is designed to provide security for industrial workers against risks of sickness, maternity and injuries sustained during employment in the form of cash benefits given in respect of sickness, maternity, disablement for employment, injury and dependence. It also provides medical care under all contingencies. This scheme came into force in the district from March 31, 1957. The medical benefits for those insured and the members of their families include free out-patient treatment at the employees' State insurance dispensaries, medical care and attention during confinement in maternity cases, preventive treatment in the shape of vaccination and inoculation, etc.

The Act applies to all perennial factories working with power and employing 20 or more persons. Each employee working in factories to which the Act is applied whose total monthly emoluments do not exceed Rs 400, is insured under the scheme. An employee has to pay his share of contribution at roughly 2¼ per cent of his wages and the employer at 1½ per cent of the total wage bill. In areas where the Act has not been implemented only the employer has to pay a special contribution at the rate or ¾ per cent of the employees wage bill.

Up to December 31, 1963, the Act applied to 76 factories in Allahabad city and Naini. The total number of insurants was 11,000 and of those availing themselves of the medical benefits 1,74,486 As on July 1, 1959, there were 4 employees' State insurance dispensaries, 2 at Allahabad and one each at Naini and Jhusi.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is applicable to factories and other establishments employing 20 persons or more, to those which have been in existence for at least 5 years and employ less than 50 persons and to those which have been in existence for at least 3 years but employ 50 workers or more. An employee whose monthly emoluments do not exceed Rs 1,000 (including dearness allowance, retaining allowance if any

and cash value of food concessions), becomes eligible for the benefits of provident fund if he has completed a year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work within a period of 12 months or less in a factory or an establishment. It is obligatory on the part of the management to deduct contributions at the minimum rate of 6¼ per cent of the employees' total wages (including dearness allowance). Under the provisions of the Act, a member of the fund can take an advance for financing life insurance policies and purchasing a dwelling site or buying or constructing a house and a non-refundable illness advance is admissible to those admitted to hospitals for a month or more, undergoing major surgical operations or suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy, paralysis, cancer or asthma and having been granted leave by the employer for medical treatment. The scheme was extended to Allahabad on November, 1952, and as on December, 1965, the number of members from the 100 factories and other establishments to which the Act applies was 7,158 (out of a total of 10,716), the amount of contribution per month being Rs 96,094, and the application of the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, to working journalists. The most important concerns to which the provisions of the Act apply are the Allahabad Patrika (Private), Ltd and the Leader Press.

The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958, provides for the constitution of a committee to make recommendations to the Union Government for fixation of rates of wages in respect of working journalists whether by way of modification or otherwise of the decision of the wage board.

Under the provisions of the U. P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays) Act, 1961, Republic Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and Independence Day have been declared national holidays on full wages for the workers of the factories and establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, applies to motor transport concerns or undertakings which employ 5 or more workers and in accordance with its provisions these concerns or undertakings have to be registered and must make provision for rest rooms, canteens, liveries, medical aid, fixed hours of work, daily and weekly rest periods, leave and holidays, etc., for their workers. The employing of children is prohibited under the Act and adolescents are employed only after tendering a fitness certificate from a medical authority. There are 8 such undertakings (all located at Allahabad) the United Provincial Transport Co., the Allahabad Transport Co., 2 Janta Transport Companies, the Bharat

Transport Co., the Uttar Pradesh Government Roadways, the Kapoor Transport and Forwading Agency and the New Kashmir and Oriental Transport (Private), Ltd.

The Uttar Pradesh Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhishthan Adhiniyam, 1962 (which repealed the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, in December, 1962) applies to shopkeepers and owners of other commercial establishments. It regulates the hours of opening and closing of shops and other commercial establishments, weekly closures and holidays, attendance, leave, payment of wages, fines, conditions of services of shop assistants and adequate relief and compensation in lieu of termination of service, etc.

The following statement gives the number of prosecutions launched and their disposal from 1960 to 1964:

Year	Cases launched during year	Total cases available for disposal	Cases decided during year	Fine imposed during year (in rupees)	Cases pending at close of year
1960	53	56	52	788	4
1961	50	54	48	1,088	6
1962	31	37	24	420	13
1963	14	27	18	495	9
1964	21	30	28	715	2
Total	169	204	170	3,506	34

Labour Welfare Centres

Welfare work for workers and labourers is done by 3 Government labour welfare centres, one A class centre each at the Government Press and the Naini Labour Colony and a B class centre at Karelabagh. Their activities comprise the running of outdoor and indoor games, scout camps, camp fires, rallies, inter-factories and inter-centre tournaments, provision of medical facilities, medical advice and free distribution of milk to patients, maternity care, nursing of expectant mothers and weak and under-nourished children, organising adult education, library and reading room facilities, sewing classes for women and girls, cultural activities for men, women and children (such as story telling competitions. *kavi sammelans*, *mushairas*, variety programmes, dramatic performances, *kirtans*, etc).

An advisory committee is held every month for each centre which offers suggestions for improving the working of the centres. There is also a district advisory committee which considers matters affecting the improvement of these centres at the district levels.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

The old-age pension scheme, which came into force in the district on December 23, 1957, regulates the provisions of a pension of Rs 20 per month to old and destitute persons of 60 years of age and above who have no means of subsistence or support. It is administered by the labour commissioner, U. P., Kanpur, but verification of age, income, etc., is done at the district level. The number of beneficiaries receiving such pensions under the scheme in the district on January 1, 1965, was 462 of which 285 were women, the tahsilwise break-up being as follows:

Tahsil	Number of beneficiaries		Total
	Men	Women	
Chail ..	99	178	277
Handia .	3	17	20
Karchhana ..	23	33	56
Manjhanpur ..	16	15	31
Moja ..	17	17	34
Phulpur ..	12	4	16
Sirathu	5	13	18
Soraon .	2	8	10
Total ..	177	285	462

PROHIBITION

The district of Allahabad is not a dry area but is the headquarters of a regional social uplift and prohibition officer who with his staff of an organiser and an honorary advertiser carries out propaganda through publicity, persuasion and personal contracts to when away addicts from the use of intoxicants of all kinds and to inculcate the principles of temperance, etc. They also assist the temperance society in the district in

discouraging the use of liquor and other intoxicants. They carry on propaganda during important fairs so as to further the cause of temperance. There are 5 centres under the district temperance society—one each in tahsils Manjhanpur and Handia and 3 in tahsil Phulpur.

The statement below gives an idea of the work done by the district temperance society from March 1, 1949 to March 31, 1965:

Activities	Number
Meetings	192
Intoxicated persons and shopkeepers of intoxicants contacted ..	107
Publicity drives	37
Recreational programmes for intoxicated persons	33
Film shows	31
Camps	21
New temperance societies established	3
Meetings of district temperance society	2

The quota system for the supply of liquor, under which excise licensees can obtain for sale only a fixed quota of intoxicants, is in operation in the district. There is no sale of liquors and intoxicants on Tuesdays, other 'dry' days being observed on Holi, Diwali, Independence day, October 2 (the birthday of Gandhiji) and January 30 (the day of his assassination).

The hours of sale of intoxicants by excise shops have been fixed by government to curtail sales and thus to help the cause of temperance. The quantities of the retail sale of intoxicants to individual addicts have also been fixed in case of country spirit, *bhang*, *tari* and foreign liquor. The sale of opium to addicts has been banned. The sale of *ganja* has also been restricted to permit-holders only on the basis of medical advice.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The work of the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes was taken up in the district in an organized manner (by the Harijan Sahayak Department of the State) in 1950, when a regional Harijan welfare officer was appointed (with headquarters at Allahabad) having jurisdiction over all the districts of the Allahabad and Jhansi

divisions. He was re-designated district Harijan welfare officer in April, 1957.

In 1955, an assistant social welfare officer was appointed under the over-all charge of the director, social welfare, U. P., Lucknow, but afterwards he was also re-designated district social welfare officer. The Harijan welfare and social welfare departments were merged on August 1, 1961, when the 2 above-mentioned officers were re-designated district Harijan and social welfare officer (urban) and district Harijan and social welfare officer (rural). There are 6 Harijan welfare supervisors who are responsible for the execution of developmental schemes in rural areas and for getting the people, especially the Harijans, acquainted with the schemes of the department. The Harijan welfare staff in the district works under the administrative control of the district planning officer (as a part of the co-ordinated planning scheme).

The district Harijan Sahayak committee, of which the chairman of the Zila Parishad is the president and the district planning officer the secretary, has a supervisory function and advises the Zila Parishad and other local bodies on matters relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes and provides educational facilities (including vocational and technical education) for the children of these groups, It organises Harijan *sammelans* (gatherings), conferences, community dinners, etc., and educates the public regarding the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

The department sanctioned from 1958-59 to 1964-65 grants totalling Rs 15,624 to the 12 non-official bodies engaged in the uplift of these groups and in the eradication of the evils of untouchability, the more important of such bodies being the recipients from 1958-59 to 1964-65 of financial assistance to the extent of the amounts shown in the statement given below:

Name of organization	Amount granted (in rupees)
Akhil Bha tiya Valmiki Navyuvak Sangh	2,565
Bhartiya Dalit Varg Sangh	3,000
Harijan Sewak Samaj	900
Jan Kalyan Samiti	1,145
Kanjar Grihara Udhar Mahasabha..	1,550
Ravidas Mahasabha	1,200
Uttar Pradesh Sada shan Panchayat Mahasabha ..	1,750
Valmiki Panchayat Mahasabha	1,900
Total ..	14,010

The community development blocks help these people to purchase live-stock, fertilisers and agricultural implements and to obtain loans from the government seed stores (recoveries being made at the time of harvest on the basis of one and a quarter times the amount borrowed). The people of these groups are being encouraged to augment their earnings by taking increasingly to such cottage industries as spinning, sewing and shoe-making and running poultry farms and piggeries, etc.

The following statement shows the position of expenditure and achievement (in the district) pertaining to the Harijan Sahayak grants given by the State Government:

Activity	First Five-year plan (1951—56)		Second Five-year plan (1956—61)		Third Five-year plan (1961—64-65)	
	Amount spent (in rupees)	Achievement	Amount spent (in rupees)	Achievement	Amount spent (in rupees)	Achievement
Construction of drinking water wells	23,304	50	90,561	50	37,750	127
Construction of houses	7,178	18	2,03,764	78	38,380	52
Development of Cottage Industries	11,396	38	65,013	62	14,145	45
Agricultural development	..	..	42,220	382	53,485	253
Construction of hostels	..	..	7,000	3	20,000	2
Settlement of colonies	..	..	15,691	..	..	..
Purchase of house and work sites	..	..	3,000	..	..	..
Sammelans for Harijan uplift	1,827	4	..	..	..	..
Removal of untouchability	2,002	9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	45,707	..	4,27,239	..	1,63,760	..

The statement below shows the position of expenditure and achievement (in the district) pertaining to the Harijan Sahayak grants given by the Central Government:

Activity	Second Five-year Plan (1956—61)		Third Five-year Plan (1961—1964-65)	
	Amount spent (in rupees)	Achievement	Amount spent (in rupees)	Achievement
Construction of houses	1,99,822	67	30,850	38
Construction of drinking water wells	76,908	30	..	..
Irrigation wells	2,81,599	91	..	..
Industrial grants for Cottage Industries	1,550	8	5,600	5
Agricultural development	24,900	82	11,110	28
Co-operative societies	5,500	3	..	..
Total ..	5,90,279	..	47,560	..

The facilities made available by the State Government to the members of these groups in the district include the relaxation of the time and upper age limit for admission to certain technical and educational institutions, free tuition, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery and free hostel facilities.

The following statement gives the position regarding the amounts spent under various heads for 1964 65 (up to January 31, 1965) on educational facilities for these groups:

Item	Plan Amount spent (In rupees)	Non-plan Amount spent (in rupees)
Re-imbursement of fees in pre-high school classes or Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes.	1,78,804	...
Stipends as non-recurring assistance in pre-high school classes for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.	75,205	4,410
Stipends and non-recurring assistance to Denotified Tribes.	...	196
Stipends and non-recurring assistance to junior Basic classes (other than of Local bodies) for Scheduled Castes	1,192	474
Government of India scholarships for Scheduled Castes Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	3,91,674	...
Grants to non-official agencies for maintaining educational institutions.	60,877	...
Grants to Zila Parishad for scholarships	...	15,538
Grants to municipal corporation for scholarships.	...	...
Training in steno-typing and type-writing for Scheduled Castes.	1,598	...
Total ...	7,08,780	20,618

The number of beneficiaries availing themselves of such educational facilities belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes was 3,012 and 681 respectively, the number of such persons of the Denotified Tribes being 73. The scholarships sanctioned for technical studies for members of all these groups numbered 169.

Some other important activities undertaken by the Harijan and social welfare department are as follows: it sanctioned in 1962-63 a sum of Rs 1,96,000 for the rehabilitation of Non-Scheduled Tribes and in 1963-64 a sum of Rs 2,20,000 for Denotified Tribes for the work being done in the villages of Malthuwa (Saidabad development block) and Basehara, 125 acres of land being made available in the former for the rehabilitation of the Denotified Tribe known as Musahar for which a colony with 30 houses has been settled at a cost of Rs 60,000.

Charitable Endowments

Hindu Trust

There are 47 trusts and endowments in the district which are meant specifically for religious, charitable or educational purposes and are registered under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, of which 40 are educational in nature. Relevant particulars of some of the better known are given below:

Trust	Founder	Administrator	Date of vesting in Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, U. P.	Description of securities vested in treasurer	Amount invested in rupees	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All-India Minto Memorial Trust, Allahabad	..	Secretary, All-India Minto Memorial Executive Committee, Allahabad	July 23, 1947	3 per cent conversion loan, 1946	60,000	Maintenance and improvement of proclamation pillar and Minto Park, Allahabad
Babu Chhajju Mal Scholarship Trust Fund, Allahabad	Chhajju Mal	..	July 9, 1939	(1) 3 per cent conversion loan, 1946 (2) 4 per cent U. P. loan 1964	6,300	One or more scholarships a year to deserving Khattri and Sarwat Khattri boys of Sarwat Khattri Pathshala, Allahabad
Bhinga Raj Kshattriya Scholarship Endowment Trust, Bahraich	..	Director of Education U. P., Allahabad	January 25, 1924	3 per cent conversion loan, 1946	70,100	Award of scholarships : (1) 10 High school (5 each year) (2) 8 Intermediate (4 each year) (3) 4 B. A. or B. Sc. (2 each year) (4) 2 LL. B. (1 each year)
Charkhari Scholarship Endowment Trust, Allahabad	..	Ditto	August 3, 1923	Ditto	8,200	2 scholarships to students educated in Hamirpur tahsil passing High School examination and continuing studies
Colvin Hospital Fund Endowment Trust, Allahabad	..	Civil Surgeon, Allahabad	February 10, 1914	..	74,400	Maintenance of Colvin Hospital, Allahabad

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Gopalganj Bazar Trust, Handia	..	Collector, Allahabad	December 2, 1892	(1) 3 per cent Conversion Loan, 1946 (2) 3½ per cent National Plan Loan, 1964	14,000	Improvements in the management of bazar, subscription to the Handia dispensary, etc.
Indraban Kumari Memorial English School Trust, Anapur	..	Secretary, Indraban Kumari Memorial English School Trust, Anapur, Allahabad	November 9, 1936	(1) 3 per cent loan, 1970—75 (2) 4 per cent Treasury Savings Deposit Certificate	70,000	Maintenance of school
Kamta Prasad Research Scholarship Endowment Trust, U. P., Allahabad	Srimati H. S. Gupta	Vice-chancellor, Allahabad University	February 6, 1925	3 per cent Conversion Loan, 1946	54,500	2 research scholarships to Hindu (Vaish) scholars for Chemistry
Kamala Nehru Scholarship Endowment Trust, U.P., Allahabad	..	Director of Education, U. P., Allahabad	August 9, 1947	Ditto	3,700	Award of scholarships tenable for 2 years to poor and deserving students of classes IX and X
Krishna Kumari Endowment Trust, U. P., Allahabad	Ganesh Prasad	Ditto	February 27, 1932	Ditto	23,300	3 scholarships (each for 2 years) to Hindu girls (residents of Ballia) passing the High School Examination in order of merit
Lady Sunder Lal Widows' Endowment Trust, Allahabad	Baldev Ram Dave	R. K. Dave	June 3, 1921	(1) 3 per cent Conversion Loan, 1946 (2) 4 per cent Treasury Savings Deposit Certificate	31,600	For the relief of Brahmin widows and orphans of Allahabad

[Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nawab Asghar Ali Khan Arabic Scholarship Endowment Trust, Allahabad	..	Vice-chancellor, Allahabad University	March 16, 1923	3 per cent Conversion Loan, 1946	6,2)0	A scholarship for best student of post-graduate classes in Arabic, if none then to a student of Persian.
Rampur Scholarship Endowment Trust, Allahabad	..	Registrar, Allahabad University	December 20, 1923.	Ditto	6,100	Award of 2 scholarships for one year to undergraduate students of Allahabad University, preferably from Rohilkhand Division and offering Arabic or Persian
Sarjuparin Pathshala Endowment Trust, Allahabad	..	Secretary, Sarjuparin Pathshala Committee, Allahabad	July 11, 1932	Ditto	14,400	Maintenance of school
Sir William Marris Commerce Scholarship Endowment Trust, U. P., Allahabad	..	Director of Education U. P., Allahabad	November 20, 1935	Ditto	15,400	Award of 2 scholarships to poor Mohammadan student (from Bulandshahr district) with Commerce Science or Islamic History in Intermediate classes
Thakur Mukund Singh Scholarship Endowment Fund, Allahabad	Mukund Singh	Ditto	August 21, 1923	Ditto	7,000	Award of scholarships to students of classes XI and XII

Muslim Trust

There are 100 Shia and 193 Sunni Waqfs (trusts) in the district registered with their own central boards of *Waqfs*, the more important being mentioned in the statement given below:

Waqf	Date of foundation	Founder	Amount invested (in rupees)	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Shia Waqfs		
Waqf Boghandey Khan Saheb	1874	Boghandey Khan Saheb	No cash, only property endowed	1,200	Maintenance of Imambara situated at Daryabad (Allahabad City; holding of *majlises*, etc.
Waqf Chandhri Ghulam Saheb	July 18, 1927	Ghulam Haider Saheb	Ditto	1,500	Holding of *majlises* in Moharram, maintenance of mosque and Imambara at Manjhanpur, (district Allahabad
Waqf Masjid Sabzi Mandi, Johnstonganj, Allahabad	..	Meer Saheb	Ditto	800	Maintenance of same mosque and another situated at Karbalai Allahabad, holding of *majlises* in Moharram and procurement of *aftari* (edibles for breaking fast)
Waqf Nawab Begam Saheba	March 21, 1895	Nawab Begum Saheba	Ditto	1,600	Holding of *majlises* in Moharram, help to Hajj and Karbala pilgrims, help to poor persons, orphans, etc.
Waqf Sajida Begum Saheba	March 5, 1929	Sajida Begum Saheba	Ditto	600	*Azadari* Hazrat Imam Husain in Moharram and *azadari* Hazrat Ali in Ramadan.

[Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waqf Sheikh Inayat Husain Saheb	September 24, 1900	Inayat Husain Saheb	No cash, only property endowed	500	Holding of *majlises* in Moharram, Chehlum and Ramadan, maintenance of imambara in village Qasimpur (tehsil Phulpur , etc.
Waqf Syed Mohammad Taqi Saheb	March 1, 1880	Mohammad Taqi Saheb	Ditto	1,200	Maintenance of mosque in Chak Allahabad City), procurement of *aftari* in Ramadan, gifts for Imams
Waqf Syed Shifaat Husain Saheb	May 24, 1915	Shifaat Husain Saheb	Ditto	500	Holding of *majlises* in Moharram; maintenance of Imambara (village Israuli Kalan, pergana Chail; gifts for fakirs and illuminations in it; help to travellers, poor persons and orphans; performing of burial ceremonies of indigent dead, belonging to Shia sect
Waqf Taqi Ali Khan Saheb	September 27, 1913	Taqi Ali Khan Saheb	Ditto	1,100	Holding of *majlises* in Moharram, Chehlum and Ramadan; helping destitutes, orphans and widows; monetary assistance for burial of indigent dead of Daryabad (Allahabad City)
Waqf Wazir Khan Saheb ..	November 14, 1940	Wazir Khan Saheb	Ditto	500	Holding of *majlises* in memory of Hazrat Imam Husain in Moharram
			Sunni Waqfs		
Waqf Abdullah ..	May 22 1897	Abdullah	Ditto	5,872	To help poor persons, destitutes, orphans, widows, etc.
Waqf Dargah Khwaja Karak ..	..	..	Ditto	2,418	Maintenance of mosque
Waqf Jama Masjid, Chowk ..	..	..	Ditto	3,000	Ditto

Waqf Sheikh Ghulam Rasool ..	March 30. 1911	Sheikh Ghulam Rasool	Ditto	8,573	Maintenance of Islamic Madrasa at Chowk and orphanage at Bahadurganj (Allahabad City)
Waqf Waheed-uddin ..	September 2, 1909	Waheed-uddin	Ditto		
Waqf Sheikh Abdul Samad ..	September 26, 1907	Sheikh Abdul Samad	Ditto	798	To help poor persons and widows; maintenance of orphanages, etc.
Waqf Sheikh Abdul Samad ..	September 10, 1908	Ditto	Ditto	8,100	
Waqf Sheikh Imam Mistri ..	..	Sheikh Imam Mistri	Ditto	2,500	Maintenance of mosques at Dareshahazmad, Nakhhas Khana, Chhota Dayra, etc.
Waqf Sheikh Masih-uddin ..	February 16, 1925	Sheikh Masih-uddin	Ditto	4,062	To help poor persons, orphans, widows, etc.
Waqf Tahiddikhan ..	August 16, 1907	Tahiddikhan	Ditto	4,076	Ditto.

Christian Trust

Trust	Administrator	Date of foundation	Amount invested	Objeetives
Indian Christian (Muirabad) (Village Trust, Mauza Beli Allahabad District)	Collector, Allahabad	September 13, 1892	Property worth Rs 61,108	Maintenance, improvement and extension of the village

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES (GENERAL ELECTIONS)

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided (according to the delimitation of constituencies done in 1951) into 11 constituencies, Soraon (North)-cum-Phulpur, Soraon (South), Phulpur (Central), Phulpur (East)-cum-Handia (North-west), Handia (South), Allahabad (East), Allahabad City (Central). Chail (North), Sirathu cum-Manjhanpur, Meja-cum-Karchhana, and Karchhana (North)-cum-Chail (South), 86 candidates contesting the elections and all the 14 seats allotted to the district being won by the Indian National Congress.

For the general elections of 1957 (according to the delimitation of constituencies done in 1956), the number of seats allotted to the district continued to be 14 but the number of constituencies was reduced to 10, the newly delimited constituencies being Allahabad City (North), Allahabad City (South), Soroan (West), Soroan (East), Kewai, Karchhana, Meja, Phulpur, Chail, and Manjhanpur, the last 4 being double-member constituencies and one seat in each being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes. In all 43 candidates contested the general elections, the Congress winning 13 seats and the remaining seat being annexed by the Praja Socialist Party.

For the general elections of 1962, the constituencies were delimited in 1961 and the district was divided into 14 single-member constituencies for the election of as many candidates, one seat in each being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes in the constituencies of Bara, Jhusi, Bharwari and Karari. The 14 constituencies were Meja, Bara, Karchhana, Kewai, Jhusi, Phulpur, Soroan (East), Soroan (West), Allahabad City (North), Allahabad City (South), Chail, Bharwari, Karari and Sirathu. In all 74 candidates contested the general elections, the Congress winning 6 seats, the Praja Socialist Party 6 and the Jan Sangh and the independents one seat each.

The following statement shows the number of seats contested and won, the percentage and the number of valid votes polled by each party in the Assembly Constituencies of the district in the general elections of 1952, 1957 and 1962:

General Elections

Party/Independents	1952				1957				1962			
	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Pecentage	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contestants	Seates won	Va'id vates polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bolshevik ..	1	..	241	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Communist ..	1	..	9,105	1·5	..	..	..		1	..	1,344	0·3
Congress ..	14	14	3,16,169	54·4	14	13	4,34,808	58·3	14	6	2,26,424	49·3
Hindu Mahasabha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Independents ..	4)	..	1,17,512	20 3	7	..	55,366	7·4	23	1	65,247	12·3
Jan Sangh ..	3	..	2,721	0·5	9	..	51,233	6·6	12	1	44.944	8·4
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	12	..	86,566	15·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist ..	..	..	..	..	13	1	2,07,836	27·7	13	6	1,54,476	28 9
Ram Rajya Parishad	6	..	20,440	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Republican ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	11,576	2·2
Socialist ..	9	..	36,034	4·1	..	..	..	..	6	..	30,993	5·6
U. P. Praja ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	86	14	5,79,088	100	43	14	7,49243	100	74	14	5,34,914	100

In 1952, the number of electors in the district was 1,047,800, the total number of votes numbered 1,518,800, the total number of votes actually cast was 5,90,370 and the total number of valid votes polled was 5,79,088. In 1957 and 1962 the electors numbered 1,124,439 and 1,172,612, respectively the total number of votes being 1,755,411 and 5,69,048, the votes actually cast being 7,82,528 and 5,69,048 and the valid votes polled were 7,49,243 and 5,34,914 respectively.

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

The district of Allahabad is included in the U. P. (West) Graduates, Allahabad Graduates, U. P. (West) Teachers, U. P. South Local Authorities, U. P. (East) Local Authorities, Allahabad-cum-Banda-cum-Fatehpur Local Authorities, Allahabad Teachers and Legislative Assembly Constituencies from which 19 residents, of whom 4 were nominated by the governor represented the district from 1952 and 1964.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the general elections to the Lok Sabha in 1952, the district was constituted into two constituencies. Allahabad District (West) and Allahabad District (East)-cum-Jaunpur District (West) (a double-member constituency), the number of valid votes polled in each constituency being 6,03,022 and 1,29,771 respectively. The elections were contested by 12 candidates and all the 3 seats were won by the Congress.

For the general elections of 1957, the district was again divided (according to the delimitation of the constituencies done in 1956) into 2 constituencies, those of Allahabad and Phulpur, the last named being a double-member constituency, one seat being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes. The number of valid votes polled in each constituency was 2,13,814 and 6,16,862 respectively. The elections were contested by 14 candidates and all the 3 seats were won by the Congress.

For the general elections of 1962, the constituencies were delimited in 1961 and the district was divided into 3 constituencies of Phulpur, Allahabad and Chail, a seat being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes in the Chail constituency. The elections were contested by 13 candidates and all the 3 seats were won by the Congress.

The following statement shows the number of seats contested and won by the different political parties and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each in the parliamentary constituencies of the district in the general elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1952, 1957 and 1962:

General Elections

Party/Independents	1952				1957				1962			
	Contestant	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contestant	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Congress ..	3	3	4,83,979	66·1	3	3	5,50,774	66·3	3	3	3,23506	55 0
Jan Sangh ..	..	.	..	..	3	..	98,294	11 9	2	..	1,02,163	17 2
Independents ..	4	..	1,02,7[illegible]2	14·0	4	..	51,422	6 2	4	..	47,637	8 2
Praja Socialist ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,30,186	15·6	1	..	26,053	4 4
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	.	10,445	1 3	..	..	..	..	1	..	9,116	1·6
Republican ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25,219	4·3
Socialist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	54,360	9·3
Revolutionary Socialist	1	..	18,129	2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindu Mahasabha ..	1	..	25,87.	3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kisan Mazdour Praja	2	..	93,668	12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	3	7,32,793	100	12	3	8,30,676	100	13	3	5,88,054	100

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

The State was represented in the Rajya Sabha by 13 residents of the district from 1952 to 1964, of whom 3 and 2 were elected in 1954 and 1956, respectively, 3 in 1960, one in 1962 and 2 in 1964. In 1964 a resident of the district was nominated by the President of India to the Rajya Sabha and another was elected to it in a bye-election.

Political Parties

The political parties in the district functions on an all-India level, none being of purely local standing. The numerical strength of the membership of these parties varies from time to time. The Indian National Congress and the Jan Sangh were the only 2 parties which contested all the 3 general elections, those of 1952 and 1962 also being contested by the Communist and the Socialist parties and those of 1957 and 1962 also by the Praja Socialist Party. The parties which contested only one of these 3 elections were the Kisan Mazdoor Praja, the Ram Rajya Parishad, the Bolshevik (all in 1952) and the Republican (in 1962).

Newspapers And Periodicals

The establishment of printing presses and the publication of newspapers and periodicals started in the district about a century ago. *The Pioneer*, the first daily to be published from Allahabad, started publication in 1865 but its press was shifted to Lucknow in 1930. *The Indian Herald* was also published from Allahabad for several years, but ceased publication in 1881. *The Indian People*, which began publication in Allahabad as an independent paper was incorporated in the newly started daily *The Leader* in 1909. *Allahabad Magazine* (started in 1907), *Hindustan Review*, (formerly called *Kayastha Samachar*) and *United Provinces Times* ceased to exist after a few years of existence. The beginning of the twentieth century saw the birth of *Prayaga Samachar*, *Abhudaya* (an organ of Madan Mohan Malaviya), *Raghuvendra* (a monthly magazine of social and religious character), *Kavindrabatika* (started in 1905), *Kalwar Mitra* (all in Hindi) and *Al-Islam* (a religious newspaper) but they ceased to function after some time.

There has been a marked increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the district in different languages after 1947. A list follows giving the year of commencement against each organ and

the figures of circulation (against some) which are for 1965 except where otherwise stated:

Name of organ	Periodicity	Year of commencement	Copies in circulation in 1964
1	2	3	4
IN HINDI			
Bharat	Daily	1928	9,272
Shri Vijaya	,,	1938	870
Prayaga Patrika	,,	1959	9,667
Bhojpur	Weekly	1959	..
Saraswati	Monthly	1900	4,000
Hai Hai Kashatriya Mitra	,,	1902	..
Sudha Nidhi	,,	1909	790
Vijnana	,,	1913	756
Bal Sakha	,,	1917	11,041
Manorama	,,	1924	17,8[illegible]5
Maya	,,	1928	35,306
Goswami	,,	1937	..
Kesarwani Sansar	,,	1939	..
Manohar Kahaniyan	,,	1940	44,971
Chandi	,,	1942	500
Sajni	,,	1943	10,265
Atma Jagriti	,,	1944	350
Arogya	,,	1947	..
Hamar Gaon	,,	1948	490
Shri Vaishanava Sammelan	,,	1948	900
Manmohan	,,	1949	14,867
Sajan	,,	1949	1,788
Jasoos Mahal	,,	1950	..
Roopsi	,,	1950	12,625

(*Continued*)

1	2	3	4
Bhayankar Bhedia	Monthly	1951	8,579
Jebi Jasoos	,,	1951	2,000
Bhayankar Jasoos	,,	1952	7,925
Asha	,,	1952	2,000
Kalchori	,,	1952	
Jasoosi Duniya	,,	1953	22,744
Koyal	,,	1953	..
Lata	,,	1953	2,000
Kahani	,,	1954	32,728
Panchayati Kanoon	,,	1954	3,838
Tilsmi Rahasya	,,	1954	2,000
Master Jasoos	,,	1955	4,660
Kusum	,,	1956	7,534
Mansarowar	,,	1956	3,132
Jasoosi Chakkar	,,	1956	3,344
Jagat Jasoos	,,	1957	
Jasoosi Kahani	..	1957	.
Mahan Jasoos	.	1957	2,000
Premi Jasoos	,,	1057	..
Pushpi	,,	1957	8,248
Rangshala	,,	1958	1,955
Pandit Jasoos	,	1958	..
Alka	,,	1959	.
Guru Jasoos	,,	1959	4,577
Muskan	,,	1959	6,020
Rangila Jasoos	,,	1959	1,906
Saras Kahaniyan .. .	,,	1959	2,500
Tilsmi Jasoos ..	,,	1960	3,956
Roomani Duniya .. .	,,	1960	2,688

(*Continued*)

1	2	3	4
Best	Monthly	1960	2,442
Rahasya	,,	1960	6,579
Ragini	,,	1960	1,800
Naya Shillap	,,	1960	..
Madhumala	,,	1960	1,937
Kadambini	,,	1960	9,137 Published from Delhi.
Juhi	,,	1960	1,900
Bhawara	,,	1960	170 Astrology
Bhawara	,,	1960	2,990 Fiction
Jaltarang	,,	1961	..
Jasoosi Ankh	,,	1961	2,357
Jasoosi Upaniyas	,,	1961	..
Nayana	,,	1961	..
Pone Bela	,,	1961	2,461
Rang	,,	1961	7,000
Tilsmi Duniya .. .	,,	1961	2,785
Urmi	,,	1961	..
Vigyan Jagat .. .	,,	1961	3,500
Guptchar	,,	1962	6,037
Masti	,,	1962	1,510
Shashi Prabha .. .	,,	1962	..
Shah Nai	,,	1962	1,683
Tarunima	,,	1962	..
Yug Parvartak	,,	1962	..
Novelica	,,	1962	800
Madhu Kalash	,,	1962	3,349
Romanch	,,	1962	5,827
Kamini	,,	1962	1,450

(Continued)

1	2	3	4
Barsat	Monthly	1963	1,266
Diwani . ..	,,	1963	1,000
Inspector	,,	1963	3,436
Prayag Vidhi Patrika	,,	1963	..
Suhagin	,,	1963	1,782
Rasila Jasoos	,,	1963	1,680
Adhyatam . ..	,,	1963	619
Barat .. .	,,	1963	1,266
Tishmar Khan ..	,,	1963	1,888
Ka Kha Ga .	,,	1963	320
Dagar	,,	1964	875
Gulnar	,,	1964	1,847
Ila	,,	1964	1,700
Khhufia	,,	1964	..
Madhyam . . .	,,	1964	..
Roomani Shah Kan	,,	1964	1,669
Surkh Panja ..	,,	1964	.
Vigyanic Jasoos ..	,,	1964	1,250
Gandhi Yug	,,	1964	900
Sammelan Patrika .. .	Quarterly	1912	..
Urdu Sahitya ..	,,	1960/1964	5,290
IN URDU			
Meraj	Weekly	1960	
Mansarowar .. .	Monthly	1926	
Nakhat	,,	1948	5,658
Jadeed Jasoosi Mahnana .	,,	1952	1,954
Jasoosi Duniya .. .	,,	1952	19,037
Roomani Duniya .. .	,,	1953	5,712
Shameem Mouwmey	,,	1959	.

(*Continued*)

1	2	3	4
Quotes Amardeep	Monthly	1959	1,583
Tareekhe Duniya	,,	1959	1,873
Shameem	,,	1960	..
Jasoosi Daira	,,	1960	1,999
Filismi Duniya	,,	1961	3,006
Tareekhe Dastan	,,	1961	2,794
Jasoosi Dastan	,,	1962	..
Sylvia Series	,,	1961	Stopped in 1964
Marefat-e-Haq .. .	,,	1963	1,700
Vigyanik Jasoos	,,	1963	..
Bareat	,,	1964	2,970
IN ENGLISH			
Leader	Daily	1909	8,836
Northern India Patrika	,,	1959	22,663
Allahabad Law Journal ..	Weekly	1904	3,950
Allahabad Weekly Reports ..	,,	1933	..
Bihar Law Journal Reports ..	,,	1953	1,945
Bihar Law Times	Monthly	1963	..
Allahabad Criminal Cases ..	,,	1964	1,000
IN HINDI			
Gopinath Dalal Bulletin .	Bi-weekly	1961	..
IN ENGLISH			
Revenue Decisions	Fortnightly	1926	2,624
Indian Factories and Labour Reports	,,		1,500
Catholicus	Monthly	1917	428
Revival	,,	1943	150
Rajasthan Law Times ..	,,	1963	595
Lawyers Recreation	,,	1957	2,858
Madhya Pradesh Law Times ..	,,	1959	1,890

(*Continued*)

1	2	3	4
Allahabad News	Bi-monthly	1960	500
Bihar Current Legislation ..	Monthly	1963	228
Bihar Law Times	,,	1963	..
Allahabad Farmer	Quarterly	1925	250
Journal of the Anatomical Society of India.	,,	1952	32
IN HINDI-ENGLISH			
Ashram Sandesh	Monthly	1950	1,00
Karnama	,,	1957	..
IN MAITHLI			
Maithli Samachar	Weekly	1963	..
Batuk	Monthly	1960	1,500
IN BENGALI			
Manasi	,,	1961	4,500
Tashmai	Quatrerly	1959	125
Vani Sangam	,,	1963	480

Other Periodicals

Some of the dailies that are published outside the district but are read by the English-knowing people of the district are *The Statesman, The Hindustan Times, The Times of India* (all published from Delhi), *The Pioneer* and *National Herald* (both published from Lucknow). Among the Hindi dailies which are generally read here are *Hindustan* and *Nav Bharat Times.* Such Urdu dailies and weeklies as *Paigham, Siyasat, Shama* and *Biswin Sadi* are also popular. Among the English periodicals, *The Illustrated Weekly of India, Link, Filmfare, Blitz* and *Reader's Digest* are read by the English-knowing and *Dharamyug, Navneet, Saptahik Hindustan* and *Madhuri* by the Hindi-knowing people of the district.

Voluntary Social Service Organizations

Various voluntary social service organisations functioning in the district look after the social and at times the economic interest of the people in general and the special needs of the socially neglected in particular. Such institutions depend mostly on the philanthropy and missionary zeal

of the people of the district. With the posting to the district in November, 1955, of an assistant social welfare officer (now designated district Harijan and social welfare officer) steps were taken to co-ordinate the activities of the various voluntary social service agencies and the governmental institutions working in the field. His work is concerned with the supervision of the working of the institutions run by the State and the implementation of the various social welfare schemes (launched by the department) such as the organising of the Nagar Kalyan Samitis under which 21 Mohalla Kalyan Samitis have been functioning in the city since November 1957. The social welfare department also gives guidance and financial assistance to the voluntary (non-official) social service agencies.

There are in the district a number of voluntary social service organisations of different types which are engaged in activities connected with the welfare of children, the youth, women, destitutes, orphans and Harijans. a brief account of the more important being given below:

Orphanages

The Hindu Orphanage, Allahabad, was established during the famine of 1896 by Bhagwan Dass, Binda Prasad and Baldeo Ram Dube for giving protection to orphans. The aims of the institution are to maintain, educate and rehabilitate Hindu boys and girls of all castes, training being given in tailoring and embroidery. The orphanage is managed by a committee. It received a grant of Rs 1,870 from government in 1963 64 in which year the number of inmates was 21.

The Muslim Orphanage, Allahabad, was established in 1906 by some social workers of the city. It admits orphan boys and girls, provides them with food and lodging free of charge and gives them training in carpentry. In 1963-64 the number of inmates was 24, and the amount of government grant received by the institution being Rs 2,000.

The Children's National Institute, Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad was established in 1949 It runs a home for orphans, unwanted children and children (up to 18 years of age) of destitute parents and looks after their education, etc. It also provides protection to young people above 18 years of age. It is a private organisation affiliated to the Indian Council for Child Welfare. In 1963-64 it received a grant of Rs 8,330 from government, the number of inmates in that year being 150.

The Anath Shilp Vidyalaya, Allahabad, was established in 1930 by some social workers of the city. It has a carpentry workshop for train-

ing the inmates whose number was 27 in 1963-64, the government grant in that year being Rs 4,520.

The Stranger's Home, Allahabad, was formed in 1854 and its administration was handed over to the Allahabad Charitable Association in 1865. It provides three days' free board and lodging for destitutes in search of employment and also gives shelter and a living allowance to destitute women above the age of 50. In 1963 64 the number of inmates was 9, the institution receiving a grant of Rs 50 from government in that year.

District Shelter-cum-Reception Centre

A government district shelter-cum-reception centre (which is managed by a committee) was established in 1958 for orphan girls and destitute women.

Work Houses for Beggers

The main object of the Navin Sewa Ashram, Allahabad, which was established in 1951 (by Purushottam Das Tandon, a leading nationalist) is to provide a home for crippled destitutes and beggars. Their number was 50 in 1963-64. They are put to work according to their physical capacity and are employed in agricultural activities and learning various handicrafts. In 1963 64 the institution received a grant of Rs 3,150 from Government.

The Samaj Sewak Samiti, Allahabad, was established in 1948 with the objects of collecting and studying data to establish liasion and co-operation among social welfare organisations and to deal with the problem of beggary. It runs a beggars' home with accommodation for 10 inmates, which in 1963-64 received a grant of Rs 850 from the government.

Institutions for Community Welfare

The Manav Sewak Samaj, Allahabad, (established in 1954) imparts training to young persons in swimming, life saving and scouting and runs a homoeopathic dispensary and a library. It also helps the Magh Mela Samiti every year at the time of the Magh Mela.

The Samudaik Shiksha Samiti, Allahabad, was established in 1959 with the object of eradicating illitracy from among the members of other Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes of the rural areas of the district with which object it runs junior Basic schools and a library to this end.

The Human Life Saving Society, Allahabad (established in 1924) imparts training to men and women in swimming and life-saving. It has its own swimming pool.

The Servants of India Society, Allahabad branch, was established in 1905 with the object of educating and uplifting the Adivasis of the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts. It runs 35 junior Basic schools, 3 junior high school and 5 dispensaries.

The Servants of People Society, Allahabad, (established in 1921 by Lajpat Rai, a national leader) is a branch of an all-India body and runs a homoeopathic dispensary, a library and a craft training centre for women.

The Ram Krishna Mission, Allahabad, was started in 1910 in pursuance of the ideal of selfless and devoted service to the needy and the distressed. Its objects are religious preaching, Hinduism, rendering free medical service to the needy and the ailing and running a free reading room and a library for the public.

The All-India Sewa Samiti, Allahabad, was founded in 1914 by Madan Mohan Malaviya (a leading nationlist). Its volunteers help the public attending big fairs, and it runs an institution up to intermediate standard (which has about a thousand students), and maintains a library, a hospital and an adult education centre (all at Allahabad). It also endeavours to rescue women involved in immoral traffic and runs a home for them, as well as one for the aged and one for the foundlings.

The All India Agrawal Sewa Samiti, Allahabad, established in 1924) renders social service and organises relief operations at the time of *melas* (fairs), social gatherings, epidemices, disasters and floods for which it trains volunteers as well.

The Social Service League, Allahabad University, (established in 1930) aims at eradicating illiteracy, poverty and disease in the villages in the vicinity of Allahabad city.

The District Eye Relief Society (established in 1951), runs the B. S. Mehta Eye Hospital, Allahabad. In 1962 it organised 18 eye relief camps, 21 camps in 1963 and 16 in 1964 and 4,503 operations were performed under its aegis from 1961 to 1964.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj, Allahabad (a branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj) was established in 1953 to find and develop avenues of voluntary service for those prepared to do such work. It endeavours to enlist public co-operation in developmental programmes in the district and works on a nonpolitical basis, organising voluntary labour (*shramdan*) to execute public utility works. In 1960 it started a night shelter in the city for poor and needy persons. In 1964, an anticorruption week was also organised by it.

The St. John Ambulance Association and the District Red Cross Society (established in Allahabad in 1915 and 1923, respectively) render first aid, etc., to the sick and injured during fairs, exhibitions and calamities and maintain trained personnel for the purpose.

The following institutions in the district work for the social, moral, educational and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes:

The Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad (established in 1933 by Ishwar Saran) runs the following institutions for the educational development of Harijan, both boys and girls, a junior Basic school, a junior high school, an intermediate college, a civil engineering school and a vocational school, all of which have hostels, one being for university students. Poor and meritorious students are given financial assistance. It also maintains a dispensary and a press and in 1963-64 received a grant of Rs 16,000 from government.

The Adi Hindu Association, Allahabad (established in 1925) runs a hostel, 5 libraries, 3 junior Basic schools and 4 boys' schools for Harijans.

Also functioning in the district for the removal of untouchability and for the implementation of welfare schemes among Harijans are the District Depressed Classes League, Allahabad, (1945), the District Ravidas Sabha (1933), the Balmiki Sabha (1932), the All India Valmiki Navyuwak Sangh, Allahabad branch (1944), the Sudarshan Panchayat Mahasabha (1944) and the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh Allahabad, branch (1933).

Institutions for Women's Welfare

The All-India National Council for Women, Allahabad Branch, was established in 1940. It runs 2 dispensaries for the poor, 3 children's libraries, a junior Basic school for Harijans, 5 milk centres and a tailoring and an embroidery centre. The chief sources of its income are government grants and subscription from its members.

The Rajrishi Mahila Udyog Sadan, Allahabad (established in 1959), imparts training in tailoring, embroidery, etc., to poor and needy women. In 1963-64 the number of inmates was 30.

The Mahila Kala Kendra, Katghar, Allahabad, was established in 1960 and is a branch of the Hindu Orphanage, Allahabad. It imparts training in tailoring, embroidery, knitting and toy making to poor and needy women. In 1963 64 the number of its inmates was 50,

The Shilp Kala Niketan (1961) and the Bhartiya Shilp Kala Prashikshan Vidyalaya (1962), both at Allahabad also impart training in tailoring, knitting and embroidery to poor and needy women.

The Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Allahabad (affiliated to the National Association of Rural Women, India, New Delhi) came into existence when the activities of the social welfare department ceased to function and runs 8 centres in the district. The activities at the Parla centre are concerned with midwifery, Balwadi (children's play centre) and Mahila Mandal (women's rural club) and those at Mansahata, Medna, Garapar, Peepalgaon, Behka, Mandri and Kasanda with Balwadi, Mahila Mandal and crafts such as knitting, embroidery, lace making, soap making, etc. The Sangh also runs a girl's junior Basic school at each of these places and also assists other women's organisations in improving the working conditions of rural housewives and encourages rural women to participate in the civic life of the villages. It is a non-political and non-sectarian association, primarily for the women of rural areas, including those engaged in agricultural and other rural pursuits.

The All-India Women's Conference, Allahabad branch, was established in 1940 and has about 150 members. It runs 2 adult education centres in the city where the inmates are taught reading, writing, tailoring and embriodery, 2 centres where milk, medicines and vitamin tablets are distributed free, 3 T. B. centres where every patient gets ghee, cheese, milk powder and vitamin tablets are distributed free of charge.

The Young Women's Christian Association and the Mahila Mangal Dals are actively engaged in the district in the field of social, economic and moral uplift among women.

Institutions for Child and Youth Welfare

The District Council For Child Welfare (which was established in the district in 1961) is a branch of the State Council of Child Welfare and deals with various child welfare activities in the district.

The Balkan-ji Bari, Allahabad, (established in 1923) is a branch of an all-India organisation and organises children's fairs every month. It has also organised 75 children's play and recreation centres in the rural areas to each of which a childrens library is attached.

The organisations known as Bal Mangal Dal, 454 of which are functioning in the district, have a membership of 7,358 children.

The Prantiya Rakshak Dal has been organising physical and cultural activities and other youth activities in the district since its inception in 1948. It organised 998 Yuwak Manal Dals and 115 Mahila Mangal

Dals up to March, 1965, in which 19,362 and 2,196 members took part respectively. These youth clubs get financial aid from government for the encouragement of games and other social activities among the youth of the district.

The Bharat Scouts and Girl Guides

The Bharat Scouts and Girls Guides, Allahabad, is a branch of the all-India organisation of the same name and was established in 1950. It trains to its members in rendering social service of various types to the public during fairs and exhibitions and at the time of natural calamities etc. and tries to inculcate a sence of discipline in them. It organises scout and guide training camps, raillies and camp fires, etc. The number of scouts and guides in the district during 1963-64 was 1.742 and 841 respectively.

The Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, Allahabad

The Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, Allahabad, was established in 1938 and is a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Apradh Nirodhak Samiti. its aims being the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders. It provides for the educational and moral rehabilitation of prisoners inside the jails and pays attention to certain problems of convicts outside the jails such as those concerning their families. property, etc., and renders monetary help to them on their discharge from prison. It has a managing committee of which the district magistrate is the *ex officio* chairman and one of the jail visitor the *ex officio* honorary secretary.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Allahabad (pargana and tahsil Chail)

The city of Allahabad, which comprises the Allahabad corporation and the cantonments, lies in Lat. 25° 26′ N. and Long. 81° 50′ E., at a height of 103·63 metres above sea level, about 908 km. north-west of Calcutta, 202 km. south-east of Lucknow, 1,358 km. north-east of Bombay and 663 km. from Delhi. The Ganga and the Yamuna unite near its historic fort and according to legend and popular belief a subterranian stream, the Sarasvati, also joins these rivers here, the spot being called the Triveni (confluence of 3 streams).

The ancient name of the place is Prayag which finds mention in the *Ramayana* and the Puranas and is still the name of a railway station in the city. It was recognised as a holy spot from very remote times. It was here, on a high bank overlooking the junction of the Ganga and the Yamuna, that Bharat (Rama's brother) received hospitality at the hermitage of Bharadvaja, when he came searching for Rama during the latter's exile. Brahma is said to have performed a *Yajna* (sacrifice) here in token of his universal supremacy and it was also here that this deity celebrated the recovery (from Sankhasur) of the 4 Vedas. On account of its religious sanctity it has been known from remote times as Tirathraj (king among places of pilgrimage). It lay in the Vatsa kingdom in Gautama Buddha's time and occupied an important place in the far-flung empire of Chandragupta Maurya (321-297 B.C.). Little is known of its history after the days of Asoka except that it formed the eastern extremity of the Kushana empire and was a part of the eastern kingdom of Samudragupta I. Fa-hien, the Chinese traveller, visiting Prayag in the reign of Chandragupta II (376-414), (the Gupta emperor) found it to be a flourishing and very populous place. It was a great city in the reign of Harsha (606—647) where he used to hold a great assembly once every 5 years when he distributed his treasures to the religious (including Buddhist monks and Jains) and the poor. Hieun Tsang, who was also a Chinese traveller, who visited Prayag in his reign, noted that it was larger than Kaushambi and contained 50 flourishing Hindu temples (including

* Figures pertaining to population relate to 1961 and those of area and land revenue to 1964-65

that of Patalpuri in the heart of the town) and 2 small Buddhist monasteries. It declined after the death of Harsha and became an insignificant place after the Muslim conquest but regained its importance in the reign of Akbar when he founded a royal city there which he named Ilahabas or Ilahabad and also built a fort near the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna. It became the capital of the subah of Allahabad and grew in importance and size. In 1801 Saadat Ali Khan (the nawab of Avadh) ceded it to the British who made it an important military station and the headquarters of a district. Quarters for government officials were built on the eastern outskirts of the city, near the Yamuna but soon after a new civil station was laid which extended northwards from Colonelganj, (one of the main market), the Katra bazar also coming into existence to meet the needs of the expanding city. After the destruction of the civil station and the cantonment during the freedom struggle of 1857, the face of the city was greatly changed by the remodelling of the cantonments a new civil lines, a railway settlement and a cantonment also coming into existence. In 1834 it became the capital of the North-Western Provinces, a high court also being set up there but 2 years later it ceased to be the capital, the high court also being removed to Agra. In 1858 it was once again made the capital which it has remained since then. In 1863 it was raised to the status of a municipality and the high court was brought back in 1868. In 1960 it became a municipal corporation, its present area including the old municipal limits (which were confined to the doab (in tahsil Chail), Phaphamau (formerly in tahsil Soraon), Naini (formerly in tahsil Karchhana) and Bamrauli and its adjoining area (in tahsil Chail).

Allahabad has an area of 81·46 square km the area of the corporation being 63·15 square km. and that of the cantonments 18·31 square km. and a population of 4,30,730, that of the cantonments being 17,529. Its maximum length from north to south is 17 km. and its maximum breadth from west to east 16 km.

Allahabad is traversed by the Northern, Central and North-Eastern Railways. The railway stations within the corporation limits are Naini junction, Allahabad junction, Bamrauli, Subedar Gunj, Phaphamau, Prayag, Rambagh and Daraganj.

The Grand Trunk road enters the city from the west at Bharetha and running eastward through it crosses the Ganga by a pantoon bridge near Daraganj (apposite Jhusi) which is replaced by a ferry during the rains. The other metalled roads running from the city are the Allahabad-Faizabad provincial highway running northwards; the Allahabad-Jaunpur

provincial highway going to the north-east; the Allahabad-Mirzapur provincial highway running to the south-east; the Allahabad-Rewa national highway proceeding to the south; the Allahabad-Banda provincial highway which takes off south-west from the Allahabad-Rewa national highway at Ghurpur; and the Allahabad-Unnao provincial highway going to the north-west.

For administrative purposes the corporation has been divided into 27 wards, a brief description of each being given below:

Ward I is bounded by Mahatma Gandhi Marg on the North, Kulbhaskar Ashram road on the east, Leader road and the branch line of the Northern Railway on the south, the western cantonments on the west and Purshottam Das Tandon road on the north-west. The other important roads in the ward are the Kamala Nehru, Nawab Yusuf, Smith, Kasturba Gandhi, Lyall, Couper, Sardar Patel, Strachey, Clive, Colvin and Sarojini Naidu, the last 8 running parallel to the one another from north to south. The Allahabad junction railway station and yard, railway colonies, police lines, old police lines, office of the Nagar Mahapalika, railway hospital, Cannington police-station, office of the divisional superintendent of the Northern Railway, telegraph office, electric power house, Government Training College for Women, City Anglo Vernacular Intermediate College, Anglo Bengali Intermediate College, State Archives, Padagogical Institute, Government Intermediate College and the Swaroop Rani Hospital are located in this ward. At the junction of Mahatma Gandhi Marg and Sarojini Naidu road stands the Protestant Cathedral of St John, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1883. It is an imposing building of red and white stone built in a modified style of the transitional Norman.

Ward II lies to the north of ward I and is bounded by Muir, Minto and Mayo roads on the north, Kamala Nehru road on the east, Mahatma Gandhi Marg on the south and the cantonment area on the west. Elgin, Edmonstone and Bachchaji roads traverse it from east to west and Kasturba Gandhi, Lyall, Couper, Sardar Patel, Strachey, Clive, Colvin, Sarojini Naidu, Drummond and Hastings roads from north to south, with Parshottam Das Tandon road cutting through it diagonally from south-west to north-east. Tej Bahadur Sapru road connects it with Kasturba Gandhi road. The ward has a number of government buildings and offices, the more important being those of the high court of judicature (near the crossing of Mahatma Gandhi Marg and Hastings road), accountant general, superintendent of printing and stationery, excise commissioner, board of revenue, police headquarters and the board

of high school and intermediate education on Sarojini Naidu road, those of the public service commission, employment exchange, district medical officer of health, district inspector of schools and district information officer on Kasturba Gandhi Marg and those of the soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board and radio station on Bachchaji road. In this ward are also 2 inspection houses of the public works department. On Mayo road stands the Mayo hall (with a tower about 55 m. high) which was built in 1879 at a cost of Rs 1,85,000. Near the Roman Catholic Cathedral (built in 1871 at a cost of 1,50,000) is the office of the public service commission. The Boys' High School and the St Joseph's Intermediate College are also situated in this part of the city.

Ward III lies to the north of ward II and is bounded by the Ganga on the north, Muir and Minto roads on the south, Stanley road on the east and the cantonments on the west. The chief localities in this ward are Beli Gaon, Rajapur, Newada, Nasibpur Bakhtiyari, Police lines, Nikauli, Naya Purwa and Muirabad, the important roads being Kasturba Gandhi, Colvin, Drummond, Hastings and Muirabad. There are in this ward the Tej Bahadur Sapru hospital on Stanley Road, the State Bank on Kasturba Gandhi Marg and a post-office, the Allahabad homoeopathic medical college and hospital and a dispensary maintained by the Nagar Mahapalika in Rajapur.

To the east of ward III lies ward IV which is bounded by the new cantonments on the north and east, police lines on the south and Stanley road on the west. The chief roads in the ward are Mission, Beli, Mumfordganj, Master Dwarka Prasad, Master Zahurul Hasan, Ram Narain Lal Agarwal, Stanley, Lajpat Rai and Kasturba Gandhi and the main localities Mumfordganj and New Katra. The offices of the divisional commissioner, collector and superintendent of police the district and civil courts and the treasury are located in this ward, as also are the Government Carpentry School.

Ward V, which comprises the localities of Katra, Faqireganj, Bakhtiyari and parts of Mission and Kasturba Gandhi roads, is bounded by ward IV on the west and north, ward VI on the east and University road on the south. The big Katra market and a Temple of Siva known as Pila Shiwala are located in this ward.

Ward VI is bounded by ward IV (which is separated from it by Ram Narain Lal Agrawal road) and the cantonments on the north, Motilal Nehru road on the east, Mahatma Gandhi road on the south, Kamala Nehru road on the west and ward V on the north-west. The chief localities in this ward are Colonelganj, the university, Motilal Nehru Park

and Bagh Baba Shital Das and the main roads are Panna Lal, Mahatma Gandhi, C. Y. Chintamani, Bachchaji, Motilal Nehru, Ganga Nath Jha (which separates the university from the rest of the ward), Katra Arya Samaj and university. On Motilal Nehru road is the Bharadvaja temple and *ashram* (hermitage) named after the sage Bharadvaja. It is said that the place was visited by Rama, Lakshmana and Sita during their exile and by Bharata and Satrughna (who came to look for them). To the north of Bachchaji road and south of university road is the conspicuous building of Muir College which forms the nucleus of the university, its foundation stone having been laid in 1874 by Lord Northbrook (the then viceroy). It is named after William Muir, who at that time was the lieutenant governor of the North Western Provinces. To the east of the college is a prominent mosque and near by a hostel, the building of the J. K. Institute of geophysics and Vigyan Bhawan. To the east of Kamala Nehru road and south of Bachchaji road lies the spacious Motilal Nehru park (formerly known as Alfred Park) which forms one of the chief attractions of the city. In it are the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial (erected in 1878) which had a combined museum and public library, only the latter (which has a large number of rare and important books) now being in existence; and the Allahabad museum, which is maintained by the municipal corporation. It also contains the Azad Memorial in memory of Chandra Shekhar Azad, the revolutionary who was shot (and died) in this park in an encounter with the police in 1931, the buildings of the Gymkhana club, Ladies' club, stadium, Ganga Nath Jha institute and Prayag Sangit Samiti. At the crossing of Panna Lal and Bachchaji roads is the building of the Indian Press and to the east of the former road are the spacious grounds of the erstwhile government house, where a medical college is being built, and a new housing colony in the grounds of the former Darbhanga estate. In this ward are also located Anand Bhawan, the ancestral home of Jawaharlal Nehru (the first prime minister of India, from 1947 to 1964).

Ward VII is bounded by the Ganga on the north-west, tahsil Soraon on the north, again by the Ganga on the east, Buxibund road on the south and the cantonments and ward VIII on the west. It includes the locality of Phaphamau which lies across the Ganga and is connected with the ward by the Phaphamau bridge. Jundhwal, Mehdauri, Pura Gandariya, Rasulabad, Sheokuti Mahadeo, Bhulai ka Pura, Chilla, Salah Khana, Sarai Lala, Salori, Sadiyabad, Sutur Khana (or Ont Khana), Teliyarganj, Chandpur Salori and Govindpur. From the Allahabad-Faizabad provincial highway at Teliyarganj a branch (called Teliyarganj road) leads eastwards and at Kailapari Purwa is joined by Rana Paraka-

ram Jang Bahadur road from which Sheokuti temple road branches off to the north-east and leads to the famous temple of Siva (known as Sheokuti Mahadev) on the banks of the Ganga. To the west of the Phaphamau bridge is the T. B. sanatorium. From Phaphamau run the Allahabad-Faizabad, Allahabad-Rae Bareli and Allahabad-Jaunpur railway lines and 3 provincial highways from here lead to Varanasi, Faizabad and Unnao. It has a junior Basic school, and an artificial insemination centre and a big market (at Phaphamau) trading in different commodities.

Ward VIII is bounded by the cantonments on the north, parts of ward VII and ward XXV on the east, ward XXIV on the south and wards I and VI on the west. The chief localities in the ward are Tagore Town, Allenganj, Baghara, Hashimpur, Karanpur, Dhararia and Fatehpur Bichhuwa. In it are located the Kamala Nehru hospital, the Colonelganj Intermediate College, the Kayastha Pathshala College, Kundoo's Garden and Church Lane colonies.

Ward IX is bounded by ward I on the north, Sitaram road on the east, Kamta Prasad Kakkar road on the south and ward XI on the west. The chief localities in the ward are Idgah, Azad Square, Goshain Tola, Mohatshimganj and Shaharara Bagh. Hewett road runs through the ward from west to east and parallel to it runs Sitaram road along the east boundary of the ward.

Ward X is bounded by ward IX on the north and north-east, ward XXII on the east, wards XXII and XXI on the south and wards XI and XXI on the west and includes the localities of Bahadurganj, Meerganj and Kotha Parcha, the roads running through it being the eastern part of Sheo Charan Lal road, the southern part of Kamta Prasad Kakkar road, S. C. Basu road, Lakhpat Rai lane, Chak and the Grand Trunk which runs through the ward from west to east. There are in this ward also a bus station and a post-office.

Ward XI, which comprises the localities of Badshahi Mandi, Chah Chand, Johnstonganj, Kuncha Shiam Das, Pan Dariba, Johari Tola and Mahajani Tola and the northern part of the Kamta Prasad Kakkar road and the western part of Sheo Charan Lal road, is bounded by wards I and IX on the north, ward IX on the east, ward X and the Grand Trunk road on the south and ward XII and part of ward I on the west. Johnstonganj, Hewett and Sheo Charan Lal roads run along its western, northern and southern boundaries respectively.

Ward XII lies to the west of ward XI and is bounded by Leader road on the north the Grand Trunk road on the south, Johnstonganj

road on the east and Pathergali on the west. It includes the localities of Hamam, Noor Aliganj, Shahganj Sabzi Mandi, Sarai Garhi and Thatheri Bazar.

Ward XIII is bounded by ward I on the north, ward XII on the east, ward XIX on the south-east, ward XIX and XVIII on the south and ward XIV on the west and includes the localities of Koft Garan Tola, Yaqut Ganj, Kotwali, Dondipur, Garhiban Tola, Daira Mohammad Shafi, Daira Shah Ajmal, Garhi, Minhajpur, Nakhaskona, Ahmadganj and Noorullah and Leader roads. The Grand Trunk road crosses it from east to west. The other important roads in it are Dr Katju, Noorullah and Leader. The ward contains the Kotwali, the Noorullah metal factory the Manohar Dass eye hospital, the Dufferin hospital (for women) and the Motilal Nehru hospital.

Ward XIV is bounded by the western cantonments and ward I on the north, wards XIII and XVIII on the east, ward XVII on the south and ward XVI on the west and includes the localities of Lukerganj, Khusrau Bagh, Sarai Khuldabad. western Noorullah road, Gangaganj, Khuldabad, Bhawapur, Nihalpur, Leader road (west of the crossing of the Noorullah road) and railway colony. The Grand Trunk road crosses it from east to west and the other important roads in it are Khusrau Bagh. Tara Kutir, Lukerganj, Kareli and Noorullah. The Khuldabad Sarai, lying to the south of Leader road, is a large enclosure with massive gateways at either end. An inscription (without any date) on its western gate reveals that it was built by Jahangir, who also built Khusrau Bagh (also to the south of Leader road) as appears from a Persian inscription on its lofty gateway. It was Jahangir's pleasure resort when he was a prince (and was known as Salim) when he lived at Allahabad from 1599-1605. It contains four beautiful tombs (with traces of fine Mughal frescoes) which form the most conspicuous feature of the garden. The eastern most tomb is that of Khusrau with an inscription giving the year of his death as 1031 Hijri (1622 A.D.) and to its west is his sister's tomb containing several inscriptions, most of which have been defaced. Next to it is that of Khusrau's mother, the sister of Raja Man Singh of Jaipur and an inscription gives the date of her death as 1621. The fourth mausoleum, locally known as the Tambolan's tomb, which stands in the central part of the garden has no sign of a tomb and is without any inscription. It is sometimes associated with the Istamboli Begum of Fatehpur Sikri but another version has it that a sister of Khusrau had built it for herself but is buried elsewhere. There are also in the ward a post and telegraph office and a pumping station.

Ward XV, the western most and one of the largest wards of the city, has for its boundaries the track of the Northern Railway to Delhi and Sarai Akil road to the south, the Ganga on the north, the western cantonments on the east and the rural area of tahsil Chail to the west. The Grand Trunk road enters the ward at Baretha in the west and runs through it past the market of Bamrauli, Begum Sarai, Mundera Bazar, Harwara and Dhumanganj, leaving the ward near Sarai Salim to the east. The Bamrauli aerodrome with its quarters and houses, the Bamrauli railway station, a railway colony, a hospital and junior Basic school are also included in the ward.

Ward XVI is bounded by the western cantonments and ward XIV on the north, part of the latter and ward XVII on the east, the Sasur Khaderi on the south and the rural area of tahsil Chail on the west and comprises the localities of Subedarganj, Subedarganj railway colony, Jairampur, Rajrup Pur, Chak Niratul, Karbala, Beniganj, Chakiya, Kasari Masari, Ainuddinpur, Bhasauli Tola, Chouki Karamat, Himmatganj, Kala Danda and Pura Madari. Along the northern boundary of the ward runs the Grand Trunk road from which a branch takes off to Karbala. In this ward are located the Luxmi Ice Factory, the Krishna Oil Mill and the Agrawal Ice Factory.

To the east of ward XVI lies ward XVII which is bounded by wards XIV and XVIII on the north, ward XX on the east, the Yamuna on the south and the Sasur Khaderi on the south-west and comprises the localities of Karela Bagh, Kareli, Pura Manohardas, Sultanpur, Sadiyapur and Tulsipur, Noorullah road (to the south of the crossing of Ganga Ganj road) running through it to the east of which is the Majidia Islamia Intermediate College. Most of the southern part of the ward in Karela Bagh is occupied by the pumping station of the waterworks department of the municipal corporation.

Ward XVIII is bounded by ward XIII on the north, ward XIX on the east, ward XVII on the south and south-west and ward XIV on the west and includes the localities of Daira Shah Ajmal, Gulab Bari, Kolahan Tola, Qaziganj, Bakshi Bazar, Baidan Tola, Atala and the eastern part of Noorullah road which runs along the western boundary of ward. The Grand Trunk, Kolahan Tola and Hasan Manzil roads are the other important roads in the ward.

Ward XIX is bounded by wards XIII and XI on the north, ward X on the east, wards X and on the south-east, wards XX, XXI, and XVII on the south and ward XVIII on the west. It includes the localities of Rani Mandi, Bazaza, Chowk Gangadas, Gujrati Mohalla, Kuncha

Rai Ganga Prasad, Atar Suiya, Daira Shah Ghulam Ali, Akhara Man Khan and Khusal Parbat.

Ward XX is bounded by ward XXI on the north, ward XXII on the north-east and east, the Yamuna on the south and ward XVII on the west and is made up of the localities of Balua Ghat, Daryabad, Mirapur and Katghar. From Balua Ghat towards the north runs Tilak road through the eastern part of the ward.

To the north of ward XX lies ward XXI which is bounded by ward XIX on the north and west and wards X and XXII on the east. It comprises the localities of Yahiyapur (Mahamana Malviya Nagar), Uncha Mandi and Sarai Mir Khan, Bharti Bhawan street and Tilak road running along its northern and eastern boundaries respectively. Loknath lane and Chaddha road run north wards to join the Grand Trunk road.

Ward XXII is bounded by ward X on the north, ward XXIII on the east, the Yamuna on the south and wards XXI and XX on the west and comprises the localities of Mutthiganj and the northern part of Mahabir lane. The main roads are Sir Sulaiman, Panch Krosi Samiti Krishna Kant Malaviya, Lakshmi Narain, Swami Jigyanand and the Grand Trunk. To the south of Sir Sulaiman road and west of the Yamuna bridge is the Ewing Christian College. The railway line going to Naini runs along the eastern boundary of the ward.

Ward XXIII is bounded by ward XXIV on the north, the eastern cantonments on the east, the Yamuna on the south and ward XXII on the west and includes the localities of Khalasi Line, Pura Dhaku, Pura Baldi, Nai Basti and Chaukhandi. Tribeni road runs along the northern boundary of the ward and separates it from ward XXIV. Sankar Lal Bhargava road, Yamuna Bank road, and Manohar Lal Bhargava road are the main thoroughfares. The ward has a match factory, a dispensary and a post and telegraph office.

Ward XXIV, which comprises the localities of Kydganj (Krishna Nagar), Bairahna, Ram Bagh, Talab Nawal Rai, Malak Raja and the Ram Bagh railway station (North Eastern Railway) area, is bounded by ward VIII on the north, ward XXV and the eastern cantonments on the east, Tribeni road on the south and ward IX on the west. The railway line leading to Phaphamau runs along the northern boundary of the ward and is crossed by the branch line leading to the fort. In the western part of the ward is the Ram Bagh railway station of the North-Eastern Railway from where a branch line leads to Varanasi. The Grand Trunk road enters the ward from the south-west and is crossed near Bairahna

the Cemetery road which runs along the eastern boundary of the ward. The Crosthwaite Girls' College is located on Tribeni road.

Ward XXV is bounded by ward VII on the north, ward XXVI on the east, the eastern cantonments on the south and wards VIII and XXIV on the west and comprises the localities of Alampur, Alopi Bagh, Bagh Baba Sital Das, Bagh Tula Ram, Dandiya, Matyara, Madhwapur, Pura Parayan, Pura Dalel, old Lascar Line and New Lascar Line. Buxibund road runs along the northern boundary of the ward and the Grand Trunk road, after leaving ward XXIV, runs along the southern boundary except in the extreme south-east where it runs through the ward to the north of Izzat Bridge of the North Eastern Railway track which also enters the ward from ward XXIV. Running eastward, the Grand Trunk road is first crossed by Jawaharlal Nehru road and then by Alopi Bagh road which comes from the famous temple of Alop Shankari Devi. Further eastward an unmetalled branch road takes off to the Sardar Patel Hospital and another one to Buxibund road. There are several gardens in this ward, the chief being that of Sohabatiya Bagh which has a large ... Sohabatiya Bagh road runs through the ward.

Ward XXVI, comprising the localities of Baksi Khurd, Baksi Kalan, Mori, Miragali and Daraganj, lies to the east of ward XXV and is bounded by ward VII on the north, the Ganga on the east and the eastern cantonments on the south. The locality of Daraganj is said to derive its name from Dara Shikoh, Aurangzeb's brother. Many Hindu sadhus live here on the banks of the Ganga. In the ward are the Niranjani and Nirvani Akharas and a number of temples, the best known being the ancient shrine of Madhoji. The old temple of Nagbasu, standing on a high cliff in the northern most part of the ward, was reconstructed by the Bhonsla ruler of Nagpur about the beginning of the 19th century.

Ward XXVII lies to the south of the Yamuna and includes the localities of Jahangirabad, Madhopur Uparhar, Kharkoni, Mahewa Patti Purab Uparhar, Bhatta, Pura Fateh Mohammad, Chak Bhatani, Chak Bhitahi Colony, Chak Daudnagar, Chak Imam Ali Qazipur, Chak Dondi, Madhopur, Chak Faizullah, Lokpur, Chak Lal Mohammad Befikir, Chak Mohiuddin, Chak Qazipur, Indalpur, Abhaichandpur, Arazi Jail Khana, Chak Raghu Nath, Chakka railway colony, Naini Taluka, Naini Dadari (Nai Bazar) and Chak Ataullah (all of which were in the rural area of tahsil Karchhana before the formation of the municipal corporation). The Northern Railway line from Mughalsarai and the Central Railway line from Madhya Pradesh meet in this ward at Naini Junction railway

station. Through it run the Allahabad-Rewah national highway and the Allahabad-Mirzapur provincial highway. On the former, in the north-western part of the ward, is the Naini Agricultural Institute, with its extensive farm, which was founded in 1910 in what was the village of Mahewa Patti Purab. The Naini central jail where many great national leaders such as Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Purushottam Das Tandon, Kailas Nath Katju, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Syed Mahmud, Kamalapati Tripathi, Indira Gandhi, and Firoz Gandhi were imprisoned, lies to the east of the Allahabad-Mirzapur provincial highway in the locality of Arazi Jail Khana. To the north of the central jail is the leper hospital and asylum in the locality of Abhaichandpur in which is also located the Leper Home (run by American missionaries) with its own agricultural farm and a school for the deaf and dumb. There are industrial units which produce metal goods, cycle parts and soap in Chak Daudnagar. In the southern part of the ward is the Naini industrial estate of the Central Government. There are also in this ward the Naini Glass Works (functioning since 1911) and the Allahabad Glass Works (founded in 1912). The Central Ordnance Depot, located in Cheoki, has been functioning since 1943 and is one of the biggest depots of its kind in the country. In the locality of Chak Bhitahi and near the eastern boundary of the ward are the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Motinagar Colony and the Ranjit Singh higher secondary school. There are also in the ward a post and telegraph office, a cinema house, a store house of the Rihand dam project and the laboratory of Vaidya Nath Ayurved Bhawan (Private), Ltd.

The Cantonments—There are 3 separate cantonments in Allahabad. the old (which lies in the north), the fort (which lies near the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna) and the new for administrative purposes (which lies in the west) which have been divided into 5 wards. A brief account of each given below:

Ward I, which forms a part of the new cantonments, is bounded by the Ganga on the north, ward III of the municipal corporation on the east, ward III of the cantonments on the south and ward II of the cantonments on the south-west and west. The chief localities in the ward are Sadar Bazar, Indian Infantry Bazar and British Infantry Bazar, the junior high school, the Vickar Girls' school and a temple of Hanuman at Draupadi Ghat (on the banks of the Ganga).

Ward II, which forms a part of the new cantonments, is bounded by the Ganga and wards I and III of the cantonments on the north and wards III, I, XIV and XV of the municipal corporation on the south, the western

boundary being formed by the line joining the village of Niwan with Sarai Salim in the south. The chief localities included in the ward are Kahargalla west, Kahargalla east, Magharganj, Brick Field, Royal Artillery Bazar, Shambhoo Barracks, the Military farm and the M. T. C. R. Lines. There are in this ward the Macpherson Park, the Rajapur cemetery and a large artificial lake near Niwan, formed by constructing a dam across a ravine almost at the place where it meets the Ganga. Cassels road runs through the ward.

Ward III, which is a part of the new cantonments, comprises the officers' mess, the military hospital and the offices of the military engineering service and is bounded by ward I of the cantonments on the north, ward II of the municipal corporation on the north-east and east, Elgin and Vikramaditya roads on the south and wards I and II of the cantonments on the west. There is a church at the crossing of Akbarabad road and Outram road.

Ward IV, comprising the area of the old cantonments, is bounded by ward VII on the north and east, wards III, IV, VI and VIII (all of the corporation) on the south and the Ganga on the west and includes the localities of Baghara, Galla Bazar, Chatham Lines and the Provincial Armed Constabulary lines. The main roads are the Allahabad-Faizabad provincial highway, Baghara, Parakram Jung Bahadur and Stanley. The railway line to Phaphamau also runs through this ward, in the extreme south of which is also located the railway station of Prayag.

Ward V (of the fort cantonments) is bounded by wards XXV and XXVI on the north, the Ganga on the east, the Yamuna on the south and wards XXVII and XXIV of the municipal corporation on the west. It include the localities of Kydganj, Minto Partk, Alopi Bagh, Beni Bund, Ganga Patti, Yamuna Patti and the fort The ward is traversed by the following roads: Grand Trunk, Tribeni, Jawaharlal Nehru, Magh Mela, Beni, Yamuna Bridge and Cemetery. The Kydganj cemetery contains many old monuments (in the florid and massive style which prevailed in England in the Victorian era), the oldest dating back to 1798. The fort, which was built by Akbar, is in this ward near the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna. Originally it was an irregular triangle surrounded by a high embattled wall (of red sandstone) with 3 gateways with high flanking towers facing the 2 rivers and the city, the main gateway being protected by a deep moat. It lost its architectural bauty after the British occupation as it was remodelled in 1838, the towers and the upper storey of the

main gateway being removed and a number of batteries and lunettes being constructed. The Mughal battlements on the river front were also removed and the Yamunagate closed. The old palace was converted into an arsenal and the central stucco building was renovated (by the archeological department). Large barracks and residential quarters and the southern wall were also built by the British.

Close to the northern wall of the arsenal is the old and celebrated Patalpuri temple, which is reached by the eastern gate of the fort and, as the name suggests, is an underground temple. It was visited by Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller, in 644 A.D. when it was situated on a high mound and had a courtyard (in which stood the famous Akshyavata or undying tree) from where Hindus, who sought salvation in the belief that dying in Prayag meant the attaintment of Svarga (heaven), would throw themselves down into the paved court below. This tree has been mentioned by historians and geographers. It is also said that there was a deep reservoir nearby into which the religiously devout flung themselves in order to obtain salvation. It is also said that in one of his previous births Akbar was a saint and on obtaining salvation here, desired to become the emperor of India in his next birth. In 1906 provision was made for the lighting of the temple and for its better ventilation a new and easier way to it was made (instead of the old and narrow passage) which is about 25·60 m. long and about 15 m. wide. The roof (1·97 metres from the stone floor) is made of grey ashlar slabs and is supported by cruciform capitals. The tree which now represents the Akshyavata stands in a deep niche above an underground shaft which, it is said, leads to the Tribeni. The temple also contains a number of stone images which are ranged ground its walls, most of which go back to the medieval period and may have been brought here from other temples which once existed in this area.

The famous pillar of Asoka, which stands inside the precincts of the fort, is of great interest, particularly for archaeologists and historians. It is supposed to have been erected at Kaushambi (now a small village known as Qosam Inam in tahsil Manjhanpur) which was once a great city of India. It contains certain edicts of Asoka, Samudragupta's records of his victories, 2 minor pillars edicts and a Persian inscription of Jahangir to commemorate his accession to the throne. Numerous pilgrims seem to have written their names on the pillar (probably when it was lying on the ground) but only that of Raja Bir Bal (Akbar's famous minister) who visited the city in 1575 to attend the Magh mela is of any interest.

Arail (pargana Arail, tahsil Karchhana)

The ancient village of Arail, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°25′ N. and Long. 81°53′ E., opposite the fort on the right bank of the Yamuna near its confluence with the Ganga and is about 6 km. from Allahabad and 20 km. from Karchhana, the river being crossed by a ferry from the fort end. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 2,285, has a population of 1,573 and an area of 220 hectares of which 152 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, pea, gram, *arhar*, *urd*, *mung*, jowar and *bajra*, mustard and linseed being the commercial crops. Wells form the chief source of irrigation. It is of undoubted antiquity and also attracts large gatherings of pilgrims during the Magh mela, on Sivaratri, Basant Panchami and on every full moon day. Akbar changed the name to Handiabas but the change was shortlived.

It falls in the Chaka development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It has a branch post-office, and 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls). There are 2 mosques and several temples of which those dedicated to Beni Madho and Someshwar Nath are very old, the latter, which contains a defaced Sanskrit inscription, finds mention in the *Rigveda* and the *Prayaga Mahatmya* and it is believed that Chandrama (the moon god) performed a penance here of 14 years to become cured of tuberculosis. It is also said that Aurangzeb came to the temple but when on entering it was pursued by a large number of bees, was moved by the incident and bestowed a jagir of 75 villages for its maintenance, the firman still being preserved by the Mahant of the temple. The religious belief is that taking a dip in the Sangam is fruitless unless this temple is visited. It also has the remains of an old mud fort, which is said to have been repaired by Akbar.

Bara (pargana Bara, tahsil Karchhana)

The village of Bara lies in Lat. 25°15′ N. and Long. 81°43′ E. on the Allahabad-Banda provincial highway which takes off from the Allahabad-Rewa national highway at Ghurpur and is about 24 km west of Karchhana and 27 km. south-west of Allahabad. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 3,476, has a population of 883 and an area of 383 hectares of which 239 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, jowar, *bajra* and *arhar* and paddy, mustard and linseed are the commercial crops. Canals form the chief source of irrigation.

It is included in the Jasra development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It is an old village and was the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name till 1928 when the tahsil was merged, as a pargana, in tahsil Karchhana. There is a mound in the village which marks the site of an ancient Hindu building. There is also a small mediaeval shrine of Bhairon near which there are many old carvings and sculptured stones. It has a junior Basic school and an inspection house maintained by the Zila Parishad.

Bharatganj (pargana Khairagarh, tahsil Meja)

Bharatganj lies in Lat. 75°7′ N. and Long. 82°16′ E., about 18 km. from Meja and about 62 km. from Allahabad in the eastern part of the tahsil and is connected by metalled roads to Manda in the south and the Allahabad-Mirzapur provincial highway which runs close to the Manda road railway station in the north.

The place was founded by Bharat Singh (one of the Gahadavalas of Manda) in the village of Siromanpur and has been administered as a town area since 1867. The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs 22,030, has a population of 1,686 and an area of 256 hectares of which 72 hectares lie within the limits of the town area. The cultivated area of the village is 183 hectares and that of the town area 21 hectares. Wheat, barley and early paddy are the main food crops, tank and wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Manda development block and has 2 junior Basic schools (one of which is for girls), a junior high school, a stockman centre, a post-office and a cattle pound. Markets are held here on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Chail (pargana and tahsil Chail)

The village of Chail, which is the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°25′ N. and Long. 81°38′ E., on the Manauri Sarai Akil metalled road about 35 km. west of Allahabad. Other roads lead to Bamrauli on the north-east and Padamnathpur on the south. It was the headquarters of the present tahsil of Allahabad till 1857 when the tahsil headquarters were shifted to Pura Mufti and then, after a short time, to Allahabad. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 7,588, has a population of 3,255 and an area of 522 hectares of which 423 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, barley, jowar and paddy are the main crops, tube-wells and wells forming the chief source of irrigation. It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat and the development block of Chail which has a population of

91,561 and an area of 22, 959 hectares and includes 83 Gaon Sabhas and 18 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The village possesses 2 junior Basic schools (one of which is for girls), a junior high school, a post-office, an allopathic dispensary, a Unani dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a family planning centre, an agricultural seed store, the State veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a sheep and wool extract centre and a poultry extension centre. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. There are 2 old sandstone mosques in the village.

Chaka (pargana Arail, tahsil Karchhana)

Chaka, a small village, lies in Lat. 25°24' N. and Long. 81°51' E., to the west of the Naini railway station, about 16 km. north-west of Karchhana and 6 km. south of Allahabad. It has a population of 1,199 and an area of 281 hectares of which 192 hectares are under the plough, the land revenue being Rs 2,561. The main crops are wheat barley, gram, *arhar, urd, mung,* jowar and *bajra*, mustard and linseed being the commercial crops. Tube-wells and wells form the chief source of irrigation. It gives its name to a development block which has a population of 63,981 and an area of 16,994 hectares and includes 69 Gaon Sabhas and 10 *nyaya* panchayat circles, the headquarters of the block being situated in the neighbouring village of Dandi which lies on the Allahabad-Rewa national highway. It possesses a junior Basic school, a veterinary hospital, a family planning centre and a child welfare and maternity centre.

Charwa (pargana and tahsil Chail)

Charwa, the largest village of the tahsil, lies in Lat. 25°29' N. and Long. 81°35' E., about 29 km west of Allahabad, 4·83 km. south of the Grand Trunk road and 7 km. west of Syed Sarawan with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. According to a local tradition, the place is associated with Charak Muni, the author of the *Charak Samhita* (a treaties on medicine) who lived here sometime either in the first or the second century A. D. Another version states that the place is named after Charvaka, the famous materialist philosopher (who probably flourished long before the beginning of the Christian era). The village, assessed to a revenue of Rs 30,117, has a population of 7,880, an area of 1,976 hectares of which 1,450 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, barley, jowar and paddy are the main crops and tanks and wells form the chief sources of irrigation.

The village falls in the Chail development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools (one

being for girls), a temple dedicated to Gandhiji, a Gandhi *chabutra* (platform), a post-office and a panchayat *ghar* (house).

Chilla Gauhani (pargana Bara, tahsil Karchhana)

The village of Chilla Gauhani lies in Lat. 25°19′ N. and Long. 81°45′ E., on the Ghurpur-Pratappur unmetalled road, about 28 km. from Karchhana, 31 km. from Allahabad and 7 km. from village Deoria. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 8,327, has a population of 1,617 and an area of 997 hectares of which 916 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, *arhar, mung, urd,* paddy, jowar and *bajra,* mustard and linseed being the commercial crops. A canal forms the chief source of irrigation. It falls in the Jasra development block and is included in the Parsara *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls). It contains an old stone building known as the house of Alha and Udal which is situated in a *kot* (enclosure), has a thick earthen rampart, faced on both sides with stone, a tower at each corner and an encircling ditch with a stone-faced counterscarp.

Damgaraha (pargana Mah, tahsil Handia)

This village lies in Lat. 25°25′ N. and Long. 82°10′ E., about 8 km. north of Handia on the river Varuna. It is said that a famous saint, Shah Basit Ali (who was a resident of Bargaon—in tahsil Soraon), lived as a hermit in the jungles adjacent to the river and that he met Tikait Rai, a poor young man, and presented him with an inkstand, the traditional badge of a vizir, by virtue of which gift he rose to the high office of prime minister of Avadh (under Asaf-ud-daula) and that he built the tomb of the saint in gratitude and also a mosque and a *qhanqah* (monastery), for the up keep of which he endowed 3 revenue-free villages. It has a total area of about 147 hectares of which 112 hectares are under the plough, has a population of 1,082 and a revenue of Rs 1,731.

Daranagar (pargana Kara, tahsil Sirathu)

This village, which is also known as Chak Chamrupur Daranagar, lies on a metalled road about 3·2 km. north of the Grand Trunk road, in Lat. 25°39′ N. and Long. 81°19′ E., 9·6 km. north-east of the tahsil headquarters and 64 km. north-west of Allahabad. It is situated quite close to Kara on the pakka road running from Sirathu to Kara which crosses the national highway at Saini. The place is said to have been founded by Saiyid Faiz Ullah in the days of Shah Jahan and to have been named after the monarch's son, Dara Shikoh, being originally a mere suburb of Kara. The village possesses a post and telegraph office, a higher secondary school, a junior high school for boys, a junior Basic

school for boys and girls and a cattle pound. Among the historical buildings are a mosque built in 1661, the tomb of Saiyid Faiz Ullah (dated 1600) and that of Ghulam Husain, who died in 1716.

It has a population of 1,982, an area of 112 hectares (of which 66 hectares are under cultivation) and is assessed to a revenue of Rs 1,055. A fair is held here on the occasion of Vijaya Dashmi which is attended by about 10,000 persons. A market is held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The principal crops are wheat, jowar, *bajra*, paddy, pea and tobacco. Wells are the main source of irrigation.

Deoria (pargana Arail, Tahsil Karchhana)

Deoria, a small village, lies in Lat. 25°19′ N. and Long. 81°48′ E., on the right bank of the Yamuna on the Ghurpur-Partappur unmetalled road, about 21 km. from Karchhana and 24 km. from Allahabad. It is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 2,614, has a population of 453 and an area of 276 hectares of which 204 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, paddy, jowar, *bajra* and *arhar*, mustard, linseed and til being the commercial crops. A canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Chaka development block and is included in the Baongi *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a junior Basic school and a panchayat *ghar* (house). In the middle of the Yamuna stands a high rock about 18 m. in height which was crowned by a temple known as Siyawan Deota or Sujan Deota till 1645 when Shaista Khan (Aurangzeb's maternal uncle and governor of Allahabad) destroyed it and built in its place an octagonal open cupola (about 5.4 m in diameter), this fact being recorded in a Persian inscription on its walls. At some later date a lingam was installed in it The figures of the 5 pandavas are sculptured in high relief on the rock below the temple the entrance to which has been closed. On the rocks of the ait and on those of the bank opposite there are ancient carvings in the shape of a dog tooth moulding indicating the existence of an old water passage between the mainland and the ait. A high mound opposite the ait is said to be the site of a temple from which the village derived its name. Near the ghat is a small figure of a seated Buddha which is worshipped as Mahadeo and a beautiful statue of a naga with a five-headed snake canopy known as Singari Devi, Fragments of sculpture and pottery of the Mauryan, Kushana and Gupta periods have been excavated from the several mounds scattered in the village.

The archaeological remains found at Deoria and the adjoining village of Bhita probably mark the site of an ancient city which was identified by Cunningham an Bitbhavapattana (mentioned in the *Vira-*

Charitra of the Jains as the capital of the famous king Udayana of Kaushambi).

Bhita is connected with Deoria by a high ridge and is situated on an ancient *dih* (mound) about 450 m. in length and to the south-west of the village are the remains of a great square fort. The excavations (conducted in 1909-10 and 1911-12) reveal that the place was the site of a prehistoric settlement and that from Maurya times to the Gupta period it was a fortified city surrounded by an earthen embankment surmounted by a brick wall (nearly 3 and a half m. thick) with guardhouses and bastions, which probably contained 3 gateways. The interior was occupied by bazars and houses of considerable size divided into blocks by roads and alleys. The latest of the buildings excavated belong to the later Gupta period as do the iron arrow-heads and numerous catapult balls of marble, stone and earthenware which were found in the circuit wall. The structures of the lower strata, belonging to the Kushana or early Gupta period, were constructed out of earlier remains. The third and fourth strata contain remains of times preceding the Kushana dynasty and the Maurya epoch. Fragments of walls (made of kiln-burnt bricks), floors of well-made concrete and of burnt clay, shapely ware of grey and red pottery covered with a black metallic glaze, terracotta figurines, etc., found in the lower strata throw some light on the advanced culture of the pre-Maurya epoch. The buildings of the Maurya and Kushana periods are built of a single thickness of bricks laid in mud. Each has about 12 rooms on the ground floor which abet about on the 4 sides on an open courtyard which has a veranda along one side and one or more passages giving access to a side street. The upper storeys have disappeared but might have been confined to one side of the house, the roofs being made of terracotta tiles and ornamented with pinnacles of the same material. A corner room, sunk to a depth of some 9 m. on the ground floor might have been used as a strong room for stores.

The most notable artefacts recovered from excavations made here are seals of ivory, bronze and stone and sealings of clay which furnished the names of the householders, etc., coins of the Kushana emperors (of the north), of the Andhras (of the south) and of the kingdoms of Avanti, Kaushambi and Ayodhya; copper and earthenware vessels of various shapes and fabrics; toilet boxes of steatite and marble; well made terracotta statues and figurines in the dress of the time; goldsmiths' implements; personal jewellery and ornaments of many kinds; and a number of celts and stone implements used by the jungle tribes of an earlier civilisation.

About 1·5 km. east of Bhita lies the village of Mankwar. It contains an undamaged statue of a seated Buddha with a head-dress similar to that worn by the abbots of Bhutan and an inscription on the pedestal dating back to Kumaragupta's times. It was found in a brick mound (believed to be the site of a monastery) between some 5 rocky hillocks known as the Pachpahar, a short distance north-east of the village. The hills between Bhita lake and Mankwar contain several small caves and niches decorated with carvings and scattered here and there are a few inscriptions of the ninth century.

To the north-east of Deoria lies the village of Bikar which has numerous old rock Hindu sculptures of various dates. It was once an important riverside market having an extensive trade in grain, linseed, cattle and hides with Mirzapur and neighbouring places but is now insignificant.

To the north-east of Bikar there is a small square pillar in the village of Chak Saripur, with an inscription bearing the name of Kumaragupta.

Fairs are held at Deoria on the occasion of Yamdvitiya (in the month of Kartika) the attendance being 5,000 on the 13th day of the first fortnight of Pausa and the 2nd day of the first half of Chaitra, the attendance being 2,000 and 4,000 respectively. A small fair also takes place on the 13th day of Phalguna with a gathering of about 1,500 persons.

Handia (pargana Kewai, tahsil Handia)

This village, which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°12′ N. and Long. 88°11′ E., on the Grand Trunk road, 51 km. east of the district headquarters, the railway station of Handia being about ·8 km. south of the village. Unmetalled roads lead to Phulpur on the north-west, Janghai on the north east and Lachchhagir (on the left bank of the Ganga) in the south.

It is said that the place was formerly called Hariharpur and was also much larger in size. During the reign of Asaf-ud-daula, the nawab of Avadh (1775-1797), the villagers of the place plundered a treasure here and a force was sent from Avadh to inflict on them signal chastisement, but by the entreaties of a local saint, Shah Hayat, whose plea was that the village was a mere *handia* or earthen bowl, it was spared and came to be known as Handia.

The village has a population of 2,500 and an area of 250 hectares of which 138 hectares are under cultivation, the annual land revenue being Rs 2,584.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block which has an area of 21,188 hectares, a population of 63,642 and includes 78 *gaon* sabhas and 10 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a post-office, a police-station, a dispensary, a polytechnic institute, a cattle pound and a bus station. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It has an artificial insemination centre, an agriculture seed store, a Zila Parishad veterinary hospital, an intermediate college, a junior high school for boys and 2 junior Basic schools, one of which is for girls.

Holagarh (pargana and tahsil Soraon)

The village of Holagarh, also known as Sarai Bharat lies in Lat. 25°38′ N. and Long. 81°47′ E., on the unmetalled road running from Soraon to Dahiyawan about 8 km. north-west of Soraon and 31 km. north of Allahabad. The village, assessed to Rs 2,306 has a population of 1,162 and an area of 321 hectares of which 148 hectares are under the plough, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation. Wheat, barley, gram, peas, jowar, *bajra*, *arhar* and paddy are the main crops, mustard, linseed and sunn-hemp being the commercial crops.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has a population of 64,494 and an area of 11,975 hectares and included 71 *gaon sabhas* and 11 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a junior Basic school, a higher secondary school a branch post-office, an allopathic dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a family planning centre, an agricultural seed store and a market (held on Sundays and Wednesdays) where among other things, handloom cloth and agricultural produce of the surrounding areas are sold. Poultry farming and pig rearing are the subsidiary professions of the villagers. It also contains the ruins of an old serai built by Sheo Prasan Singh of Varanasi. The Ramlila fair takes place here on the occasion of Dasahara, the number of attendance being about 1,000.

Ismailganj (pargana and tahsil Soraon)

The village of Ismailganj, also known as Tikri Taluka Pandra, lies in Lat. 25°33′ N. and Long. 81°54′ E., on an unmetalled road running from Phaphamau to Sikandra about 8 km. from Soraon and 14 km. from Allahabad. Assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 822, the village has a population of 1,775 and an area of 52 hectares of which 38 hectares are under the plough, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, jowar, *bajra* and *arhar*, mustard, linseed, sunn-hemp being the commercial crops.

The village falls in the Soraon development block and is included in the Jaitwardih *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses 2 junior Basic

schools (one being for girls). Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The famous temple of Pandeshwar Mahadeo stands in the neighbouring village of Jaitwardih where fairs are held on the 13th day of the second half of each month, the largest on the occasion of Sivaratri when the approximate attendance is 25,000. A Ramlila fair is held at Ismailganj on the occasion of Dasahara, the attendance being about 2,000.

Jalalpur (pargana Mah, tahsil Handia)

This village lies in Lat. 25°28′ N. and Long. 82°6′ E., 16 km. north west of the tahsil headquarters and 38 km. east of the district headquarters. It is accessible by a pakka road as for as Hanumanganj on the Grand Trunk road and then by a kutcha road running from Hanumanganj to Phulpur.

The village which is assessed to a revenue of Rs 862 has a population of 404 and an area of 72 hectares of which 51 hectares are under cultivation It possesses a high school, a post-office. a ruined fort and a tomb. The fort is said to be called after a Bhar raja who was overthrown by the Baghales who later became Muslims and named the village Jalal pur (after the emperor Akbar). The tomb is of a noted saint. Shah Kamal, who resided in the village and it is still an object of veneration. According to the 2 Persian inscriptions appearing on the mosque and the tomb they were built in 1194 A.D.

Jasra (pargana Arail, tahsil Karchhana)

Jasra, a small village, lies in Lat. 25°17′ N. and Long. 81°47′ E., on the Allahabad-Banda provincial highway. about 16 km. west of Karchhana and 21 km south of Allahabad. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 2,133, has a population of 1,456 and an area of 155 hectares of which 84 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram. jowar, *bajra*. early paddy and *arhar*, linseed and mustard being the commercial crops. A canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block which has a population of 88,238 and an area of 91,305 acres and includes 108 Gaon Sabhas and 13 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has a junior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a branch of a sub-post office, a panchayat *ghar* (house), the office of the block development officer and a dispensary. A market is held here on Mondays and Thursdays and a small fair on the occasion of Dasahara (on the 5th day of the second half of Asvina).

Jhusi (Pargana Jhusi, tahsil Phulpur)

Jhusi lies in Lat. 25°26′ N. and Long. 81°54′ E., on the high ground to the left of the junction of the Ganga and the Manseta opposite the Allahabad fort about 23 km. south-west of Phulpur with which it is connected by a metalled road and 29 km. from Allahabad by road *via* the Phaphamau bridge. It is also connected with Allahabad by a pontoon bridge which is dismantled during the rainy season and is replaced by a ferry. The North-eastern railway, which crosses the Ganga by a rail bridge, runs through the southern part of the village in which is located the railway station of Jhusi. Jhusi is administered as a town area which comprises some parts of the villages of Bela Sailabi, Pura Surdas and Jhusi Kohna and has a population of 3,041, an area of 451 hectares of which 253 hectares are under the plough, the land revenue being Rs 252. The main crops are wheat, barley, *bajra*, gram, jowar, *bejhar* and *arhar* and wells form the chief source of irrigation Jhusi Kohna (or old Jhusi) has been identified with Pratisthan or Kesi (mentioned in the *Puranas*), the capital of the Pratihara king Trilochanapala of Kannauj. It is also said that Kesi represents the Kia-shi-pu-lo of Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller, who visited the district some time between 629 and 644 A.D. Tradition has it that the place was once called Harbongpur or Harbhumpur after the mythical raja Harbong whose downfall and the destruction of the town are ascribed to the intervention of the saint Gorakhnath and his guru, Machhandar. It is also said that the town was destroyed in an earthquake in 1359 as a result of the invocations of the saint, Saiyid Ali Murtaza. Jhusi Kohna contains several ancient remains. On the left bank of the Ganga stands a building known as Hansa Kuti or Hansa Tirtha which is situated on a high mound and is said to be 150 years old. South of a passage that runs from east to west in Hansa Kuti, is a temple to the north of which is an image (placed at a considerable height) bearing an old inscription in Sanskrit at its base. At a short distance from Hansa Tirtha towards the south is the Samudra Kup (ocean well) which legend identifies with the Samudra Kup of the *Matsya Purana* and *Padma Purana*. It was merely a mound till 1885 when Sudarshan Das, a saint, reconstructed the well. Near about there are a temple of Hanuman and numerous caves inhabited by sadhus. It is said that the well was within the boundary of Harbong's fort (which is also attributed to the mythological Hindu sati, Madalsa). To the south of Samudra Kup lies the celebrated tomb of Saiyid-Sadr-ul-Haq Taqi-ud-din Muhammad Abdul Akbar, popularly known as Shaikh Taqi, who was born at Jhusi in 1320 and died there in

1384. Farrukh Siyar (on his way to fight Jahandar for the throne of Delhi) visited the shrine of the saint in November, 1712. Near the tomb to the north-west, is a large tree (the circumference of which is 18 metres at the base and 20 metres at the top) commonly referred to as the *datun* (twig used as a tooth brush) of the saint and said to be 500 years old. Locally it is called *vilaiti imli* (exotic tamarind) but has not been identified botanically.

The place contains a post-office, a cattle pound, 2 junior Basic schools (one of which is for girls), the Central Training College for teachers, a training centre for village level workers, an allopathic dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a seed store, a dharmsala and an inspection house. Markets are held here on Mondays and Fridays. A large fair is also held here on the occasion of Dasahara, which is attended by about 1,01,000 persons.

Kanaili (pargana Karari, tahsil Manjhanpur)

Kanaili lies in Lat. 25°19′ and Long. 81°28′ E. about 34 km. south of the tahsil headquarters and 40 km. west of Allahabad on an unmetalled road.

The place has a population of 2,481, an area of 942 hectares of which 761 hectares are under cultivation. It is assessed to a revenue of Rs 834. The inhabitants participated in Gandhiji's no-rent campaign of 1921. The main food crops are paddy, *arhar*, wheat, gram, barley, jowar and *bajra*, sugar-cane, mustard, til and potatoes being the commercial crops. Wells form the main source of irrigation. It possesses a cattle pound, an inspection house, a stockman centre, an intermediate college and a high school for boys and another for girls.

The place is the headquarters of a development block of the same name.

Kara (Pargana Kara, tahsil Sirathu)

This village lies on the right bank of the Ganga in Lat. 25°42′ N. and Long. 81°22′ E., about 8 km. north of the Grand Trunk road, 66 km. north-west of Allahabad and 10 km. north-east of Sirathu, the tahsil headquarters. It has a population of 3,274 with an area of about 329 hectares of which about 176 hectares are under cultivation which are assessed to a revenue of Rs 2,732. Wheat, jowar, *bajra*, barley, gram, peas, tobacco and mustard are the principal crops, wells and tanks forming the main source of irrigation.

Tradition has it that the hand or bangle (kara) of sati, the wife of Siva, fell here after her immolation giving the place the name Kara or

Karakotakanagara which therefore became sacred to the Hindus and a place of pilgrimage. The earliest historical mention of the place is to be found in the Kara inscription dated 1036 A.D. of Yashapala, the last Gurjara Pratihara king, which was discovered on the gateway of the old fort there. This is evidence that the place was in existence long before the time of Jayachandra, the Gahadavala king (last quarter of the 12th century) who, according to one local tradition, was its founder. In 1194 it fell into the hands of the Muslim invader, Muhammad Ghori, whose general, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, created the suba of Kara-Manikpur, Kara becoming the seat of a governor. In 1288 sultan Kaiqubad and his father, Bughra Khan, met here in the middle of the Ganga. It was here that Ala-ud-din Khalji treacherously murdered Jalal-ud-din (his uncle) in 1296. Ibn Batuta, the Moorish traveller, who visited these parts about 1340 mentions the place as being a centre of pilgrimage for the Hindus. In the copper plate inscription of Raja Ram Chandra of Rewa, dated 1558, the place is named Kala-ukhala, probably after the local deity Kaleshvara. Another old name of the place is Kalanagar (probably for the same reason). It remained the headquarters of the suba till the foundation of Allahabad by Akbar in 1575 when it ceased to possess any political significance.

The village contains archaeological remains of considerable importance and for about 3·2 km. along the Ganga and 1·6 km. further in the place is a vast expanse of mounds covered with ruined tombs, mosques, and other buildings. Dominating the scene is mound about 27 m. high marking the site of a ruined fort reportedly built by Jayachandra. To the north of the village stands the Jama Masjid, built in 1570 by Maulvi Yaqub and restored in 1603 by Qurban Ali. The oldest Muslim building is the tomb of a saint, Qurb Ullah Shah, popularly known as Khwaja Karak, who died in 1309. In 1488 his tomb was repaired as is apparent from a Persian inscription on it. A big *urs* takes place annually at the tomb during the winter and is attended by thousands of pilgrims. Another tomb is that of Saiyid Qutb-ud-din of Madina (said to have come here with the invading army of Muhammad Ghori). A fair takes place annually which is largely attended by women in the belief that the saint will bless them with off-spring. There are many tombs within the same enclosure.

In the middle of the village is the *samadhi* of Maluk Das, an ascetic (said to have been possessed of miraculous powers) who died in 1682. There are here also a temple of Shitla Devi and a dharmsala. Big fairs are held in Bhadra and on the full moon day of Kartika, Magh, Amawasya (dark night of that month) and Jeth Dasahara.

Other tombs located in the village are those of Shah Khub Ullah who died in 1651; of Saiyid Qutb-ud-din (better known as Malik Ahsan) in whose honour an annual fair takes place and whose tomb is locally called Mushkil Asan; of Maulana Khwajgi whose tomb was built in 1400 (as is apparent from an inscription on it), the tradition being that the dullest person studying at the tomb for 40 days will become a learned person; and that erected by Sheikh Sultan in 1650.

The village is the headquarters of a development block which has a population of 82,936 and an area of about 26,687 hectares and includes 72 Gaon Sabhas and 12 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a post-office, a government dispensary, a veterinary hospital, 2 junior Basic schools and a survey minar. A market is held here daily.

Karari (pargana Karari, tahsil Manjhanpur)

Karari, which is the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°27′ N. and Long. 81°26′ E., about 43 km. west of Allahabad and 10 km. south-east of Manjhanpur with which it is connected by an unmetalled road.

It has a population of 4,620 and is spread over an area of 501 hectares, 324 hectares being under the plough and yielding a revenue of Rs 6,214. The main crops are gram, barley, wheat, paddy *arhar*, jowar, sugar-cane, mustard, potatoes and *bajra*. Wells are the main source of irrigation.

It possesses a police-station, a veterinary hospital, a high school for boys and another for girls and a cattle pound. It falls in the Manjhanpur development block and is included in the Karari *nyaya* panchayat circle. A fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahara which is attended by about 900 persons. A market is held every day except on Thursdays and Sundays.

Karchhana (pargana Arail, tahsil Karchhana)

The village of Karchhana, which gives its name to a tahsil, lies in Lat. 25°17′ N. and Long. 81°56′ E., the tahsil headquarters being situated in the neighbouring village of Hindupur. An unmetalled road leading northward joins the Allahabad-Mirzapur provincial highway with the east of the Karchhana railway station on the Allahabad-Mughal Sarai section of the Northern Railway. Other unmetalled roads lead to Pratappur in the west, Jari in the south-west, Kohrar in the south and Gandhiaon in the east. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 2,147, has a population of 1,343 and an area of 233 hectares of which

188 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, paddy, jowar, *bajra*, *arhar*, *urd* and *mung*, sugar-cane, mustard and linseed being the commercial crops. A canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has a population of 73,152 and an area of 23,400 hectares and includes 85 Gaon Sabhas and 10 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The place possesses a junior Basic school, the Madan Mohan Malaviya Intermediate College, a sub-post-office, the office of the sub-registrar, a family planning centre, a cattle pound, an inspection house (of the canal department) and the office of the block development. There are 3 temples and a mosque in the village. A fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahara. Markets are held here on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Kosam Inam or Kaushambi (pargana Karari, tahsil Manjhanpur)

This village lies in Lat. 25°20′ N. and Long. 81°24′ E., on the left bank of the Yamuna, about 19 km. south of Manjhanpur, 14 km. west of Sarai Aqil (with which it is connected by an unmetalled road) and 51 km. west of Allahabad.

The place is noted for its archaeological remains and finds (which have been described in Chapter II) and the ruins found in and around it have been identified with those of the ancient city of Kaushambi. The village stands on the site of the Kaushambi of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. It is still called Kaushambinagri by the Digambar Jains who have a much venerated temple here. The place has an immense fort which local tradition ascribes to Parikhshit, the grandson of Arjuna. A large number of Buddhist coins, sculptures and other remains have been unearthed here. The place might have been an old Muslim habitation at one time as it has a dilapidated mosque with an inscription on 2 stone slabs stating that it was built in 1392 during the reign of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur by one Shaikh Firuz.

About 5 km. west of the place is the rocky hill of Pabosa on which there is a Jain temple said to mark the birth-place of the sixth *tirthankara*, Padmaprabhu. Jains resort to this place during the winter from different parts of the country. Many Jain images and carvings have been discovered in the neighbouring fields proving the old connection of the place with the Jains. Quarries worked at least as early as the Gupta period can also be seen. Tradition has it that Pabosa was a *muhalla* (locality) of Kaushambi and was inhabited by stone masons.

The population of the place is 2,252 and it covers an area of 696 hectares of which 602 hectares are under cultivation, the land revenue being Rs 6,944. The main crops are gram, barley, wheat, *arhar*, paddy, jowar, *bajra*, sugar-cane, mustard, til and potatoes with wells providing the main source of irrigation. It has a post-office, a veterinary hospital and a high school. It falls in the Kanaili development block and is included in the Mustafabad *nyaya* panchayat circle.

Koraon (pargana Khairagarh, tahsil Meja)

The village of Koraon lies in Lat. 24°59′ N. and Long. 82°4′ E., about 18 km. south of Meja and 56 km. south-east of Allahabad. Metalled roads lead from it to Meja Road railway station on the north, Manda on the south-east, and Shankergarh on the west and unmetalled roads connect it with Kohrar in the north west, the district of Mirzapur in the south-east and that of Rewa in the south. The village which is assessed to Rs 4,411, has a population of 2,830 and an area of 735 hectares of which 623 hectares are under cultivation, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation. Wheat, gram, *bejhar* and early paddy are the main food crops, mustard and linseed being the commercial crops.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has a population of 68,224 and an area of 704 hectares and includes 107 Gaon Sabhas and 10 *nyaya* panchayat circles.

It has 2 junior Basic schools (one of which is for girls), a junior high school, a higher secondary school, a cattle breading centre, an inspection house, a cattle pound, a police-station, a branch post-office, an allopathic dispensary, a maternity centre and a family planning centre. Markets are held here on Wednesdays and Sundays.

Manda (pargana Khairagarh, tahsil Meja)

Manda, a large village, lies in Lat. 25°96′ N. and Long. 82°16′ E., in the eastern part of the tahsil about 62 km. south-east of Allahabad and about 18 km. east of Meja. Metalled roads lead to the Allahabad-Mirzapur provincial highway in the north near Manda Road railway station and to Koraon in the south west. Unmetalled roads also connect the place with Meja in the west and Daswar in the south.

The village derives its name from a rishi named Mando though it is also believed to have been founded by the Bhars, who were ejected by the Gahadavalas. The village is situated at the foot of a low range of hills and above it stands an old stone fort. It has a population of 3,946 and an area of 4,300 hectares of which 441 hectares are under the plough,

the land revenue being Rs 4,389. The main food crops are wheat, barley, *bejhar*, jowar, and *arhar*, linseed being the commercial crops. Wells form the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has a population of 66,513 and an area of 42,368 hectares and includes 85 Gaon Sabhas and 9 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls), a junior high school, a higher secondary school, a veterinary hospital, a police-station, a sub-post-office, an allopathic dispansary, a family planning centre and a temple dedicated to Mandavi Devi where a large fair is held on the occasion of Dasahara, the approximate attendance being 5,000. Markets are held here on Mondays and Thursdays.

Manjhanpur (pargana Karari, tahsil Manjhanpur)

The place, which is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°32′ N. and Long. 81°22′ E., 50 km. west of Allahabad and 13 km. south-west of the Bharwari railway station. Roads lead north-west to Sirathu, west to Dhata and south to Karari. There is regular bus service from here to the district headquarters.

The population of the place is 3,058 and it covers an area of 136 hectares of which 66 hectares are under cultivation, the main crops being gram, barley, wheat, paddy, *arhar*, jowar and *bajra*, sugar-cane, mustard, potatoes and til being the commercial crops. The main source of irrigation are wells and the land revenue is Rs 1,311.

It is also the headquarters of the Manjhanpur development block which has a population of 64,317 and an area of 21,139 hectares and includes 76 Gaon Sabhas and 11 *nyaya* panchayat circles. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays, the main commodities of sale being cattle and food-grains. A big fair is held here on the 9th of the bright fortnight of Chaitra, 2 cattle fairs also being held during the months of June and September.

It possesses a post-office, a telephone office, a telegraph office, a cattle pound, a high school for boys and one for girls and a junior high school.

Mauaima (pargana and tahsil Soraon)

Mauaima, which has two parts, Mauaima (town) and Mauaima (rural), lies in Lat. 25°42′ N. and Long. 81°55′ E., to the east of the Allahabad-Faizabad provincial highway, about 13 km. from Soraon and 36 km. from Allahabad, the Mauaima railway station of the Northern

Railway lying to the west. Mauaima (town) is being administered as a town area since 1867 and has a population of 6,385 (males 3,221 and females 3,164) and an area of 5·13 square km. The village of Mauaima, which is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 7,539, has a population of 1,856 and an area of 197 hectares, of which 158 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, paddy, jowar, *bajra* and *arhar*, mustard, linseed and sunn-hemp being the commercial crops. Wells form the chief source of irrigation. Mauaima possesses a higher secondary school, 2 junior high schools (one of which is for girls), 2 junior Basic schools (one for girls), a *maktab*, an allopathic dispensary, a family planning centre a seed store, a veterinary hospital, a police-station and a post office. Markets are held here daily.

The town is well known for its handloom cloth, particularly the striped cotton saries known as *handala* which are exported to Bombay and other cities of the country. It also has a big market. Eggs are also exported from this place to Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

The village of Mauaima is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has an area of 15,729 hectares and a population of 59,670 and includes 64 Gaon Sabhas and 11 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The Bharat Milap fair is held here on the 12th day of the second half of Asvina.

Meja (pargana Khairagarh, tahsil Meja)

The village of Meja, which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°8′ N. and Long. 82°7′ E., about 55 km. south-east of Allahabad. A metalled road leading northwards joins the Allahabad-Mirzapur provincial highway near the Meja Road railway station at a distance of 10 km. from the place. Another metalled road joins it to Koraon in the south. The village, assessed to a revenue of Rs 3,416, has a population of 1,645 and an area of 1,131 acres of which 957 acres are under cultivation, a canal, wells and tanks forming the chief source of irrigation. The main food crops are wheat, barley, gram, *bejhar*, paddy, jowar, *bajra* and *arhar*, linseed being the commercial crop.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and the Meja development block which has a population of 46,724 and an area of 44,795 hectares and includes 82 Gaon Sabhas and 9 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls), a junior high school, a higher secondary school, a veterinary hospital, an inspection house, a subpost-office, a police-station, an allopathic dispensary, an agricultural seed store, the tahsil building, the registration office and a

cattle pound. To the south of the village is a large tank which was excavated in 1878 and is fed by a sacred spring which rises from the neighbouring hills near a temple. A big fair is held near this spot on the first Sunday of Bhadra. A daily market is held here where articles of ordinary use are sold.

Muratganj (pargana and tahsil Chail)

Muratganj is a market in the village of Kashia which lies in Lat. 25°33′ N. and Long. 81°33′ E., on the Grand Trunk road about 34 km. from Allahabad. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 4,272, has a population of 1,842 and an area of 252 hectares of which 217 hectares are under cultivation. Wheat, barley, jowar, paddy and til are the main crops and tube-wells and wells form the chief source of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has a population of 69,644 and an area of 21,420 hectares and includes 69 Gaon Sabhas and 10 *nyaya* panchayat circles.

It has 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls), an inspection house, a post-office, a cattle pound, a large masonry tank and the block development office. Markets are held here on Thursdays and Sundays. The Dhanushyajna fair is also held here on the 5th day of the second half of Agrahayana, the approximate attendance being about 5,000.

Nawabganj (pargana Nawabganj, tahsil Soraon)

The village of Nawabganj (also known as Atrampur) is the headquarters of the pargana of the same name and lies in Lat. 25°34′ N. and Long. 81°45′ E., on the Allahabad-Unnao road about 25 km. from Allahabad and 19 km. from Soraon. The village derives its name from the market built by Safdar Jung, the nawab vizir of Avadh, which he named Nawabganj. The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs 3,611, has a population of 1,737 and an area of 321 hectares of which 251 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, jowar, *bajra*, *arhar* and paddy, sunn-hemp, linseed and mustard being the commercial crops. A canal forms one of the chief sources of irrigation.

It falls in the Kaurihar development block and is included in the Malak Balau *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls), a police-station, a subpost-office, a co-operative seed store and a railway station of the same name of the Allahabad-Unnao line of the Northern Railway. A Ramlila fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahara.

Patelnagar (pargana Bara, tahsil Karchana)

The old village of Kherahat Kalan is now known as Patelnagar. It lies in Lat. 25 9′ N. and Long. 81 46′ E., about 27 km. from Karchana and 35 km. from Allahabad, on the Allahabad Rewa national highway. The village has a population of 291, and an area of 201·4 hectares of which 160 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, barley, gram and paddy are the principal crops produced here. The village falls in the Shankargarh development block and is included in *nyaya* panchayat circle Sidhtikat. It is the *gaon sabha* headquarter. In 1953 a big fire broke out in the village gutting all the 96 houses. The inhabitants thereafter rebuilt their village as a model one in 1954. There are 38 families residing now and the village continues to be the model village of the district.

The village has a central park on a raised platform with children's play equipment in it. The Panchayat-*ghar* named Nehru Lok Bhawan and the seed store are situated on one side of the Park. The seed store supplies fertilizers to village and the surrounding areas. In 1968-69 the store distributed 50 tons of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers to about 20 families. Almost all the houses are pukka and situated around the park. There are six pukka wells of which three have good drinking water. Besides there is regular water supply system by pipeline through the three water storage tanks constructed in the village. The tube-well located at a distance of about 5 km. is the permanent source of water for the tanks.

The villagers are themselves running a school named Shivaji Vidyalaya for boys and girls both It imparts coaching upto Higher Secondary classes.

Phulpur (pargana Sikandra, tahsil Phulpur)

The town of Phulpur, which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°33′ N. and Long. 82°6′ E, about 32 km. north-east of Allahabad and was constituted a town area in 1916. Metalled roads lead from it to Jaunpur in the north-east, Jhusi in the south-west and Phaphamau in the west and unmetalled roads to Janghai in the east, Handia in the south east, Ramnathpur in the south and Soraon in the west. The Phaphamau-Janghai branch line of the Northern Railway runs through the northern part of the town, the Phulpur railway station lying to the north-east of the town. It is said that the place was founded about 400 years ago by one Shaikh Phul from whom it derives its name.

The town has a population of 6,849 (females 3,287) and an area of 2·62 square km. It has a registration office, a police-station, a post-office, a cattle pound, 2 junior high schools (one of which is for girls), a higher secondary school, an allopathic dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a family planning centre, a seed store, a government veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a stud ram centre, a community project centre and a rest house (of the public works department).

Formerly the place was known for the manufacture of cotton prints and chintz and though the industry has declined considerably, trade in these articles is still carried out locally. Markets are held here daily In 1963 Phulpur acquired a place on the industrial map of the district when an industrial state was established here, details regarding which will be found in Chapter V. A small fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahara, the attendance being about 200.

Pratappur Kalan (pargana Mah, tahsil Handia)

This village lies in Lat. 25°31′ N and Long. 82°10′ E., south of the unmetalled road running south eastwards from Phulpur to Wari, about 38 km. from Allahabad and 10 km. from Phulpur.

It is the headquarters of a development block which has a population of 75,566 and an area of 22,429 hectares and includes 94 Gaon Sabhas and 10 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The village, assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 1,081, has a population of 281 and an area of 100 hectares out of which 71 hectares are under cultivation. Wheat, paddy, jowar, *bajra* and gram are the main crops and tube-wells, tanks and wells the main sources of irrigation. It possesses a block, veterinary hospital, a junior Basic school for boys and an agriculture seed store.

Saidabad (pargana Kewai, tahsil Handia)

This village lies in Lat. 25°22′ N. and Long. 82°7′ E., on the Grand Trunk road, 32 km. east of Allahabad and 8 km. west of Handia. It has a railway station and is connected by road with Phulpur in the north and Handia in the east.

It has a population of 1,595, an area of about 100 hectares of which 69 hectares are cultivated, the annual land revenue being Rs 994. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has an area of 19,671 hectares and a population of 80,794 and includes 105 Gaon Sabhas and 11 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a post-office, an inspection house (of the public works department) and a cattle pound. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays. It has a block veterinary hospital, a junior high school for boys, 2 junior Basic schools, (one of which is for girls), and an agricultural seed store and a government seed multiplication farm.

Sarai Akil (pargana and tahsil Chail)

Sarai Akil lies in Lat. 25°22′ N. and Long. 81°31′ E., about 44·8 km. west of Allahabad. It is connected by a metalled road *via* Chail with Manauri (a village on the Grand Trunk road). It derives its name from Aqil Muhammad, a saint of Barethi, whose tomb, built about 260 years ago, still stands there. It is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 2,663, has a population of 4,987 and an area of 155 hectares of which 128 hectares are under the plough. Wheat, barley, jowar, paddy and til are the main crops and a canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

It falls under the Chail development block and has been administered as a town area since April, 1916. It has 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls), a junior high school, a higher secondary school, an Islamia school, a police-station, a post-office, a cattle pound and a hospital. It is famous for the manufacture of brass vessels and metal ornaments and a considerable trade is carried on from Banda in grains, cloth, hides and metal vessels, the market being held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A large fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahara, the attendance being about 4,000.

Saraswatipur (pargana Nawabganj, tahsil Soraon)

The village of Saraswatipur, which is also known as Kaurihar, lies in Lat. 25°33′ N. and Long. 81°46′ E., about 14 km. from Soraon and 21 km. from Allahabad, south-west of the former and north-west of the latter on the Allahabad-Unnao provincial highway. The village is assessed to

an annual revenue of Rs 2,053, has a population of 1,140 and an area of 215 hectares of which 144 hectares are under the plough.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and the Kaurihar development block which has a population of 73,152 and an area of 23,400 hectares and includes 94 Gaon Sabhas and 12 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools (one of which is for girls), a junior high school and an agricultural seed store. A market is held here on Sundays and Thursdays when articles of daily use and cattle are brough for sale. A fair takes place here on the 8th day of the second half of Sravana.

Sarsawan (pargana Atherban, tahsil Manjhanpur)

This village lies in Lat. 25°28′ N. and Long. 81°17′ E., 13 km. south-west of Manjhanpur and 62 km. west of Allahabad on the Grand Trunk road.

The population of the place is 2,159 and it is spread over an area of 872 hectares of which, 675 hectares are under the plough, yielding a revenue of Rs 8,060. The main crops are wheat, *arhar,* jowar, *bajra,* sugar-cane, mustard and potatoes, the source of irrigation being wells.

It possesses a post-office, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, 2 high schools (one of which is for girls) and a junior high school. It is the headquarters of a development block of the same name which has an area of 27,677 hectares and a population of 67 164 and includes 67 Gaon Sabhas and 11 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The important fair of Gangaur is held on the third day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra which is attended by about 1,000 persons.

Shahzadpur Uparhar (pargana Kara, tahsil Sirathu)

This village lies in Lat. 25°39′ N. and Long. 81°25′ E., on the right bank of the Ganga, about 13 km north-east of the tahsil headquarters and about 51 km. north-west of Allahabad. It is about 3 km. north of the Grand Trunk road and is also connected with the Shuja'tpur railway station. Local tradition claims that it is of undoubted antiquity. Among the historical remains are an old ruined stone palace, several old Hindu temples some other tombs and a mosque built by Alahadad Khan in 1726.

It has a population of 3,437, a cultivated area of 672 hectares—of which 424 hectares are under cultivation and is assessed to a revenue of Rs 5.725. The principal crops are jowar, *bajra,* paddy, wheat, gram, tobacco and mustard. Wells and tanks are the main sources of irriga-

tion. It possesses a post-office, a cattle pound, a junior Basic school and a large-sized co-operative society. A big fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahara and a smaller one on the 3rd day of Chaitra, *Sukla*. A market is held daily.

Shankargarh (pargana Bara, tahsil Karchhana)

Shankargarh, a large village near the southern border of the district, lies in Lat. 25°11′ N. and Long. 81°37′ E., on the Allahabad-Banda provincial highway, about 37 km. from Karchhana and 43 km. from Allahabad, the railway station of Shankargarh being 2 km. south of the village. The village, which is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 663, has a population of 2,907, and an area of 261 hectares of which 86 hectares are under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, *arhar, urd, mung*, paddy, jowar and *bajra*, mustard and linseed being the commercial crops.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has a population of 64,473 and an area of 56,210 hectares and includes 99 Gaon Sabhas and 13 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls), a girls' junior high school, a higher secondary school, an allopathic dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a family planning centre, a veterinary hospital run by the Zila Parishad, an agricultural seed store, a police station and the office of the block development officer.

There are several glass sand deposits and stone quarries in the neighbouring area and stoneware for houschold purposes is exported from the place. The requirements of most of the glass factories in northern India are drawn from these. A market is held here daily and a large fair takes place on the occasion of Dasahara.

Sheorajpur (pargana Bara, tahsil Karchhana)

Sheorajpur, a small village lies in Lat. 25°12′ N. and Long. 81°37′ E., about 38 km. from Karchhana and 41 km. from Allahabad. Metalled roads lead from the place to Pratappur on the north-east and Shankargarh (on the south). The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 779, has a population of 622 and an area of 729 hectares of which 160 hectares are under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, *arhar, urd, mung*, paddy, jowar and *bajra*.

The village falls in the Shankargarh development block and is included in the Angondar *nyaya* panchayat circle.

To its north are some stone quarries on the Jubli hill, which is connected with Shankargarh railway station by a short railway track. About 5 km. north of the place, on the road to Pratappur, lies the ancient fort of Garhwa which consists of a group of temples surrounded by a walled enclosure, access being obtained by a small gateway on the south and posterns on the north-east. Within the enclosure is an inner square with several carved pillars of various forms. The old ruined temple in the south-west, corner near the outer wall was built in 1142 and bears several inscriptions one of which reveals that the founder of the temple was the Ranapala of Bhattagrama. A broken figure of Vishnu lies nearby. By the western wall are the statues of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva which were erected in the tenth century by a Jogi named Jwaladitya. A small and comparatively modern temple. built of old materials of Hindu temples, contains a colossal figure of the sun god and the planets and stands near the south-west bastion. In the north-west corner there are 10 large figures representing the 10 incarnations of Vishnu. Several inscriptions, which refer to the Gupta kings Chandragupta II. Kumaragupta and Skandagupta, were also found here. Pieces of sculpture, carved bricks, stone and pieces of terracotta found between Garhwa and Bhargarh indicate that it is the site of the ancient town of Bhattagrama. To the west and east of the pentagonal enclousure are 2 old tanks formed by the eastern and western walls.

Sheorajpur possesses a junior Basic school and a rest house.

Sikandra (pargana Sikandra, tahsil Phulpur)

Sikandra, an ancient village. lies in Lat. 25°35′ N. and Long. 81°59′ E. on the left bank of the Manseta about 13 km. east of Phulpur on the Soraon-Phulpur unmetalled road and 19 km. north-west of Allahabad. It was the headquarters of a pargana in the days of Akbar and is said to be named after Sikandar Lodi. The village, assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 767, has a population of 1,320 and an area of 99 hectares of which 60 hectares are under the plough, wells forming the chief source of irrigation. The main crops are wheat, barley, *bejhar*, gram, early paddy. jowar and *bajra*, sugar-cane being the commercial crop.

The village falls in the Baharia development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a cattle pound. 2 junior Basic schools (one being for girls) and a junior high school. The shrine of Saiyid Salar Masaud (also known as Ghazi Mian) is in Malipur (an adjoining hamlet to the north) and stands by the side of Suraj-

kund where a large fair is held on the first Sunday in the month of Jyestha. A grain market is held here on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Singraur Uparhar (pargana Nawabganj, tahsil Soraon)

The village of Singraur Uparhar lies in Lat. 25°35′ N. and Long. 81°39′ E., on the left bank of the Ganga to the south-west of Soraon and to the north-west of Allahabad about 27 km. from the former and 35 km. from the latter. An unmetalled road leading to the north-east for about 2 km. from the place joins the Allahabad-Unnao provincial highway at Mansurabad. The village, which is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 6,404, has a population of 2,165 and an area of 631 hectares of which 470 hectares are under the plough, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, *arhar,* jowar, *bajra* and paddy, mustard, linseed and sunn-hemp being the commercial crops.

The village derives its name from Shringaverapur, an ancient town, the site of which is marked by a great mound, (covered with large bricks) to the extreme west. It was the residence of the rishi Shringi and is mentioned in the *Ramayana* as the capital of Guha, the Bhil king, who welcomed Rama, Sita and Lakshamana to the place during their exile. About 8 km. to the north there is another mound, thickly strewn with broken bricks, known as Surya Bhita, the name suggesting that it was once a centre of the ancient sun worship. During the Mughal period it was a town of considerable importance and was the headquarters of pargana, Singraur, but in the days of Safdar Jang (the nawab vizir of Avadh) the greater part of the town was washed away by the Ganga on account of which the headquarters were transferred to Nawabganj.

The Ganga flows here quite close to the high cliff and has 5 ghats. A pumping station is being constructed near the first, the Brahmandi Kund Ghat, for irrigation purposes. At the second, the Shringaverapur Ghat, there stands on a high mound the ruined temple of Shringi (Rama's brother-in-law). There are within the temple a group of Hara Gauri and a small figure of the sun god on a four-wheeled chariot drawn by 7 horses. In the courtyard is a mosque with the tomb of Muhammad Madari which is built of material presumably of an old Hindu temple.

It falls in the Kaurihar development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a Sanskrit *pathshala* (school). A fair, known as Shanta Devi-ka-Mela, is held here every year on the 7th day of both the fortnights of Asadha and Sravan.

Sirathu (pargana Kara, tahsil Sirathu)

The village, which is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°38′ N. and Long. 81°19′ E., about 58 km. north-west of the district headquarters and 4 km. from the Sirathu railway station, the national highway running at a distance of 1·5 km. to the north.

It has a population of 3,628 and an area of 840 hectares of which 547 hectares are under cultivation and are assessed to a revenue of Rs 7,967. The principal crops are wheat, gram, peas, paddy, jowar, *bajra*, sugar-cane and til. Wells and tanks are the main sources of irrigation. It is the headquarters of a development block having a population of 1,03,031 and an area of 83,149 acres and has 105 Gaon Sabhas and 16 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a hospital, a post-office, a railway station, a police-station (at Saini, about 1·6 km. away), a block veterinary hospital, a cattle pound, an agricultural seed store, a Zila Parishad inspection house, a panchayat *ghar* (house), a higher secondary school, a junior high school and 2 junior Basic schools. An important fair is held on the Vijaya Dasami day which is attended by about 4,000 persons. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays.

Sirsa (pargana Khairagarh, tahsil Meja)

Sirsa lies in Lat. 25°16′ N. and Long. 82°6′ E., on the right bank of the Ganga near its confluence with the Tons, about 13 km. north of Meja (with which it is connected by a metalled road) and 42 km. south-east of Allahabad, the Meja Road railway station being about 5 km. distant from the village. It is assessed to a revenue of Rs 2,753, has a population of 4,866 and an area of 170 hectares of which 131 hectares are cultivated, the area administered by the town area committee being 96 acres. The main food crops are barley, *bejhar*, jowar, *bajra* and *arhar*, wells and tanks forming the chief sources of irrigation.

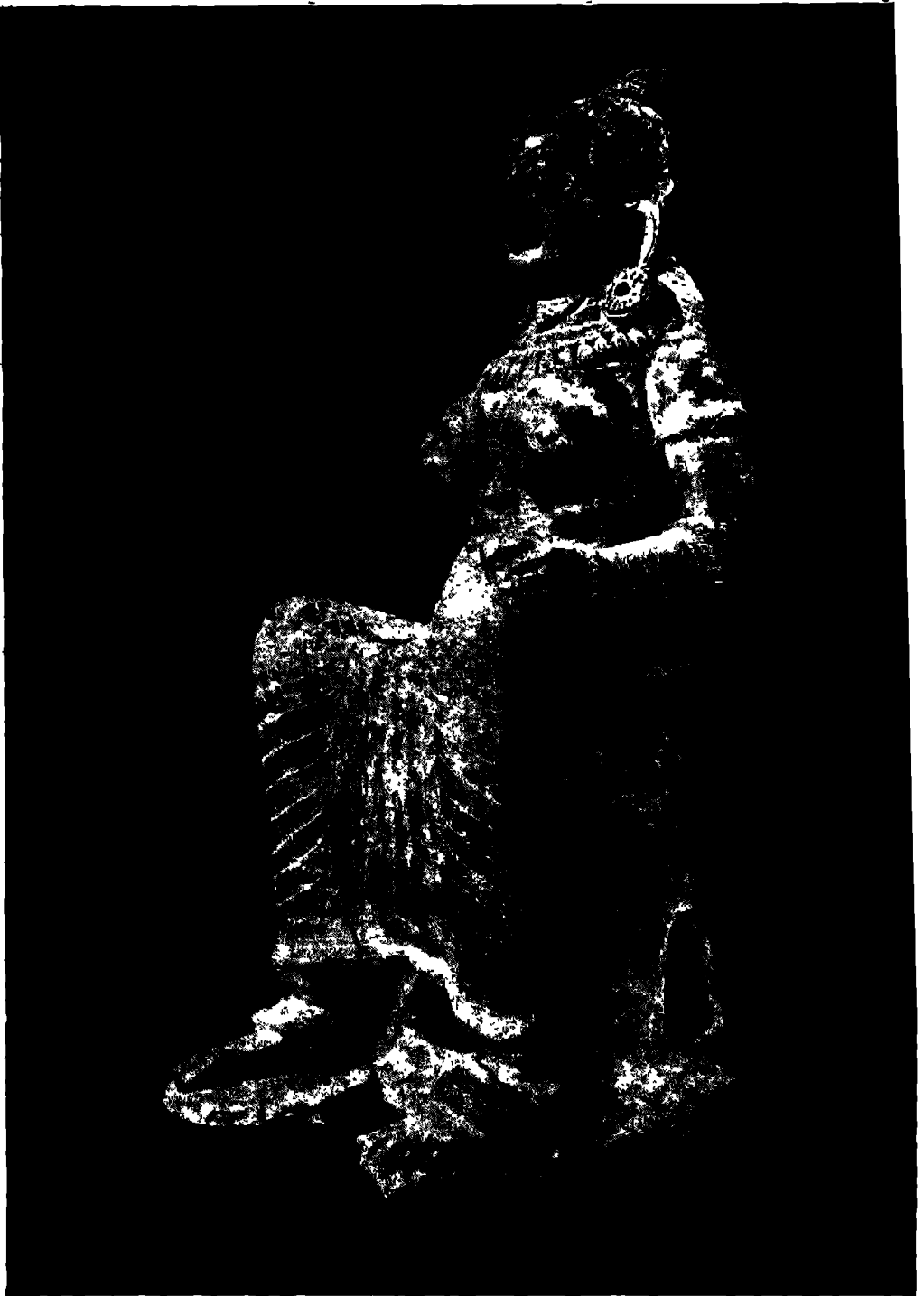
It possesses 2 junior Basic schools (one of which is for girls), a junior high school, a higher secondary school, a veterinary hospital, a subpost-office, a police-station, and a cattle pound. The chief market days are Mondays and Fridays and a large fair takes place on the occasion of Dasahara.

Sirsa became a town area in 1867 and a municipality soon afterwards but the latter was abolished in 1873 since when it has remained a town area. It was a flourishing market before the laying of the railway line and exported large quantities of linseed and food-grains to Bengal and continues to be one of the biggest markets in the district.

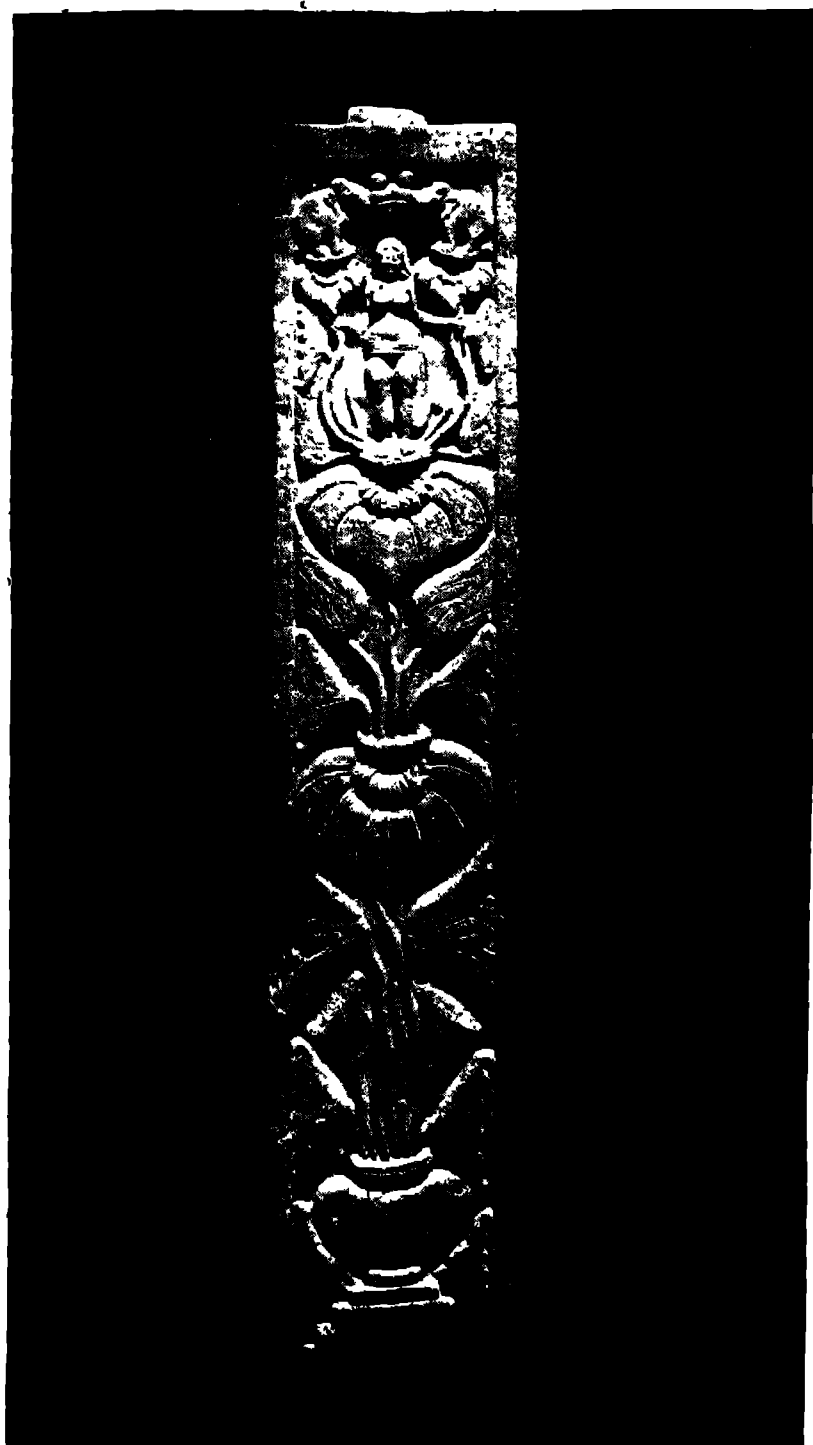
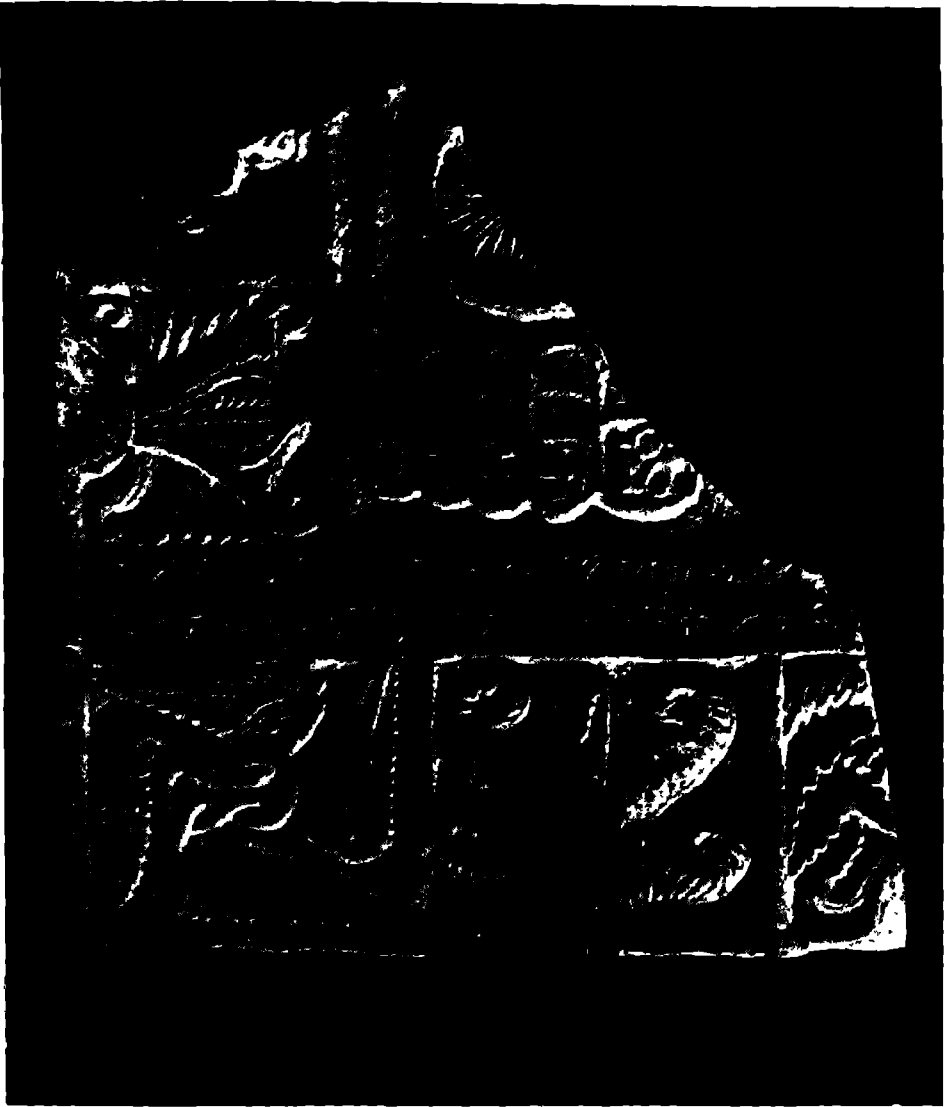
It is the headquarters of the Uruwa development block which has a population of 71,021 and an area of 16,133 hectares and includes 66 Gaon Sabhas and 8 *nyaya* panchayat circles.

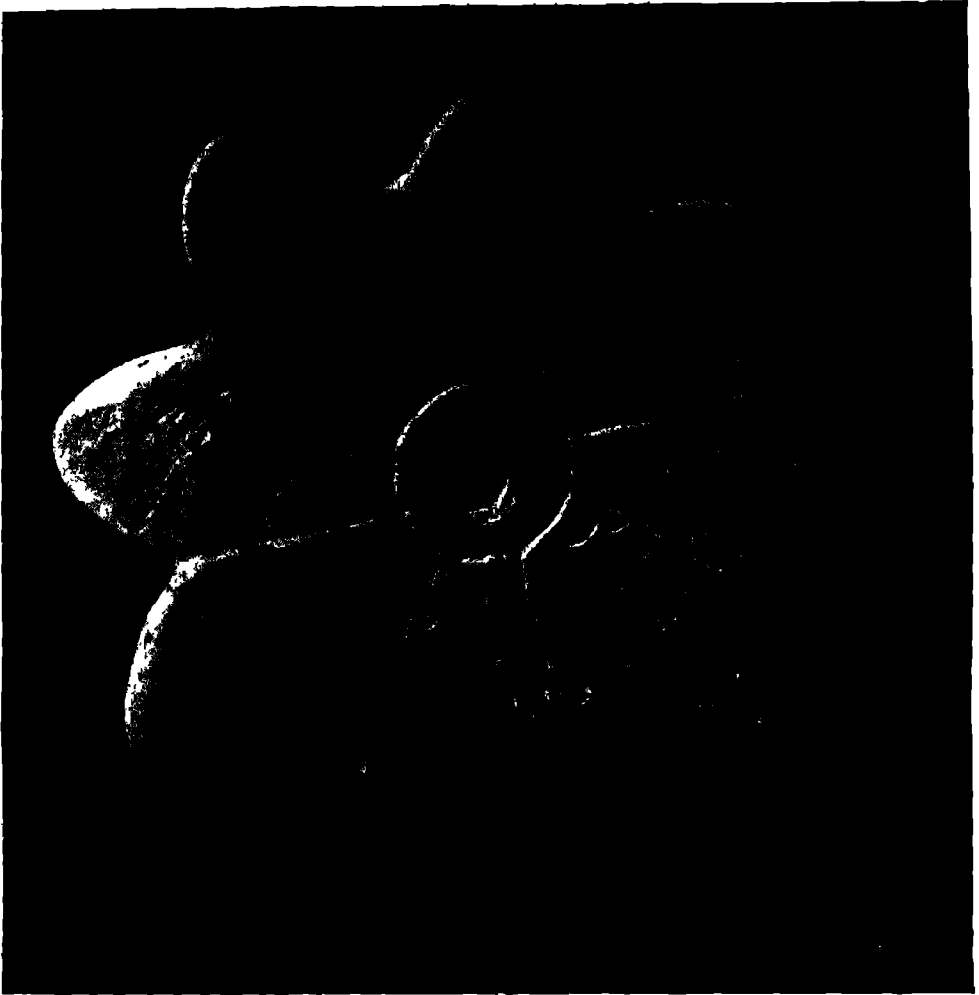
Soraon (pargana and tahsil Soraon)

The village of Soraon (the headquarters of the pargana and the tahsil of the same name) lies in Lat. 25°35′ N. and Long. 81°51′ E., about 23 km. north of Allahabad on the Allahabad-Faizabad provincial highway. Unmetalled roads lead from it to Phulpur in the east, Nawabganj in the south-west and Kalyanpur in the north. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 2,180, has a population of 2,403 and an area of 242 hectares of which 145 hectares are under the plough, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, *arhar*, paddy, jowar and *bajra*, mustard, sunn-hemp and linseed being the commercial crops.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and the Soraon development block which has a population of 65,966 and an area of 34,147 acres and includes 66 Gaon Sabhas and 9 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools (ones of which is for girls), a junior high school, an allopathic dispensary, a family planning centre, a seed store, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a cattle pound, a subpost and telegraph office and a panchayat *ghar* (house). Markets are held here on Sundays and Tuesdays. The Ramlila fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahara.

Terracotta Hariti from Kaushambi
(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

Ruins of Soakage Jars, Kaushambi

(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

Sculptured Balustrade Railing from Kaushambi
(Courtesy. Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

Inscribed Ayagapatta from Ghositarama Monastery. Kaushambi

(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

Inscribed Lamp Stand base from Kaushambi
(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

Stone : Torso of Bodhisattva from Kaushambi
(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

Remains of Shrine of Hariti, Kaushambi

(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

Inscribed Buddha from Kaushambi
(Courtesy, Institute of Archaeology, University of Allahabad)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

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TABLE I—Area and Population

District and tahsil	Area			Population						
	1961	1951		1961			1951			1941
	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District total ..	2,879·7	7,458·4	2,839	24,38,376	12,63,981	11,74,395	20,48,250	10,52,022	9,96,228	18,11,950
Rural ..	2,845·2	7,369·2	2,806	19,94,412	10,14,957	9,79,455	16,82,123	8,49,473	8,32,650	15,12,665
Urban ..	34·5	89·2	33	4,43,964	2,49,024	1,94,940	3,66,127	2,02,549	1,63,578	2,99,285
CHAIL—										
Total ..	308·9	800·1	303	6,78,804	3,69,353	3,09,551	5,48,408	2,94,850	2,53,558	4,57,584
Rural ..	277·4	718·5	278	2,48,074	1,27,062	1,21,012	2,11,571	1,07,369	1,04,175	1,92,269
Urban ..	31·5	81·5	25	4,30,730	2,42,191	1,88,539	3,36,837	1,87,454	1,49,383	2,65,315
HANDIA—										
Total ..	297·9	771·5	297	2,87,660	1,42,415	1,45,245	2,43,177	1,20,409	1,22,768	2,32,695
Rural ..	297·9	771·5	297	2,87,660	1,42,415	1,45,245	2,43,177	1,20,409	1,22,768	2,32,695
Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[Continued

TABLE I—Area and Population

District and Tahsil	Area			Population						
	1961		1951		1961		1951			1941
	Square miles	Square kilometers	Square miles	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KARCHHANA—										
Total ..	520·1	1,370·4	521	2,89,889	1,50,112	1,39,777	2,54,983	1,32,112	1,2[illegible],871	2,2[illegible],516
Rural	520·1	1,370·4	520	2,89,889	1,50,112	1,39,777	2,52,002	1,30,582	1,21,4[illegible]0	2,20,598
Urban ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	[illegible],981	1,530	1,451	2,918
MANJHANPUR—										
Total ..	274·3	710·4	274	1,93,838	1,00,109	93,7[illegible]9	1,64,022	84,50[illegible]	79,52[illegible]	1,51,876
Rural ..	274·3	710·4	274	1,93,938	1,00,109	93,729	1,64,022	84,500	79,522	1,51,876
Urban ..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
MEJA—										
Total ..	683·5	1,770·3	658	2,52,482	1,29,060	1,23,422	2,06,446	1,04,602	1,01,844	1,85,623
Rural ..	683·5	1,770·3	656	2,52,482	1,29,060	1,23,422	1,97,408	99,955	97,453	1,77,573
Urban ..	.	..	2	..	..	..	9,038	4,647	4,[illegible]91	8,050

[contd.

PHULPUR—										
Total ..	269·5	749·8	289	2,71,921	1,37,759	1,34,162	2,27,128	1,13,118	1,14,010	2,01,024
Rural ..	268·5	747·2	287	2,65,072	1,34,147	1,30,925	2,18,730	1,08,771	1,09,9[illegible]	1,92,395
Urban ..	1·0	2·6	2	6,849	3,612	3,237	8,398	4,347	4,051	8,639
SIRATHU—										
Total ..	233·2	604·0	233	1,85,967	95,525	90,442	1,59,780	81,563	78,217	1,41,957
Rural ..	2[illegible]·2	604·0	232	1,85,967	95,525	90,442	1,56,415	79,738	76,677	1,33,316
Urban ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3,365	1,825	1,540	8,641
SORAON—										
Total ..	263·3	681·9	264	2,77,815	1,39,748	1,38,067	2,44,306	1,20,868	1,23,438	2,17,66
Rural ..	261·3	676·8	262	2,71,430	1,36,527	1,34,903	2,38,798	1,18,122	1,20,676	2,11,943
Urban ..	2·0	5·1	2	6,385	3,221	3,164	5,508	2,746	2,762	5,722

TABLE II—Population according to languages, 1961

Language (mother-tongue)	Persons
1	2
Hindi	21,86,736
Urdu	2,20,327
Bengali	12,862
Punjabi	10 937
English	1,488
Tamil	1,110
Gujarati	1,102
Marathi	1,090
Sanskrit	926
Malayalam	530
Telgu	350
Arabic	324
Sindhi	207
Kannada	125
Oriya	124
Kashmiri	60
Assamese	41
Nepali	22
Madrasi	9
Burmese	1
Total population ..	24,38,376

TABLE III—Population according to Religions, 1961

Religion	Population		
	District total	Rural total	Urban total
1	2	3	4
Hinduism	21,38,025	17,95,188	3,42,837
Islam	2,89,178	1,98,185	90,993
Christianity	6,261	276	5,985
Sikhism	3,770	400	3,370
Jainism	883	288	595
Buddhism	119	75	44
Religion not stated	84	..	84
Other religions	56	.	56
Total population	24,38,376	19,94,412	4,43,964

TABLE IV(i)–Rainfall (up to 1957)

Station		Normal rainfall (in m m.)							
	Years on which data are based	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Allahabad .	50 a	17·0	21·3	9·7	5·3	7·1	80·3	307·6	293·1
	b	1·6	2·0	1·0	0·6	0·7	4·6	14·1	14·2
Bara* ..	25 a	15·7	11·7	6·9	4·3	9·9	77·5	276·3	299·0
	b	1·2	1·4	0·6	0·4	0·7	3·9	13·5	13·8
Handia ..	50 a	17·3	19·6	7·4	4·3	9·7	91·2	313·9	298·2
	b	1·3	1·9	0·8	0·5	0·8	4·3	13·9	13·4
Karchhana ..	50 a	19·3	20·8	8·9	6·9	9·1	86·1	296·4	302·
	b	1·6	1·8	0·9	0·7	0·7	4·5	13·8	13·6
Manjhanpur .	50 a	19·8	18·8	7·9	5·6	7·4	60·7	273·6	285·7
	b	1·6	1·7	0·7	0·6	0·7	3·4	13·4	13·6
Meja ..	50 a	19·3	21·1	8·4	5·3	12·5	99·3	343·1	323·3
	b	1·7	1·7	0·8	0·5	0·8	4·6	14·3	14·2
Phulpur ..	50 a	15·5	20·1	7·9	5·1	5·6	83·6	297·2	296·2
	b	1·3	1·9	0·9	0·5	0·7	4·3	13·4	14·0
Sirathu .	50 a	16·0	18·3	8·4	5·3	8·6	65·6	300·2	312·9
	b	1·5	1·6	0·8	0·5	0·8	3·8	12·9	13·4
Soraon ..	50 a	14·0	18·8	6·9	6·1	6·3	86·4	306·3	293·6
	b	1·4	1·8	0·8	0·6	0·8	3·9	13·4	13·3
Allahabad (district)	a	17·1	18·9	8·0	5·4	8·5	81·5	301·6	300·5
	b	1·5	1·8	0·8	0·5	0·7	4·1	13·6	13·7

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2·5 mm. or more)

* *Stopped functioning after 1928*

[Continued

September	October	November	December	Annual	Extreme rainfall (in mm.): Highest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Lowest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours: Amount (mm.)	Date
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
182·6	10 4	8·6	7 1	980 1	162 (1916)	62 (1941)	393 2	1875 July 30
8 5	2 0	0 7	0 7	50.7				
184·4	37·9	7 4	3·1	034·1	156 (1922)	59 (1918)	282·7	1925 Sep 9
8 0	1·9	0·7	0 3	46 4				
177 8	39 9	7 9	5·8	993 0	190 (1948)	49 (1918)	260·1	1924 July 25
8 0	1 8	0 6	0 6	47 9				
175 5	41·1	7 4	7 4	960·9	176 (1948)	55 (1955	360·7	1865 July 15
7 6	2·1	0 6	0·6	48·5				
166 6	35·8	6·3	7 4	895·6	144 (1942)	57 (19 8)	249 7	1894 Oct. 2
7 9	1 8	0 5	0·8	46 7				
183 9	34 8	6 1	6 1	1,063 2	2'8 (1948)	49 (1918)	512·1	1916 June 22
8·0	1 9	0 6	0 5	49·6				
184 4	39 4	6 6	5 8	967 4	163 (1916)	46 (1918)	349·8	1916 June 21
7 9	2·1	0 5	0 6	48 1				
186 2	26 3	5 6	8 4	974 8	171 (1948)	57 1918)	290·1	1902 July 21
8 0	1·7	0 5	0 7	46 2				
191 5	43 7	7·6	5·8	987 0	169 (1948)	54 (1941)	201·6	1938 Sep. 4
8 3	1 9	0 5	0 6	47·3	..	..	..	..
181 7	36 8	7·1	6 3	975 4	173 (1948)	59 (1918)	..	..
8 0	1 9	0 6	0 6	47 8				

TABLE IV(ii)—Temperature and Relative Humidity (upto 1957)

Month	Temperature (in degrees Centigrade)				Relative humidity (as percentage) according to Indian Standard Time	
	Mean daily maximum	Mean daily minimum	Highest ever recorded with date	Lowest ever recorded with date	8·30 a. m.	5 30 p. m.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January ..	23·7	8·6	31 1 January 29, 1934,	2 2 January 20, 1936	80	51
February ..	26·3	10 7	36·1 February 27, 1896	1 1 February 2, 1905	67	35
March ..	31 2	16·3	41 7 March 30, 1931	7 2 March 2, 1906	44	21
April ..	39 1	21·6	45·0 April 26, 1931	12·8 April 3, 1905	32	18
May ..	41 8	26·8	47 2 May 21, 19_2	17·2 May 11, 1924	36	20
June ..	39·4	28·4	47 8 June 12, 1901	19·4 June 21, 1930	55	39

[*Continued*

July	..	32·4	26·6	45·6	July 1, 1901	22·2	July 29, 1955	79	72
August	..	31·9	25·9	40·0	August 1, 1903	21·1	August 23, 1953	84	78
September	..	33·0	24·8	39·4	September 22, 1928	18·3	September 12, 1912	80	71
October	..	32·4	19·6	40·6	October 3, 1896	11·7	October 31, 1898	68	49
November	..	28·6	12·6	36·6	November 4, 1918	5·6	November 30, 1941	67	42
December	..	24·3	8·6	31·1	December 2, 1946	2·2	December 28, 1902	76	47
Annual	..	32·3	19·2					4	45

TABLE (IV)(iii)—Natural Calamities

Calamity			Relief measures			
Nature	Year	Areas affected	Nature	No. of persons employed	Amount remitted (in rupees)	Amount suspended (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Drought ..	..		..	..	(a) Remission in rent Rs 3,216	..
					(b) Remission in land revenue Rs 28,949	
					(c) Taqavi Rs 2,58,565	
	1907-08	Whole district particularly tahsils Meja, Bara, Karchhana and Sirathu.	(a) Construction of road from Khiri to Kuraon	..	2,85,185	3,26,613
			(b) Work on Tilghana *bandh*	..	..	..
			(c) Eleven other relief works and 8 poor houses opened	..	..	..
			(d) Expenditure on relief measures Rs 5,04,251	..	..	..
			(e) Expenditure on loans Rs.6,67,797	..	..	..

[*Continued*

	1954-55	Tahsil Phulpur, Handia and Karchhana	..	..	1,53,007	..
	1957-58	Tahsils Meja and Karchhana	Expenditure on relief measures Rs 8,93,047	..	11,29,951	..
	1961-62	Whole district, 75 per cent of Kharif crops destroyed	..	..	90,877	..
Floods						
	1924-25	..	..	..	..	..
	1940 to 42	..	..	..	..	..
	1947-48	Kharif crop destroyed in 376 villages adjacent to Ganga, Yamuna and Tons	..	..	..	..
	1948-49	Kharif crop destroyed in 425 villages adjoining Ganga, Yamuna and Tons	..	..	..	..
	1949-50	Tahsil Phulpur and Sirathu	..	..	..	..
	1952-53	Waterlogging of many areas	Expenditure on relief measures Rs 31,160	..	..	..
	1954-55	Crops worth Rs84 lakhs destroyed in 692 villages adjoining all rivers	Expenditure on relief measures Rs 1,05,000, on loans Rs 3,75,000	..	25,000 (School fees of children)	..
	1955-56	Crops worth Rs21 lakhs lost in 61,050 acres adjoining all rivers	Expenditure on relief measures Rs.45 000, on loans Rs 5,90,000	..	5,65,573	10,75,268

[*Continued*

TABLE (IV)(iii)—Natural Calamities

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1956-57	Tahsils Sirathu, Meja and Chail	..	..	..	..
	1960-61	45,100 acres of crops lost in district	..	..	20,547	77,602
	1962-63	Crops worth Rs 26,125 lost in 37 villages in district	Expenditure on relief measures Rs.676, on loans Rs 5,700	..	..	..
Hailstorm	1939-40	104 villages ..	..	..	2,074	..
	1940-41	73 villages in tahsil Karchhana	..	..	15,108	..
	1941-42	22 villages in tahsils Karchhana and Sirathu	..	..	..	..
	1942-43	228 villages ..	..	..	..	..
	1943-44	745 villages ..	.	..	..	..
	1946-47	520 villages, damaging 50 per cent of the crops	.	..	..	..
	1947-48 and 1949	223 villages ..	.	.	..	..
	1949-50	407 villages ..	.	..	..	..
	1951-52	179 villages in tahsil Manjhanpur		.	17,828	..

	1952-53	836 villages in tahsils Chail, Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Soraon, Handia and Karchhana		..	..	60,866	..
	1960-61	252 villages in tahsils Chail Sirathu. Karchhana and Soraon		..	..	..	..
	1962-63	Tahsils Soraon, Manjhanpur and Chail		..	..	..	..
	1963-64	93 villages in tahsils Chail, Sirathu and Manjhanpur		..	..	..	..
Locustas							
	1949-50	95 villages	..	..	..	..	..
Cold wave and locusts							
	1961-62	Whole district	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V(i)—Cultivated Area

Tahsil and district	Total area (in acres)	Cultivated area		
		Rabi		
		Food	Non-food	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Chail ..	1,97,670	94,126	316	94,442
Handia ..	1,90,625	79,245	296	79,541
Karchhana ..	3,33,197	1,36,398	9,638	1,46,036
Manjhanpur ..	1,75,575	71,425	207	71,632
Meja ..	4,23,432	1,29,805	21,004	1,50,809
Phulpur ..	1,85,251	72,580	328	72,908
Sirathu ..	1,49,265	57,872	472	58,344
Soraon ..	1,68,486	76,021	255	76,276

[Continued

(in Acres), 1371 Fasli (1963-64)

under different harvests					
Kharif			Zaid		
Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11
73,724	5,239	78,963	1,862	5	1,867
92,523	9,300	1,01,823	349	5	354
1,18,475	5,184	1,23,659	579	9	588
79,987	3,878	83,865	202	..	202
1,34,970	4,364	1,39,334	256	24	280
76,946	7,885	84,831	905	88	993
58,932	4,212	63,144	416	166	582
73,267	7,078	80,345	4,400	34	4,434

[*Continued*

Tahsil and district		Gross cultivated area			Net culti-vated area	Double cropped area
		Area under food crops	Area under non-food crops			
1		12	13	14	15	16
Chail	..	1,69,712	5,560	1,75,272	1,37,764	37,508
Handia	..	1,72,117	9,601	1,81,718	1,38,952	42,766
Karchhana	..	2,55,452	14,831	2,70,283	2,19,250	51,033
Manjhanpur	..	1,51,614	4,085	1,55,699	1,24,054	31,645
Meja	..	2,65,031	25,392	2,90,423	2,37,938	52,485
Phulpur	..	1,50,431	8,301	1,58,732	1,12,147	46,465
Sirathu	..	1,17,220	4,850	1,22,070	79,324	42,746
Soraon	..	1,53,698	7,367	1,61,655	1,09,865	51,190

TABLE V(ii)—Cultivable Area (in Acres), 1371 Fasli (1963-64)

Tahsil and district	Orchards and groves	Forests: Under Forest Act	Forests: Timber forests	Forests: Bushes and miscellaneous trees	Pastures and grazing grounds	Land under thatching grasses and bamboos	Other cultivable waste	Current fallow: Area prepared for sugar-cane	Current fallow: Nursery beds lying fallows	Other fallows: Old	Other fallows: New	Total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chail	5,826	..		143	4	87	6,878	..	..	..	..	12,938
Handia	950	.	..	.			7,208	41	114	644	6,615	15,572
Karchhana	6,668	3,650	58	3,592	2	1,319	22,590	9	.	4,215	22,642	64,745
Manjhanpur	6,363	..	..	131	..	..	10,909	..	..	751	5,839	23,092
Meja	3,095	31,653	373	1,795	443	..	53,827	37	..	8,036	37,850	1,37,021
Phulpur	7,492	..	..	-	..	.	4,412	..	..	382	21,331	33,617
Sirathu	5,078	..	..	..	..	..	12,182	4	25	1,741	23,722	42,752
Soraon	9,892	..	31	3	217	..	4,509	5	..	478	12,031	27,166

TABLE V(iii)—Unculturable Area (in Acres), 1371 Fasli (1963-64)

Tahsil	Land put to non-agricultural uses			Land under water	*Banjar* and land unfit for cultivation due to other causes	Total unculturable area
	Land occupied by *abadis*, roads, railways, buildings, etc.	Burial grounds	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chail ..	12,719	609	13,328	14,253	8,320	35,901
Handia ..	6,758	151	6,909	11,428	9,064	27,401
Karchhana ..	9,730	14,913	24,643	20,886	42,503	1,12,675
Manjhanpur ..	4,220	112	4,332	13,279	10,656	28,267
Meja ..	7,289	66	7,355	23,064	18,054	48,473
Phulpur ..	2,173	226	2,399	16,370	20,492	39,261
Sirathu ..	4,661	112	4,773	10,038	12,378	27,189
Soraon ..	8,659	159	8,818	8,108	14,529	31,455

TABLE V(iv)—Irrigated Area (in Acres), 1371 Fasli (1963-64)

Tahsil		Area Irrigated by							Total (net) area irrigated	Area irrigated more than once in same year
		Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells			Tanks, *jhils* and ponds	Other sources		
				Pakka	Kutcha	Total				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chail	..	8,082	511	8,562	726	9,288	129	49	18,059	1,646
Handia	..	..	24,995	30,796	21	30,817	7,508	242	63,562	1,799
Karchhana	..	23.729	69	3,928	3	3.931	1.310	283	29,944	..
Manjhanpur	..	17,329	..	7,877	1	7,878	2,138	19	27,364	..
Meja	..	10,739	..	7,056	810	7,866	2,761	187	21,553	..
Phulpur	.	762	6.090	27,454	207	27,661	6,764	.	43,283	..
Sirathu	..	152	951	19,901	170	20,071	870	1,207	23,251	1,476
Soraon	..	10,969	..	24,549	619	25,168	2,584	263	38,984	6,932

TABLE VI(i)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Chail

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)				
	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram	Peas	Jowar alone and mixed	*Bajra* alone and mixed	Early paddy	Late paddy	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1361* ..	12,462	1.743	43,713	29,980	5,057	18,588	22,163	22,297	1,617	823
1362 ..	11,748	2,918	41,059	26,561	4,511	19,967	23,584	22,665	1,498	1,043
1363 ..	10,879	2,757	41,654	23,599	4 045	16,156	24,052	22,811	797	1,143
1364	12,578	3,217	46.131	20,075	3,685	16,718	25,715	25,004	1,827	1,361
1365 ..	9,372	2,155	36,585	25,729	5,209	11,162	24,363	22,777	2,265	1,752
1366 ..	10,296	2,969	39 808	27,467	4,863	15,087	24,972	26,090	2,128	1,402
1367 .	10,144	2.604	42,590	23,512	5,299	16,141	24,746	25,760	1,663	1,108
1368 ..	10,034	2,740	43,689	22,618	6.484	15,310	23,327	27,045	1,652	1,281
1369 ..	10,665	2,881	44,265	22,680	6,922	15,767	23,565	26,848	2,207	1,261
1370 ..	11.496	3,182	43,318	22,590	7,032	15,520	23,759	26,506	2,250	1,258
1371 ..	11,899	3,165	45,962	24,610	6,933	15,534	23,527	26,304	2,244	1,261

* 1361 Fasli = 1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VI(ii)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Handia

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)				
	Wheat	Mixed wheat	Barley	Gram	Peas	Jowar	*Bajra*	Rice *kuwari*	Rice (*agahani*)	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1361* ..	8,740	3,666	37,546	7·302	13,527	9,005	16,835	20,277	24,977	2,606
1362 ..	8,147	3,267	35,531	6,438	12,660	7,821	18,425	19,513	30,943	3,803
1363 ..	10,263	4,230	39,080	7,197	14 536	3,998	18,744	17,395	22,739	3,398
1364 ..	9,737	3,610	40,094	7,250	13,211	5,693	11,540	19 565	26 982	3,710
1365 .	8,411	3,654	35,973	7,909	15,065	4 380	16,749	21,278	1 29,123	4,788
1366 ..	8,705	3,246	35,478	9 040	14,871	4 970	18,285	22,578	30,446	4,298
1367 ..	9,833	3,336	32,486	8,010	15,917	6,423	19 427	23,716	30,633	4,298
1368 ..	10,766	3,462	36,028	7,370	17,269	2,764	13,398	23,476	31,030	4,177
1369 ..	11,290	3,471	33,266	8,133	17,769	4,536	19 043	22,982	23,333	2,734
1370 ..	12,466	3,688	31,354	6,580	16,711	4 843	19,771	24,106	33 485	5,016
1371 ..	14,137	4,227	32,680	8,381	15,024	6,101	17,540	24,558	34,735	4,523

*1361 Fasli=1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VI(iii)— Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Karchana

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)					
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Peas	*Bejhar*	Jowar and *arhar*	*Bajra* and *arhar*	Early paddy	Late paddy	*Kodon* and *arhar*	*Sawan*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1361* ..	15,094	17,361	28,745	10,752	31,003	25,309	29,516	42,212	6,021	3,935	829
1362 ..	13,773	15,294	24,025	9,682	30,534	31,077	26,771	37,382	6,170	4,543	823
1363 ..	18,346	18,469	27,834	11,022	35,455	17,519	33,331	41,642	6,164	3,074	644
1364 ..	22,783	25,082	20,257	6,864	39,154	24,412	32,336	44,172	7,418	4,896	742
1365 ..	12,394	15,877	27,708	8,830	27,229	18,629	32,140	41,103	5,879	3,934	1,263
1366 ..	16,708	20,240	23,801	12,113	32,732	23,045	34,093	41,309	6,853	3,472	1,378
1367 ..	20,964	22,387	19,942	12,335	35,318	25,725	31,805	41,544	6,896	3,482	1,537
1368 ..	23,430	24,551	19,921	14,388	38,271	20,744	30,753	44,629	10,850	3,538	575
1369 ..	23,634	22,308	19,978	17,098	34,979	28,111	27,479	46,622	12,888	4,140	730
1370 ..	24,988	18,013	17,193	15,767	31,388	29,448	30,606	43,805	15,263	3,523	450
1371 ..	31,901	18,533	24,580	13,922	28,358	24,527	25,854	46,085	15,678	2,882	349
1372 ..	..	..	..	..	..	32,048	30,519	43,741	18,037	3,627	804

* 1361 Fasli=1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VI (iv)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Manjhanpur

	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)			
Fasli year	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed	Barley and barley mixed	Gram	Peas	Jowar and Jowar mixed	*Bajra* and *bajra* mixed	Early paddy	Late paddy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1362* ..	7,411	2,325	37,315	23,413	4,220	24,999	10,771	27,305	4,784
1363 ..	6.950	2,371	32.154	22,494	3,311	26,400	11.015	26.833	4,515
1364 ..	7,592	2,309	33.700	23.694	3,745	22.252	12,550	26,275	4,378
1365 ..	9,949	2,295	27,384	19,465	3,706	23,952	12,475	28,079	5,634
1366 ..	6,356	1,750	29,223	21,740	5,095	23,010	12,458	28.212	5,212
1367 ..	7,235	2,059	33,126	21,017	5,518	24,451	12,579	29,628	5,176
1368 ..	7,523	2,375	35,501	20,014	5,961	24.207	11,814	31,808	4,531
1369 ..	7,814	2,212	36,880	19,784	7,055	22,644	13,345	22,440	4,886
1370 ..	8,084	2.258	37,066	17,739	6,557	26,430	13,142	30,534	5,497
1371 ..	8,597	2,187	36,572	16,662	7,679	25,357	12,950	30,642	5,462

*1362 Fasli = 1954-55 A. D.

TABLE VI(v)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Meja

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)								Kharif (in acres)					
	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley	*Bejhar*	Gram	Peas	*Masoor*	Jowar	Jowar and *arhar*	*Bajra*	*Bajra* and *arhar*	Early paddy	Late paddy	*Kodon*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1361* ..	8,201	19 556	11.502	26,566	23,952	2,890	5,047	750	24,801	839	22,457	53,392	1,489	14,229
1362 ..	6,392	18,419	9,693	24,249	23,969	2,038	3 890	861	26,980	533	20,058	45,760	1,097	16 597
1363 ..	9 490	25,953	11,851	29 463	24 059	2,860	4,833	545	15,347	368	23 324	55,474	2,199	13,326
1364 ..	14 225	28.950	15,482	33,144	16,626	1,882	4,098	640	23 007	477	21,733	59 691	1,181	16 961
1365 ..	7,907	19,352	10.397	23.892	22,924	2,687	3 900	368	18 043	831	21,263	59,802	992	14,736
1366 ..	10,890	23 563	13,740	30,824	20 028	3,621	5,910	570	18,075	286	23,101	63,812	2,255	10,433
1367 ..	13,124	29,154	13,271	35,157	18·153	3,775	6,459	335	20,686	802	22,580	75,050	2,608	12 938
1368 ..	15,566	23,114	14,941	37,742	18,384	4,189	7 408	256	18.719	141	20,769	70,503	4 900	10,204
1369 ..	18,065	33,383	14,979	36,936	17,274	4,575	7,185	271	23.862	553	19,584	73,042	4,104	14,750
1370 ..	20,360	34.476	12,937	51,505	16,080	4,108	6,653	237	28,993	130	22,705	68,914	5,133	11,849

*1361 Fasli=1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VI(vi)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Phulpur

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)						Kharif (in acres)				
	Wheat	Wheat and gram, and wheat and barley	Gram	Barley	Barley and *bajra*	Peas	Jowar alone and mixed	*Bajra* alone and mixed	Rice	Maize	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1365* ..	8,561	2,479	6,425	22,310	10,354	13,114	4,995	24,693	37,331	..	6,488
1366 ..	10,395	3,246	10,627	22,430	10,376	12,154	3,401	23,933	42,350	..	12,266
1367 ..	10,786	2,795	9,863	21,015	10,135	14,481	5,511	22,035	45,532	..	10,835
1368 ..	15,133	3,571	8,994	17,231	10,755	15,042	4,609	21,946	44,169	..	9,000
1369 ..	12,655	3,740	8,530	21,742	6,228	16,147	5,931	25,265	32,833	..	27,483
1370 .	12,655	3,740	8,530	19,588	8.882	16,147	6,579	25,255	15,403	..	44,425
1371 ..	12,974	3,501	8,455	13,076	..	12,937	4,505	21,771	44,642	..	13,913

*1365 Fasli=1957-58 A. D.

TABLE VI(vii)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Sirathu

	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)							
Fasli year	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Peas	Other crops	Jowar alone and mixed	*Bajra* alone and mixed	Early paddy	Late paddy	Cotton alone and mixed	Sugar-cane	*Sanai*	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1361* ..	8,982	1,376	31,772	12,568	2,133	16,823	9,332	19,511	2,128	..	1,042	..	3,115
1362 ..	8,608	1,209	29,960	12,108	1,846	19,396	9,700	20,748	2,271		860	..	7,400
1363 ..	9,057	1,348	32,813	13,574	2,178	15,565	9,746	21,041	1,824	..	1,100	..	6,078
1364 ..	7,970	1,188	33,348	11,401	2,133	17,295	10,527	11,578	1,769	..	742	..	2,945
1365 .	7,111	6,739	28,129	13,741	2,862	16,879	9,673	23,704	569	..	1,579	..	8,021
1366 ..	8,172	1,008	19,538	13,727	3,100	17,546	10,244	14,332	224	..	803	..	8,279
1367 ..	8.172	1,008	30,538	13,728	3,160	19,122	8,544	25,243	218		612	..	7,898
1368 ..	8,172	1,481	32,022	12,301	3,501	16,280	11,805	25,678	397		520	..	10,628
1369 ..	8,959	1,014	33,733	12,853	3,679	22,735	10,650	22,353	82	..	564	91	8,074
1370 ..	8,685	1,030	31,841	10,665	4,006	19,488	9,731	24,535	229	13	614	147	8,387
1371 ..	8,685	1,030	31,841	10,665	4,006	19,488	9,731	24.535	229	13	614	147	8,387

*1361 Fasli=1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VI(viii)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Soraon

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)				
	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram	Peas	Jowar alone and mixed	*Bajra* alone and mixed	Early paddy	Late paddy	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1361* ..	14,687	1,063	23,047	17,691	6,348	6,364	16,219	24,660	12,121	829
1362 ..	14,830	1,578	19,431	12,830	9,210	6,189	20,755	23,434	13,579	1,200
1363 ..	14,605	1,789	19,681	11,617	..	3,677	19,501	24,216	13,112	1,306
1364 ..	14,718	1,743	20,719	14,039	10,013	5,426	18,859	24,103	12,953	1,107
1365 ..	13,128	1,467	16,548	11,792	9,914	5,419	18,826	24,103	12,937	1,112
1366 ..	13,512	1,667	17,237	12,464	10,095	5,393	20,347	23,391	14,742	1,265
1367 ..	14,773	1,573	17,569	13,103	9,614	5,413	19,336	23,882	12,872	1,164
1368 ..	15,083	1,697	19,101	10,061	11,986	4,272	23,755	24,750	14,222	1,251
1369 ..	19,403	1,701	19,997	12,833	11,230	6,189	20,756	23,433	13,492	1,236
1370 ..	21,372	1,765	19,581	12,830	11,956	6,212	20,755	23,895	13,616	1,300

*1361 Fasli=1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VII—Land Revenue Demand (in Rupees) at Successive Settlements

Pargana and tahsil	Year of Settlement								
	1808-09	1812-13	1839	1867-68 to 1877-78	1906	1911-12	1950-51 (1358 Fasli)	1952-53 (1360 Fasli)	1963-64 (1371 Fasli)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bara ..	1,07,851	1,07,851	1,89,670	1,30,550	1,02,339	1,02,101	..	..	..
Total tahsil Bara*	1,07,851	1,07,851	1,89,670	1,30,550	1,02,339	1,02,101	..	..	..
Chail ..	1,69,497	1,70,873	2,13,991	3,17,953	..	3,79,680	..	..	..
Total tahsil Chail	1,69,497	1,70,873	2,13,991	3,17,953	..	3,79,680	3,38,838·31	..	9,29,337·68
Mah ..	1,07,892	1,19,551	1,39,298	1,56,633	..	1,73,417	..	..	..
Kiwai ..	..	1,05,361	1,52,905	1,65,680	..	1,88,216	..	..	..
Total tahsil Handia	1,07,892	2,24,912	2,92,203	3,22,313	..	3,61,633	3,27,608·00	..	8,51,920·81
Arail ..	2,00,566	2,07,790	2,38,438	2,65,285	2,39,145	2,51,033	..	..	..
Total tahsil Karchhana.	2,00,566	2,07,790	2,38,438	2,65,285	2,39,145	2,51,033	2,51,158·00	..	10,07,068·62
Karari ..	84,779	93,462	93,504	1,37,263	..	1,60,936	..	..	..
Atharban ..	91,712	88,282	1,02,806	1,00,477	..	1,11,862	..	..	..
Total tahsil Manjhanpur	1,76,491	1,81,744	1,96,310	2,57,740	..	2,72,798	2,49,799·04	..	5,62,586·00

[*Continued*.

Khairagarh ..	3,10,614	3,33,604	3,27,751	2.97,917	2.43,617	2,45.864	..	..	..
Total tahsil Meja	3,10,614	3,33,604	3.27,751	2,97,917	2,43,617	2,45,864	2,48,090 00	5,75,063	6,31,190· 51
Sikandra ..	1,32,687	1,34 836	1,32,106	1,59.608	..	1,74,480	1.30,273· 20	2,95,968	4,40,687· 00
Jhusi ..	1,10.037	1,18,692	99.807	1,42,087	..	1.48,958	1,55,630· 5	4,04,196	3,37,125· 00
Total tahsil Phulpur	2,42.724	2,53,528	2.31 913	3,00,695	..	2,23,438	2,85,903· 25	7,00,164	7,77,812· 00
Kara ..	1,40.367	1,55.318	1,68.299	2.04.190	..	2,31,116	..	.	..
Total tahsil Sirathu	1,40,367	1,55.318	1,68,299	2.04,190	..	2,31,116	2,07,884· 51	..	5,40,926· 52
Soraon ..	1,08,258	1,22.039	1,22,081	1.71,400	..	1,86.727	..	..	..
Nawabganj ..	74,319	79,251	91,314	1,06.949	..	1.16,713	.	..	..
Mirzapur Chauhari.	12.672	12,305	19,042	23,755	..	27,060	..	..	..
Total tahsil Soraon	1,95.249	2,13.595	2,33,037	3.02,095	..	3,30,500	3,55.019 00	..	8,06,305· 48
District total ..	16.51,251	18.49.215	20,91,612	23,78 733	..	23.98,163	22,64,300 11	..	61,07,145· 62

*Tahsil stopped functioning in 1928

TABLE VIII (i-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Allahabad

Year	Government grants	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	10,89,634	1,99,573	4,0029	69,055	5,91,050	19.53,341
1952-53	11,08,920	2,49,303	3.655	34 303	6,46,395	20,42,576
1953-54	13,42,013	1.57.377	336	52,193	6,42,447	21.94,366
1954-55	11,78,990	1,25,456	1,702	42,967	6,28,246	19,77,361
1955-56	18,68,037	1,08,649	5,389	50,997	2.12.988	21,86,051
1956-57	16,87,358	89.069	3.225	59,702	1,97.565	20,36,910
1957-58	23,98,825	87,387	3,603	59,127	2,37,681	27,76,623
1958-59	22,16 864	77,569	3,853	55,743	2,25.745	25 79,774
1959-60	21,77,154	64,242	2,376	56,481	2,12,886	25,13,139
1960-61	24,64,985	64,152	2,405	51,620	2,03.573	27,86,735
1961-62	25,35,425	68,992	2,355	50,625	1,78,500	28,35,997
1962-63	34,82,484	69,743	1,905	69,438	2,61,391	38,84,931
1963-64	31.89,290	76.569	2.535	74,042	2,08,916	35,51.362
1964-65	35,42,995	1,00,121	2,708	59,908	2,74.166	39,79,898
1965-66	46,68,264	2,25.657	15.493	59,072	9,20.523	59.89,009

TABLE VIII (i-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Allahabad

Year	General administration and collection of taxes	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52	99,391	15,61,955	1,03,557	2.48,181		84,210	20,97,294
1952-53	1,06,458	15.80,633	98,052	1,10 228	54	85,119	19,80,544
1953-54	1,03,788	14 82,395	1,15,009	1.53,499	86	94,366	19,50,243
1954-55	1.12,387	16,92,911	1.13 803	1.78.648	..	1,00,061	21,97,810
1955-56	1,13,073	16.29 439	1.23,681	1,73 575	..	90,116	21,29,687
1956-57	1,17,374	14,43,806	1 26,484	1.76.619	100	81,115	19,45,538
1957-58	1,27,509	20.37,996	1,46,221	2,41,693		1,08.805	26,62,284
1958-59	1,26,640	17,96,879	1.44,251	1,98,577	..	94 418	23,60,756
1959-60	1,30,578	19,10.777	1,43,744	2,20,931	32	1,30,064	25,36,126
1960-61	1,18,648	20,80.284	1,51,059	2,31,644	45	1,40,630	27,22,319
1961-62	1,46,357	23,32,729	1,62,057	3,05,641	50	1,37,517	31,44,551
1962-63	1.30,178	25,63,941	1.57,869	5.16 943	..	1,06,100	34,74,771
1963-64	1,36,629	27.76,967	1,62,385	3,86 5[illegible]3	300	1,18,648	35.81,432
1964-65	1,36,626	29,93,361	1.08,394	3,44,031	4.000	2,62,274	38,48,686
1965-66	1,30,967	42,96,115	1.58,751	2,41.577	6,190	6.85 413	55.19'013

TABLE VIII (ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Nagar Mahapalika, Allahabad

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52	31,42,630	28,150	8,57,466	7,33,046	2,08,673	73,493	50,43,458
1952-53	30,27,674	26,551	6,96,497	7,04,905	2,09,817	65,062	47,30,506
1953-54	33,00,532	24,683	8,01,854	9,53,057	93,302	8,71,656	60,45,078
1954-55	32,39,783	24,675	8,22,012	9,16,987	2,81,855	7,52,523	60,34,835
1955-56	36,06,702	34,972	8,85,915	10,25,445	1,65,345	24,68,365	81,86,744
1956-57	38,20,756	32,012	8,69,077	11,00,350	2,04,755	4,73,346	65,00,298
1957-58	35,29,417	31,939	9,55,779	11,21,161	1,78,472	18,62,744	76,80,512
1958-59	38,95,153	29,822	11,87,374	11,91,775	2,37,110	5,14,393	70,55,627
1959-60	42,69,329	25,852	10,77,114	18,42,630	2,33,826	11,59,456	86,28,237
1960-61	53,12,093	42,413	6,24,933	18,82,317	1,38,950	21,13,405	1,01,14,111
1961-62	54,98,940	46,050	6,97,185	19,01,370	2,29,054	33,95,772	1,17,68,371
1962-63	60,93,498	48,570	9,34,642	19,48,342	8,04,995	26,11,064	1,24,41,111
1963-64	61,10,471	49,587	9,61,320	19,06,675	1,72,413	17,02,356	1,09,02,822
1964-65	64,65,507	44,439	10,33,464	29,72,644	6,24,639	39,63,556	1,51,04,249
1965-66	74,97,959	44,426	11,16,[illegible]24	25,99,028	8,01,898	37,90,026	1,58,49,861

TABLE VIII (ii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Nagar Mahapalika, Allahabad

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contribution	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	4,24,232	1,24 548	24,49,584	6,66,383	1,01,744	8,60,179	9,41,786	55,68,456
1952-53	4,57,996	1,44,517	26,21,006	7,71,985	92,036	9,62,739	3,66,935	54,17,214
1953-54	4,39,655	1.85,293	27,78,706	7,35,128	1,12,620	10,00,949	4,18,053	56,70,404
1954-55	4,66,310	1,90,235	26,40,679	6,99,685	1,11,483	8,44,549	11,01,474	60,48,415
1955-56	4,86,773	4,77,628	38,58,169	7,41,977	1,16,678	9,37 456	30,36,351	93,55,332
1956-57	5,09,637	1,73,871	48,95,239	7,90,938	1,12,362	9,13,587	9,40,305	83,35,939
1957-58	4,75,051	1,58,747	33,14,448	8,13,439	97,817	11,48,515	27,08,014	67,16,031
1958-59	5,08,341	1,74,228	44.91 310	8,83.677	96,944	11,26,367	9,15,966	81.96,839
1959-60	6,12,602	1,80,038	33,96 491	8.85,424	1,26,158	10,55,040	13,36,120	75,91,871
1960-61	3,52,647	35,19,787	11,11,506	10,36,016	65,535	27,36.697	21,96,538	1,10,18,736
1961-62	3,60,897	36,70,503	19,54,083	10,24,745	71,300	19,86,361	11,65,392	1,02,33,261
1962-63	4,30,957	39.77,364	16 84,262	11,92,167	25,015	27,39,056	40,13,214	1,40,62,035
1963-64	5,64.938	43,31,357	13,85,172	11,59,171	1,17,776	23,69,166	37,72,339	1,36,99,913
1964-65	5,73,771	44,30,218	17,02,954	11,43,036	73,185	33,13,954	46,78,868	1,59,15,986
1965-66	5,44,078	42,98,655	19,05,849	11,13,753	2,230	32,14 815	47,00,833	1,57,80,204

TABLE VIII (iii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Cantonment Board, Allahabad

Year	Rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Extraordinary charges, receipts anh loans, etc.	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1954-55	1,49,486	11,624	82,119	47,178	12,023	9,402	3,11,832
1955-56	1,55,279	13,476	75,042	44,665	6,137	9,231	3,03,830
1956-57	1,45,710	10,536	43,585	28,485	2,009	6,378	2,36,703
1957-58	1,34,349	13,165	1,09,548	1,94,458	4,579	12,713	4,68,812
1958-59	1,36,777	9,795	82,015	1,50,162	943	6,590	3,86,282
1959-60	1,71,074	4,608	76,953	56,802	1,968	24,813	3,36,218
1960-61	1,58,326	..	1,01,080	89,015	2,791	8,506	3,59,718
1961-62	1,86,477	..	1,02,514	85,059	2,794	8,981	3,85,825
1962-63	1,28,695	36	1,02,126	1,17,972	2,006	6,021	3,56,856
1963-64	1,67,805	..	1,53,882	99,797	3,991	5,082	4,30,557
1964-65	1,70,271	163	2,16,169	1,14,184	10,436	8,665	5,20,108
1965-66	1,60,011	141	1,93,503	2,37,263	8,346	5,5'8	6,04,782

TABLE VIII (iii-b)—Expenditue (in Rupees), Cantonment Board, Allahabad

Year		General administration and collection charges	Public works	Public safety and convenience	Medical and public health	Education	Extraordinary charges and debts	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1954-55	..	26,383	19,349	24,944	1,59,434	20,904	9,164	50,497	3,10,683
1955-56	..	24,312	28,689	26,319	1,44,848	19,091	5,457	65,046	3,13,762
1956-57	..	20,443	22,640	24,110	1,44,372	19,199	1,964	43,830	2,76,558
1957-58	..	25,549	1,86.258	32,035	1,34,385	22,395	3,828	45,963	4,70,413
1958-59	..	21,626	55,126	30,777	1,49,700	24,371	5,550	96,044	3,83,197
1959-60	..	26,133	67,514	34,570	1,61,732	25,770	2,990	34,715	3,53,424
1960-61	..	26,909	30,465	34,166	1,71,409	27,305	795	66,621	3,57,671
1961-62	..	31,710	52,912	46,627	1,67,411	30,609	2,146	15,464	3,66,879
1962-63	..	25,168	26,317	39,849	1,86,467	27,749	1,143	62,346	3,69,059
1963-64	..	27,100	70,162	40,984	1,85,090	31,600	3,154	66,357	4,24,647
1964-65	..	30,644	62,243	39,248	2,71,538	34,664	1,901	58,051	4,98,289
1965-66	..	37,135	1,53,386	39,757	2,61,598	43,452	5,564	91,005	6,36,897

TABLE VIII (iv)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bharatganj

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1954-55	..	3,304	771	4,075	584	2,862	3,462	100	7,008
1955-56	..	3,985	1,210	5,195	600	3,014	1,339	100	5,053
1956-57	..	3,124	1,129	4,253	808	2,755	900	955	5,418
1957-58	2,000	2,491	1,672	6,163	604	2,915	..	713	4,232
1958-59	2,000	2,299	1,137	5,436	719	3,063	..	494	4,276
1959-60	..	4,451	2,214	6,665	608	4,029	518	577	5,732
1960-61	..	3,271	3,406	6,677	707	3,879	54	3,163	6,803
1961-62	..	2,666	5,116	7,782	708	7,702	..	..	8,410
1962-63	..	1,998	4,133	6,131	335	4,428	..	1,046	5,809
1963-64	..	3,126	4,257	7,383	779	3,488	2,500	4,243	11,010
1964-65	5,000	2,461	3,599	11,060	498	2,927	908	2,112	6,445
1965-66	..	3,079	4,320	7,399	506	2,993	25	3,109	6,633

TABLE VIII (v)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bharwari

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1960-61 ..	..	5,552	9 150	14,710	1,387	4,948	5,310	1,850	13,495
1961-62 ..	2,750	6,521	14,432	23,723	959	5,738	8.232	..	14,929
1962-63 ..	2,000	6,179	18.437	26,616	858	8,460	19 208	1,277	29,803
1963-64 ..	2,000	6.717	16,437	25,154	1,020	8,707	15,421	4,635	29,783
1964-65 ..	5,000	5,923	14,485	25,408	596	8,437	10,977	3,319	23,329
1965-66 ..	45,000	5,701	17,732	68,433	662	11,563	6.026	9,965	28.216

TABLE VIII (vi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Jhusi

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1954-55 ..	..	1,446	6,632	8,078	712	3,033	2,060	..	5,805
1955-56 ..	..	2,357	2,718	5,075	860	2,748	133	933	4,674
1956-57 ..	..	2,117	686	2,803	985	3,194	100	305	4,584
1957-58 ..	2,000	1,931	980	4,911	728	2,773	100	..	3,601
1958-59 ..	2,000	1,243	600	3,843	516	2,108	600	671	3,895
1959-60 ..	2,000	962	2,253	5,215	510	1,710	2,546	651	5,417
1960-61 ..	2,700	2,612	2,492	7,804	706	1,699	2,048	..	4,453
1961-62 ..	2,000	2,043	2,233	6,276	210	4,869	..	500	5,579
1962-63 ..	1,000	2,770	2,450	6,220	154	3,550	1,000	246	4,950
1963-64 ..	2,000	2,309	2,264	6,573	930	2,620	5,258	1,808	10,616
1964-65 ..	5,000	1,857	3,643	5,500	634	1,873	100	2,819	5,426
1965-66 ..	5,000	1,503	77,632	84,135	2,367	3,522	5,628	9,989	21,506

TABLE VIII (vii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Mauaima

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public heal h	Public works	Other sources	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1954-55 ..	.	1,348	2,495	3,843	487	2,741	266	..	3,494
1955-56 ..	20,000	1,428	2,636	24,064	505	2,945	20,069		23,519
1956-57 ..	..	2,931	2,394	5,325	725	3 275	200	1,532	5,732
1957-58 ..	2,000	3,557	2,548	8,105	814	3,763		783	5,360
1958-59 ..	2,000	3,418	2,644	8,062	660	4,192	200	961	6,013
1959-60 ..	..	3,613	4,242	7,855	881	4,805	2,778	1,697	10,161
1960-61 ..	..	3,545	7,304	10,849	779	6,617	88	3,075	10,559
1961-62 ..	3,000	3,112	7,111	13,223	1,598	8,781	2,211	..	12,590
1962-63 ..	2,000	3,451	5,637	11,088	811	7,165	2,500	1,136	11,612
1963-64 ..	2,000	3,321	5,941	11,262	1,045	4,461	2,791	3,414	11,711
1964-65 ..	5,000	3,350	5,384	13,734	720	4,362	2,993	3,698	11,773
1965-66 ..	5,000	3,972	5,674	14,646	944	5,420	3,160	3,595	13,119

TABLE VIII (viii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Phulpur

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1954-55	.. ..	1,921	636	2,557	804	2,633	234	..	3,671
1955-56	.. 4,300	3,609	1,471	9.380	1,062	2,751	4,482	225	8,520
1956-57	.. ..	3,118	1,328	4,446	1,134	2,717	2,565	1,365	7,781
1957-58	.. 2,000	4,257	1,275	7,532	1,221	2,819	..	2,321	6,361
1958-59	.. 2,000	3,243	1,083	6,326	812	3,431	..	449	4,692
1959-60	.. ..	3,274	2,098	5,372	1,030	3,861	621	600	6,112
1960-61	.. 2.700	4,330	4,739	11,769	515	2,916	2,900	4,500	10.831
1961-62	.. 3,000	2,111	5,150	10,261	742	8,467	165	300	9,674
1962-63	.. 2,000	3,617	3,641	9,258	620	4,392	4,261	883	10,156
1963-64	.. 2,000	4,905	3,652	10,557	1,141	4,243	5,448	4,206	15,038
1964-65	.. 5,000	5,251	4,221	9,472	754	4,313	2,058	3,224	10,349
1965-66	.. 30,000	4,532	4,025	8,557	866	4,084	6,926	3,240	15,116

Table VIII (ix)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Sarai Aqil

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
Year	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1954-55	..	4,407	7,909	12,316	1,311	5,134	4 062	10,250	20,757
1955-56	..	2,689	7,524	10·213	913	5·374	2·514	308	9,109
1956-57	..	4,757	5,291	10,048	898	5,175	1,128	3,684	10,980
1957 58	..	3·711	9,476	13,187	1,297	6,086	3,613	1,115	12,711
1958-59	2,000	2,460	8·935	13,395	1,076	6·502	4,696	962	13,236
1959 60	2,000	2,987	7,304	12·291	853	5,558	5·830	741	12,982
1960-61	2·700	1 417	8,366	12,483	1,036	4,516	925	5,576	12,053
1961-62	2,000	576	10,386	12,962	753	12,751	..	1,581	15,085
1962-63	1,000	2,538	11,710	15·248	449	7,046	9,500	3 803	20 798
1963-64	2,000	5,153	17,645	24 798	1,045	6,930	8 051	4,316	20,342
1964-65	5,000	2,398	14 180	21,578	925	7·666	715	4,603	13 909
1965-66	5,000	5,608	18,000	28,608	783	8 721	6 450	4 212	20·166

Table VIII (x)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Sirsa

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipt	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1954-55	.. ..	6,150	980	7,130	948	3,234	1,199	200	5,581
1955-56	.. ..	2,773	1,101	3 874	611	3,685	639	200	5 135
1956-57	..	3,.91	1,976	5 567	725	3,395	63	1,000	5,183
1957-58	.. 2,000	3 380	1,716	7,095	782	3,188	307	1,176	5,453
1958-59	.. 2,000	4,737	1,821	8 558	808	3,073	1,796	674	7 251
1959-60	— 2,000	3,655	2,795	8 451	772	3,707	1,683	461	6,623
1960-61	.. 2 000	7,099	4 379	13 478	706	5,994	2,495	3 356	12,551
1961-62	.. 2,000	3,635	7,750	13 385	657	9,282	2,363	..	12,302
1962-63	.. 2,000	3,657	5,947	11 604	681	7,221	7,317	1,932	17,151
1963-64	.. 2 000	3,675	7 449	13,124	978	4,731	3,607	5,513	14 829
1964-65	.. 5,000	3,629	5 662	9,291	739	4,885	1,332	3,258	1,041
1965-66	.. 15,000	3,702	6,012	24,714	703	7,104	1,143	2 859	11,809

Table IX (i)—General Education

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher secondary education			
	Schools		Students		Schools		Students		Schools		Students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1949-50	940	63	85,295	7,066	78	20	7,644	2,055	40	10	17,355	3,832
1950-51	983	83	1,01,393	7,288	116	20	8,903	2,126	41	10	18,286	4,065
1951-52	1,041	93	1,07,181	10,084	132	19	11,065	2,585	44	11	19,945	4,671
1952-53	993	96	90,728	11,938	135	18	11,916	2,709	45	11	21,545	5,207
1953-54	982	95	91,173	11,983	90	19	10,711	2,975	46	12	20,113	5,411
1954-55	892	99	80,493	10,302	96	18	11,327	2,245	51	13	21,451	5,595
1955-56	912	105	81,562	13,302	93	18	11,412	2,291	51	13	22,451	5,795
1956-57	993	136	83,661	21,454	101	18	10,598	2,307	56	15	26,125	6,621
1957-58	1,075	146	94,927	17,950	102	18	10,936	1,701	55	15	26,906	6,651
1958-59	1,085	168	96,192	22,113	104	23	11,220	1,678	58	16	31,130	6,272
1959-60	1,104	190	1,04,337	24,287	105	23	12,153	3,098	59	16	31,642	8,155
1960-61	1,094	202	1,04,487	28,132	104	26	11,746	3,399	64	16	31,628	10,192
1961-62	1,204	249	1,10,426	31,723	101	26	14,164	3,005	66	17	36,585	11,794
1962-63	1,256	239	1,26,472	35,720	98	31	16,118	3,132	69	17	38,253	13,103
1963-64	1,277	282	1,41,355	46,731	99	31	16,229	3,095	69	17	40,209	13,011

Table IX(ii)—Higher Education (Bachelor's Degree)

Year	Number of Colleges and students																				
	Arts			Science			Law			Commerce			Agriculture			Engineering			Medicine		
	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1951-52	1	1 058	224	3	1,077	24	1	770	7	1	322	..	1	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	1	1 100	275	3	1,117	32	1	690	7	1	392	..	1	127	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
1953-54	1	1,974	279	3	1,145	39	1	801	2	1	446	..	1	167	..	..	..	..	.	..	.
1954-55	1	2,429	436	3	1 130	46	1	610	..	1	436	..	1	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	3	2 597	555	3	1,334	65	1	604	3	1	556	..	1	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	4	2 653	511	3	1,227	77	1	659	2	1	605	1	1	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	4	2 837	521	3	1,145	78	1	642	3	1	460	17	1	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	4	2,795	557	3	1,268	72	1	730	6	1	485	..	1	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	4	2 011	457	3	1,299	102	1	763	5	1	432	..	1	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	4	2,707	622	3	1,362	136	1	618	1	1	332	..	1	224	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	4	2,638	637	3	1 385	96	1	568	4	1	430	1	1	233	21	1	98	..	1	60	10
1962-63	4	2 069	563	3	1 563	144	1	497	3	1	453	..	1	243	29	1	188	..	1	78	20
1963-64	4	2557	829	3	1 427	161	1	590	3	1	429	..	1	252	35	1	373	..	1	128	23

Table IX (iii)--Higher Education (Master's Degree)

Number of colleges and students

Year	Arts			Science			Law			Commerce		
	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951-52	1	518	40	1	346	10	1	32	..	1	411	7
1952-53	1	597	168	1	349	13	1	22	1	1	490	10
1953-54	1	674	184	1	375	13	1	29	..	1	425	17
1954-55	1	652	163	1	376	3	1	18	..	1	344	13
1955-56	1	737	166	1	386	24	1	10	..	1	377	6
1956-57	1	848	231	1	405	28	1	16	1	1	415	16
1957-58	1	618	239	1	465	42	1	15	..	1	460	17
1958-59	1	832	230	1	470	36	1	15	..	1	524	14
1959-60	1	900	224	1	499	41	1	22	1	1	484	20
1960-61	1	919	256	1	443	35	1	19	1	1	466	22
1961-62	1	995	310	1	472	29	1	16	1	1	411	19
1962-63	1	974	331	1	477	41	1	10	..	1	353	14
1963-64	1	924	337	1	424	41	1	21	..	1	390	11

Table X—Livelihood Pattern, 1961

Workers and non-workers	District total	Rural total	Urban total (including Allahabad 'town group')	Allahabad 'town group'
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivator	6 24,480	6,22 101	2,779	1 920
Agricultural labourer	1,92.007	1,90,266	1 811	1,363
In mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and in activities connected with live-stock, plantation, orchards and allied spheres	4,737	3,154	1,583	1,504
At household industry	64·778	57,452	7,326	5,681
In manufacturing other than household industry	30 968	8,598	22 370	21,732
In Construction	6,521	21 87	4 334	4 144
In trade and commerce	43 292	20·704	22 588	21 427
In transport, storage and communications	23·318	6 432	16 886	16,369
In other services	1,01,998	45,623	56 375	49,120
Total workers	10 92·569	9.56 517	1 36 052	1,23 480
Non workers	13,45,807	10,37,895	3,07,912	2,89,721
Total population .. .	24,38,376	19,94,412	4,43,964	4,13,201

Table XI—Fairs

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
		TAHSIL CHAIL	
Allahabad	Magha Mela	Magh, full month	25,000
Allahabad	Nag Panchmi	Sravana, *sukla* 5	5,000
Allahabad	Jamuna-ka mela	Kartika, full month	6 000
Kasipur	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, *sukla* 15	4,000
Manauri	Dadkhando	Bhadra, *krishna* 14	2,500
Manauri	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, *sukla* 15	1 000
Mooratganj	Cattle fair	Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 10	5,000
Prayag	Dadkhando	Bhadra, *krishna* 14	2 000
Sarai Aqil	Dashara	Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 10	4,000
Sheokoti	Sheokoti	Sravana, *sukla* 8	20 000
Tilhapur	Dashara	Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 10	3,000
		TAHSIL HANDIA	
Arkani	Shiva Ratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	3,000
Barut	Bharat Milap	Asvina, *sukla* 12	3 000
Bankat	Shiva Ratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	2 500
Fatuha	Gazi Mian	Jyaitha, first Sunday and Monday of *sukla*.	1 500
Handia	Dasahra	Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 10	7 000
Handia	Data Hayat Shah	Shaban 11, 12	1 500
Janghai	Dashara	Asvina, *sukla* 10	4,500
Kasaundhan (*alias* Lakshgir)	Ganga Isnan	Som. wati Amavasya	25 000
Kundaura	Shivji	Sravana, *krishna* 3	2 000
Pure Mian	Muharram	Muharram 10	1,200

[*Continued*.

1	2	3	4
		TAHSIL KARCHHANA	
Amilia	Masuria Devi	Agrahayana, *krishna* 1 to 9	10,000
Areil	Ganga	Magha, *krishna* 1	50 000
Bhita	Yama Devata	Kartika, *sukla* 2	4 000
Kushgarh	Shivji	Pausa, *krishna* 13	4 000
Mungari	Tribeni	Makar Sankaranti	4,500
Puriva Khas	Ghazi Mian	Jyaistha, first Sunday	2,000
Shankargarh	Dasahra	Asvina, *sukla* 10	4,000
Sonbar (Ramgarh)	Shivji	Pausa, *krishna* 3	1 400
		TAHSIL MANJHANPUR	
Adhauli	Dasahra	Asvina, *sukla* 10 to 15	300
Agyaura	Shitla Devi	Asadha, *krishna* 8, 9	300
Ambawan Purab	Dasahra	Agrahayana, *sukla* 10	700
Bidaon	Dangal	Bhadra, *sukla* 11	400
Danpur	Dasahra	Kartika, *sukla* 14, 15	150
Gopasatsa	Do.	Asvina, *sukla* 10, 11	250
Goraju	Dasahra	Asvina, *sukla* 10, 11	250
Kanaili	Mela	Kartika, *sukla*, 11, 12	500
Karari	Dasahra	Kartika, *krishna* 10, 11	450
Kotar, Pachhim	Naraicha	Bhadra, *sukla* 5	200
Kumbhiyaran	Dangal	Asvina, *krishna* 15	500
Manjhanpur	Nag Panchmi	Chaitra, *sukla* 5	2,000
Medhar	Dasahra	Kartika, *sukla* 11, 12	450
Nandauli	Sitla Devi	Kartika, *sukla* 11, 12	500
Pachhim Saura	Jakh-jhulani	Asvana, *krishna* 1 to 15	450
Pali	Dasahra	Asvina, *krishna* 10, 11	50

[*Continued*.

1	2	3	4
Pabosa	Khichri	Makar Shankranti	3,000
Raksarai	Dasehra	Kartika, *sukla* 15	100
Sarsawan	Gangaur	Chaitra, *sukla* 3	1,000
Somahwara	Do.	Chaitra, *sukla* 3	600
Tewa	Shivaratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 13, 14	500
	TAHSIL MEJA		
Aunta	Mahabirji-ka-mela	Every Tuesday	3,000
Madraha	Pahari Mahadeo	Pausa, *krishna* 13	3,000
Manda Khas	Bhuiyan-ka-mela	Agrahayana, every Monday	1,000
Meja Khas	Bolan-ka-mela	Sunday, falling just after Bhadra, *sukla* 3	3,000
Ram Nagar	Mata-ka-mela	Every Monday	1,000
Sirsa	Khichri-ka-mela	Every 14th of January	5,000
Suhas	Pausi Teras	Pausa, *krishna* 13	3,000
	TAHSIL PHULPUR		
Barna	Barna Nadi	Kartika, *sukla* 15	25,000
Chak Alidul	Bhulai Shah	Rabi-al-awwal 14	15,000
Jhusi	Dasahra	Asvina, *sukla* 10	12,000
Kakra	Durvasha Rishi	Sravana, *sukla* 5	10,000
Phulpur	Dasahra	Asvina, *sukla* 10	6,000
Sikandra	Ghazi Mian	Jyaistha, *krishna* 1	10,000
	TAHSIL SIRATHU		
Kara	Shitla Devi	Asadha, *krishna* 7 to 9	1,50,000
Sultanpur Khwaza-karak	*Urs* of Khwaja Karak	Rajab 2	10,000
	TAHSIL SORAON		
Mauaima	Muharram	Muharram 10	3,000
Pandila	Sivaratri	Phalguna, *krishna* 15	5,000
Phaphamau	Puranmashi	Every *sukla* 15	[illegible]
Singraur	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, *sukla* 15	25,000
Singraur	Saptmi	Asadha, *krishna* 7	25,000
Soraon	Dasahra	Asvina, *sukla* 10	4,000

Table XII—Live-stock Population, 1961

Live-stock		District total
1		2
Cattle		
	Breeding bulls over 3 years	801
	Other males over 3 years	4,34,351
	Breeding cows over 3 years	2,11,122
	Other cows over 3 years	950
	Young stock of 3 years or less	1,96,614
	Total	8,43,498
Buffaloes		
	Breeding buffaloes over 3 years	354
	Other males over 3 years	25,832
	Breeding cows over 3 years	1,48,199
	Other cows over 3 years	326
	Young stock of 3 years or less	86,687
	Total	2,62,898
	Sheep	1,55,336
	Goats	2,76,022
	Horses and ponies	12,360
	Mules	92
	Donkeys	7,928
	Camels	3,334
	Pigs	91,738
	Total live-stock	16,58,740
Poultry		
	Fowls	1,26,490
	Ducks	7,241
	Others	12,120
	Total	1,46,851

Table XIII—Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.

Village/town		Name	Management
1		2	3
		TAHSIL CHAIL	
Allahabad city	...	P. W. D. Inspection House No. 1	Public Works Department
Allahabad city	...	P. W. D. Inspection House No. 2	Ditto
Muratganj	...	Dak Bungalow	Ditto
Tilhapur	...	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
		TAHSIL HANDIA	
Saidabad	...	Inspection House	Public Works Department
		TAHSIL KARCHHANA	
Ghoorpur	...	P. W. D. Inspection House	Public Works Department
Jari (Gadaiya)	...	Inspection House	Canal Department
Karchhana	..	Inspection House	Ditto
Ton Acqueduct	...	Inspection House	Ditto
		TAHSIL MANJHANPUR	
Ajrauli	...	Inspection House	Canal Department
Dhawara	...	Inspection House	Ditto
Kanaili	...	Inspection House	Ditto
Kosam Inam	...	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Manjhanpur	...	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Nagrcha	...	Inspection House	Canal Department
		TAHSIL MEJA	
Deori	...	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Khiri	..	Ditto	Ditto
Koraon	...	Ditto	Ditto
Lakhanpur	...	Ditto	Ditto

[Continued

Village/town	Name	Management
1	2	3
Lakhanpur ...	P. W. D. Inspection House	Public Works Department
Meja ...	Meja Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
	TAHSIL PHULPUR	
Chak Qasim *urf* Phulpur	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Jhusi ..	Canal Dak Bungalow	Canal Department
	TAHSIL SIRATHU	
Kamasin ...	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Sirathu ...	Inspection House	Zila Parishad
	TAHSIL SORAON	
Chanpur Bigahiya .	Inspection House	Canal Department
Kasturipur .	Ditto	Ditto
Sakramau (Amanganj))	Ditto	Public Works Department
Sarai Badshah Quli ...	Ditto	Canal Department
Sarai Gopal ...	Ditto	Ditto
Sulempur ...	Ditto	Ditto

Table XIV—Dharmsalas, Hotels (Licensed), Tourist Homes, etc.

Village/town	Name	Facilities available	Management
1	2	3	4
	TAHSIL CHAIL		
Allahabad City ...	Agarwal Dharmsala (K. P. Kacker Road)	Lodging only	Private
Ditto ...	Agarwal Dharmsala (Mahajani Tola)	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Baghambari Dharmsala ...	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Bansidhar Dharmsala ...	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Chameli Devi Dharmsala ..	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Chini Dharmsala ...	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Gokal Das Tej Pal Dharamsala	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Halwai Dharmsala ..	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Kanji Khetsi Dharmsala	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Indaur Dharmsala ...	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Jain Dharmsala ...	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Marwari Dharmsala ...	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Marwari Agrawal Dharmsala	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Narkot Kshetra Dharmsala	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Pursottam Das Agrawal Dharmsala	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Rastogi Dharmsala ..	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Sindhi Dharmsala ...	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Sri Nath Pathak Dharmsala	Ditto	Do
Ditto ...	Utraji Dharmsala ...	Ditto	Do

[Continued

1		2		3	4
Allahabad City	...	Anand Niwas	...	Boarding and lodging	Private
Ditto	...	Annakut Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Annapurna Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Ashok Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Bajnath Kallow Ram Hotel		Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Barnet Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Bengal Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Canery Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Cavendish Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Coco Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Dipali Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Green Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Imperial Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Kailash Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Allahabad (Naini)	...	Kalpana	...	Ditto	Do
Allahabad City	..	Kashmiri Ashram	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Kashmiri Hotel	..	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Krishna Lodge	..	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Kumar Lodge	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Luxmi Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Mansarovar Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	New Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	..	New Grand Hotel	..	Ditto	Do
Ditto	..	Punjab Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Prayag Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Raj Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Royal Hotel	..	Ditto	Do

[Continued

1		2		3	4
Allahabad City	...	Roxy Hotel	...	Boarding and lodging	Private
Ditto	...	Sangam Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Sind Bombay Hotel	..	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Standard Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Taj Hotel	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Vikram Hotel	..	Ditto	Do
		TAHSIL HANDIA			
		Nil			
		TAHSIL KARCHHANA			
Karchhana	...	Sita Ram Dharmsala	..	Lodging only	Private
Do	..	Chedi Lal Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
		TAHSIL MANJHANPUR			
		Nil			
		TAHSIL MEJA			
Sirsa	...	Ghurahu Shahu Dharmsala		Lodging only	Private
		TAHSIL PHULPUR			
Nai Jhusi	...	Dharmsala of Lala Maqsoodan Lal		Lodging only	Private
		TAHSIL SIRATHU			
Farahimpur Kalesar Mau		Barhai Dharmsala	...	Lodging only	Private
Ditto	...	Gaderia Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Kayastha Dharmsala	.	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Kori Dharmsala	.	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Kurmi Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Lodh Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Lonia Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Tamera Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Tamoli Dharmsala	..	Ditto	Do

[Continued

1		2		3	4
		TAHSIL SORAON			
Jaitwardih	...	Ahir Dharmsala	...	Lodging only	Private
Do		Barai Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Kohar Dharmsala	..	Ditto	Do
Do		Lohar Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Pasi Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Chamar Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Teli Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Nai Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Kahar Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Kachi Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Kalwar Dharmsala	..	Ditto	Do
Do		Kewat Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Do		Dharmsala Rai Saheb Amarnath		Ditto	Do
Do		Kurmi Dharmsala	..	Ditto	Do
Do		Ditto		Ditto	Do
Phaphamau	...	Panchayati Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Singor Uparhar	...	Kurmi Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Dhobi Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do
Ditto	...	Teli Dharmsala	...	Ditto	Do

Table XV—Post-offices

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Allahabad ...	Head office ..	Telephone; savings bank
Ahmadganj ...	Sub-office	Ditto
Amitco ...	Ditto ..	Saving bank
AlopiBagh	Extra departmental sub-office	Ditto
Cavalary Lines ...	Sub-office	Ditto
Allahabad City ..	Ditto ...	Telegraph· telephone; savinges bank
Allahabad Fort ..	Ditto ..	Telegraph; savings bank
Allahabad High Court .	Ditto ...	Phonocum; telephone; savings bank
Allahabad New Cantonment	Ditto	Telegraphs; savings bank
Allahabad Kutchery ...	Ditto .	Telegraphs; telephone; savings bank
Allahabad Secretariat ...	Ditto	Ditto
Allahabad University ..	Ditto	Ditto
Bahadurganj ..	Ditto ...	Telephone; savings bank
Canning Road ...	Ditto	Ditto
C. D. A. Pension ...	Ditto .	Savings bank
Daraganj ...	Ditto ...	Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Daryabad ...	Extra departmental sub-office ...	Savings bank
George Town ...	Sub office ..	Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Him Kalyan ...	Ditto	Ditto
Hindi Press ...	Ditto ..	Savings bank
Harijan Ashram ...	Extra departmental sub-office	Ditto

[*Continued*

1	2	3
Indian Press ...	Sub-office ...	Telephone; savings bank
Jonstonganj ...	Ditto	Ditto
Katra ...	Ditto	Ditto
Kayasth Pathshala ...	Extra departmental sub-office ...	Savings bank
Kydganj (Krishnanagar) ...	Sub-office ...	Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Katghar ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Karwan ...	Ditto	Ditto
Leader ...	Ditto ...	Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Leader Road ...	Extra departmental sub-office ...	Savings bank
Muthiganj ...	Sub-office ...	Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
New Bairana ...	Extra departmental sub-office ...	Savings bank
Prayag ...	Sub-office	Ditto
Sadar Bazar ...	Extra departmental sub-office	Ditto
Subhashnagar ...	Sub-office	Ditto
Subhatia Bagh ...	Ditto	Ditto
Hindi Sahitya Sammelan ...	Ditto ...	Telephone; savings bank
Sulem Sarai ...	Extra departmental sub-office ...	Savings bank
Attarsuiya ...	Sub-office	Ditto
Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth ...	Ditto	Ditto
Tirthraj Aushdhalaya ...	Ditto ...	Telephone; savings bank
Tagore Town ..	Ditto ...	Telegraph; savings bank
Keralabagh ...	Extra departmental sub-office ...	Savings bank

[Continued

1	2	3
District Board ...	Sub-office	... Savings bank
Prayag Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
Kalyani Devi ...	Ditto	Ditto
U. P. Public Service Commission	Ditto	Ditto
E. M. E. Centre ...	Ditto	Ditto
Nehru Nagar ...	Ditto	Ditto
Agricultural Institute ...	Ditto	... Telegraph; savings bank
Aliampur ...	Ditto	... Savings bank
Bamrauli ...	Ditto	... Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Bamrauli A. I. R. Post ...	Ditto	... Savings bank
Bharwari ...	Ditto	... Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Baraut ...	Extra departmental sub-office	... Savings bank
Chheoki ..	Sub-office	... Telegraph; savings bank
Daranagar ...	Ditto	Ditto
Handia ...	Ditto	... Telegraph; telephone;
Hanumanganj ...	Extra departmental sub-office	.. Savings bank
Janghai Bazar ...	Sub-office	... Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Jhusi ...	Ditto	... Telegraph; savings bank
Kara ...	Extra departmental sub-office	... Savings bank
Karchhana ...	Sub-office	. Telegraph; savings bank
Manauri ...	Ditto	.. Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Manauri Air Force ...	Ditto	... Savings bank

[Continued

1		2		3
Mau Aima	...	Sub-office	...	Telegraph; savings bank
Meja	...	Ditto		Ditto
Naini	...	Ditto	...	Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Phulpur	...	Ditto	...	Telephone; savings bank
Sarai Akil	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Sarsa	...	Ditto	...	Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Shankergarh	...	Ditto	...	Telegraph; savings bank
Sirathu	...	Ditto	...	Telegraph; telephone; savings bank
Siwaith	...	Extra departmental sub-office	...	Savings bank
Soraon	...	Sub-office	...	Telegraph; savings bank
Nahwai	...	Extra departmental sub-office	...	Savings bank
Technical School Handia	...	Ditto		Ditto
Udyog Nagar	..	Sub-office		Ditto
Jasra	...	Ditto		Ditto
Ajhuabazar	...	Branch-office	...	...
Alamchand	...	Ditto	...	...
Bidaon	...	Ditto	...	...
Chail	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Chareva	...	Ditto	...	...
Dubawal	...	Ditto	...	...
Gohri	.	Ditto	...	...
Ismailganj	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Jagdishpur	..	Ditto	...	...
Kamlanagar	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank

[Continued

1		2		3
Karari	...	Branch office	..	Savings bank
Kotwa	...	Ditto	...	Ditto
Kanwar	..	Ditto	...	Ditto
Mahgaon	..	Ditto	...	Ditto
Phaphamau	...	Ditto	...	Ditto
Sankha	..	Ditto	...	...
Saiyeed Sarawan	...	Ditto	..	...
Shahazadpur	...	Ditto	...	...
Jafarpur Mahawan	...	Ditto	...	...
Amilia Kalan	...	Ditto	...	...
Aunta	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Bampur	...	Ditto	...	...
Barokhar	...	Ditto	...	...
Balapur	...	Ditto	...	...
Bharatnagar	...	Ditto	..	Savings bank
Dohatta	..	Ditto	...	...
Ghurpur		Ditto	...	Savings bank
Karma	...	Ditto	...	Ditto
Kheri	.	Ditto	..	Ditto
Khanta	...	Ditto	...	...
Kanti	...	Ditto	...	...
Lindiyari	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Mahuili	...	Ditto		Ditto
Manda	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Meja Road Railway Station	...	Ditto		Ditto
Tikentulapur	...	Town sub-office	...	...
Anapur	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank

[Continued

1	2	3
Balrajnagar ...	Branch office ...	...
Madarah ...	Ditto ...	...
Malakaharhar ...	Ditto ...	...
Mubarakpur ...	Ditto ...	...
Sarawan (Purab) ...	Ditto ...	...
Srirangvirpur ...	Ditto ...	...
Asrawan Kalan ...	Ditto ...	...
Bamrauli Uparhar ...	Ditto ...	...
Begam Sarai ...	Ditto ...	...
Barwara ...	Ditto ...	...
Kataula Jauspur ...	Ditto ...	...
Karehia ...	Ditto ...	...
Pipalgaon ...	Ditto ...	...
Dhobha ...	Ditto ...	...
Girdkot ...	Ditto ...	...
Raripur Marron ...	Ditto ...	...
Shahipur ...	Ditto ...	...
Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	...
Balakmau ...	Ditto ...	...
Guhra Baibpur ...	Ditto ...	...
Kaju ...	Ditto ...	...
Kasia ...	Ditto ...	...
Kokhraj ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Muratganj ...	Ditto ...	...
Alipur Jeeta ...	Ditto ...	...
Jahangirabad ...	Ditto ...	...
Karion ...	Ditto ...	...

[Continued

1		2		3
Sarai Buzurg	...	Branch office	...	...
Ara Kalan	...	Ditto	...	...
Bamaila	...	Ditto	...	...
Barethi	...	Ditto	...	...
Damdama	...	Ditto	...	...
Dhokari	...	Ditto	...	...
Kaitihara		Ditto	..	...
Khaptiha	...	Ditto	...	...
Lakchhagir	...	Ditto	...	...
Saidabad	...	Ditto	..	...
Sarai Inayat	...	Ditto	...	...
Utraon	...	Ditto	...	...
Umari	...	Ditto	...	...
Bharatpur	...	Ditto	...	...
Chansthi	...	Ditto	...	...
Kishandaspur	...	Ditto	...	...
Nandula	...	Ditto	..	...
Pipri	...	Ditto	..	...
Soron	...	Ditto	..	...
Bara	...	Ditto	...	...
Baraha	...	Ditto	...	...
Bharatnagar	...	Ditto	...	...
Jaribazar	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Khandewara	...	Ditto	..	...
Bhatpura Lalapur	...	Ditto	...	...
Lohagra	...	Ditto	...	...
Manpur	...	Ditto	...	...

[*Continued*

1	2	3
Chhibaiya ...	Branch office ...	...
Rettapatic ...	Ditto ...	...
Sahson ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Akorha ...	Ditto ...	...
Akarhtalukhapurwa ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Boraon ...	Ditto	Ditto
Birpur ...	Ditto ...	...
Dharwar ...	Ditto ...	...
Diha ...	Ditto ...	...
Khain ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Khadsara ...	Ditto ...	...
Mungari ...	Ditto ...	...
Pansa ...	Ditto ...	...
Pendi ...	Ditto ...	...
Nadura ...	Ditto ...	...
Ahmadpur Asrauli ...	Ditto ...	...
Ahmadpur Pawan ...	Ditto ...	..
Amissa ...	Ditto ...	...
Balipur Zata ...	Ditto ...	...
Gohari Bari ...	Ditto ...	...
Khandeora ...	Ditto ...	...
Paramufti ...	Ditto ..	...
Salapur ...	Ditto ...	...
Andhawan ...	Ditto ...	...
Bahrampur ...	Ditto ...	...
Goraju	Ditto ...	...

[Continued

1	2	3
Kurron ..	Branch office	.
Kaushambi ...	Ditto	... Savings bank
Osa ...	Ditto	
Parhhim Sarira ...	Ditto	Savings bank
Sarswana ...	Ditto	... .
Salipur ..	Ditto	... ...
Zenshalamabad .	Ditto	.. .
Zewa ...	Ditto	... ...
Chhata ...	Ditto	.
Chhipalgarh ...	Ditto	. Savings bank
Mahronda ...	Ditto	..
Mohammadpur Ghimpur	Ditto	
Narainganj ..	Ditto	..
Babhni Hatar	Ditto	. .
Bharari ...	Ditto	.
Koraon .	Ditto	Savings bank
Panasa ..	Ditto	... ...
Ramgarh Kalan	Ditto	.
Ramgarh ...	Ditto	..
Arail ...	Ditto	.
Chaka ...	Ditto	..
Babuganj ...	Ditto	..
Barasta Kalan ..	Ditto	. .
Bahadurgarh Ashrwahshi	Ditto	..

[Continued

1		2		3
Betwa	...	Branch office	...	Savings bank
Bibipur	..	Ditto	...	Ditto
Bahraiya Bazar	...	Ditto	..	Ditto
Chandupara	..	Ditto	.	...
Dewanganj	..	Ditto	..	
Gorapur	...	Ditto	...	...
Jalalpur Qasba	..	Ditto	..	.
Kansthi	..	Ditto	.	.
Kabli	...	Ditto	.	
Kapsa	...	Ditto	.	Savings bank
Katrauli	..	Ditto	...	
Mailahan	..	Ditto	.	Savings bank
Pratappur	...	Ditto	..	Ditto
Sarai Mumerez	..	Ditto	..	Ditto
Sikandra	...	Ditto	..	Ditto
Audhan	..	Ditto	.	.
Bandhuri Rasulpur	..	Ditto	.	
Birauncha	.	Ditto	.	Savings bank
Kamli	...	Ditto		Ditto
Khorpa	..	Ditto	...	
Meohar	..	Ditto	.	
Newada	..	Ditto	.	.
Purkhas	..	Ditto	..	
Rakswara	..	Ditto	...	..

[Continued

1		2		3
Tilhapur	..	Branch office	...	...
Doharia	...	Ditto	.	Savings bank
Madara Kukundpur	...	Ditto	..	..
Parampur	..	Ditto	...	..
Ramnagar	..	Ditto	.	Savings bank
Sukulpur	..	Ditto	..	Ditto
Upraunda	..	Ditto	..	.
Baswa Uparhar	..	Ditto	...	...
Biharia	...	Ditto	...	.
Nauriha Uperhar	..	Ditto	...	..
Afzalpur Wari	...	Ditto	...	..
Gorian Govendpur	...	Ditto	...	.
Mahabatpur Painsa	.	Ditto	.	...
Nara	...	Ditto	...	...
Rampur Dhamawan	..	Ditto	...	...
Saini	...	Ditto	...	...
Salarah	..	Ditto	...	...
Shamshabad	..	Ditto	.	...
Udhan Buzurg	.	Ditto	...	..
Dohiyawan	..	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Holagarh	..	Ditto	...	Ditto
Kiragon	..	Ditto	...	...
Vasratpur	...	Ditto	...	Savings bank
Miyaipur	...	Ditto	...	...
Purabnasa	.	Ditto	...	...

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

1 pie = 1·52 paise

1 Pice = 1·56

Linear Measure

1 inch = 2·54 centimetres

1 foot = 30·48 centimetres

1 yard = 91·44 centimetres

1 mile = 1·61 kilometres

Square Measure

1 square foot = 0·093 square metre

1 square yard = 0·836 square metre

1 square mile = 2·59 square kilometres

1 acre = 0·405 hectare

Cubic Measures

1 cubic foot = 0·028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4·55 litres

1 seer* (80 tolas) = 0·937 litre

Measure of Weight

1 tola = 11·66 grams

1 chhatak = 58·32 grams

1 seer* = 933·10 grams

1 maund = 37·32 kilograms

1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28·35 grams

1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453·59 grams

1 hundredweight = 50·80 kilograms

1 ton = 1,016·05 kilograms = 1·1016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

1 Fahrenheit = 9/5° Centigrade + 32

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* As defined in Indian Standard Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERMS

Abwab—Cess

Aftari—Edible taken to break fast

Amin—Petty official attached to court of justice and entrusted with work of realising government dues

Bhishak—See *vaid*

Biri—Indigenous cigarette made of *tendu* leaves and tobacco

Chak—A plot of land

Dai—Midwife (not diplomaed)

Darbar—Durbar

Daroga—Superintendent

Fasli—Agricultural year beginning from July 1

Faujdari—The charge of a *faujdar*

Gram adhipati—Village headman

Gur—Jaggery

Imambara—Building for performance of religious ceremonies and holding meetings in memory of Imams Hasan and Husain and their followers

Jagirdar—Jaghirdar

Janapada—State country

Jarrah—Indigenous surgeon usually barber

Kanungo—Petty revenue official

Kavi Sammelan—Symposium of poets

Kirana—Spices and condiments

Kirtan—Recitation of names and attributes of deities

Kisan—Peasant

Mahal—Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue

Maida—Fine wheat flour

Majlis—Religious assembly of Shias to commemorate death of Imam Husain and his followers

Maktab—School for Muslim children

Malikana—Dues paid by sub-proprietor to superior proprietor

Moonj—Kind of long reed of which ropes, etc., are made

Morha—Reed chair with or without back or arm

Mujtahid—Shia theologian

Mushaira—Symposium of poets (Urdu)

Naib—Deputy; assistant

Nazrana—Premium

Nizamat—Territory under jurisdiction of *nazim*

Pathshala—School

Qazi—Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages; a judge under Muslim rulers

Sammelan—Gathering

Satyagrahis—Those who offer civil disobedience

Sir—Land cultivated by the owner

Tari—Fermented or unfermented juice of palmyra palm or date palm

Tazia—Imitation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo

Thanadar—Officer in charge of police-station

Tirthankara—In Jainism, expounder of religion, deified hero or saint

Vaid—Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine

Waqf—Religious or charitable endowment

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